

No. 207

Miscellaneous Items.

explosive agent more effective than
glycerine has been discovered.
ghost eight feet long haunts Halifax
makes night hideous

seapegrace on stilts.
 preparations are making to sink a number of wells for salt at Clinton, and three enterprises of the same kind are to be noted at Goderich during the winter.
 The *New York Observer* thinks that the employment of opera-singers in churches is for the pleasure of the people, and for the glory of God.

low, children, who loves all men and a school-inspector. The question hardly put before a little girl, not so old, answered quickly, "All women New Yorkers think they discover a hard winter, in the fact that William has cut down the trees in front of his house in that city, from which he will be enough to last several weeks. The pleasure is undertaking great works in the Rhine navigable from Arles to the sea. The first work is to be the

le improvement is expected to
million francs. The people are af
Charleston, S. C. The people are af
ough them, and want them taken of
e way or other. They go off every
then, kill and wound those near,
troxy property.

Mr. McGee having been invited to deliver his address at a Soiree of the Victoria Temperance Society, replied that he did not intend to do so, as it was not his way to speaking publicly on such questions. He wanted to give himself time for reflection.

On the day of the execution of the four convicts in Manchester, the *Exam- iner* printed 192,645 copies. The paper weighed 10 lbs., and cost 18s. 6d. per ton.

numbered one million and a half, and the relief was supplied at the rate of 350,000 roubles an hour or 600 a minute!

English papers praise the heroism of the sailors in the life-boat service as displayed during the recent storms. Holyhead, where the life-boat was one of the worst ever known, was at hard coast, the life-boat with its crew of 70 years, went five times in the storm.

The Christian Intelligencer says that the *New York Independent* got into existence through a tempest; that its infancy was spent in the cradle of a whirlpool; that it was nourished by the wolves; that it was reduced to marasmus by scanty fare; that Beecher gave it first emetics, and then purgative herbs; and that it is finally sinking under the editorial poet in w

The late Lord Eldon had occasion to engage a coachman whom he suspected of robbing his corn. In a few days a letter received a letter from a merchant, referring into the man's character, and his friendship's reply was, that he was a good coachman, but entertained suspicions that he had cheated him. The man came back the next morning to rob him.

A. MISTAKE.—Charles to the altar his lovely Jane, and to her father's house returned again; where, to convey them on their wedding tour, already stood a coach and six horses. When the

thier showers at once descend, cl
on clouds, and warring winds cont
s moves him not, but in he hand
de, and seats himself enraptured by
e; when thus to cheer the fair on
gun: "I hope we soon shall have a
h." But she, to whom the weather
pain, who heeded not the blast nor
ing rain, but most about her future
branches her gentle "My dear, I'd

HEROIC CONDUCT.—During the recent hurricane at the Labrador, a vessel called the Sea Clipper struck on a reef near the Lotted Islands. She had been in collision with another schooner and had taken aboard her crew and passengers. It was about noon when the vessel struck, and the hurricane blowing at its full from the north, the ship was buried in a mass of snow and she was most in danger.

board. Capt. Jackman just at this time arrived at the spot, and seeing at a desperate situation of the poor crew on the wreck, he at once stripped and plunged into the boiling surf to rescue. Between him and the wreck were a hundred fathoms of the raging sea. Nevertheless, he succeeded in gaining the wreck, and taking one man off reg-

shore was within twenty seconds of the
this brave mariner swim to the vessel
each time fetch off a man—thus sav-
souls; his last effort was the bringing
a woman; but she, poor creature! re-
fused on reaching the shore, notwithstanding
he had wrapped her in his own cloak
—the narrative of Capt. Jackman's
heroic conduct has been obtained from
Nathaniel Warren, Esq., Justice of the Peace
for Labrador, and may therefore be re-
lied on, although it is sufficient to satisfy
belief.—St John's, N. F. Post.

1870

Miscellaneous Items.

WAREHOUSES PORTS.—The following Ontario ports are continued as warehousing, in addition to those mentioned in the Customs Act: Amherstburg, Bytown, Bradford, Chatham, Chippawa, Cornwall, Clifton, Cramah, Darlington, Dover, Cunnahie, Dundas, Guelph, Oakville, Oshawa, Paris, Picton, Queenstown, Saratoga, Sault Ste. Marie, Stroud, Trenton, Whitby, Windsor, Woodstock.

Somebody says editors are poor, whereupon an exchange remarks: "Humbly. Here are we, editors of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a double-barrelled rifle, seven suits of clothes, three kitchens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day, and two night shirts, carpets on our floors, a pretty cent in each ear, out of debt, and have no rich relatives. If we are not wealthy it is a pity."

SMALL COURTESIES.—I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasant to others is to show them attention. The whole world is like the miller of Mandford, who cared for nobody—not he, because nobody cared for him. Let every body, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them the small courtesies, in which there is no parade, whose voice is still to please, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing.

EXQUISITE ART WEST.—If I'm elected to this office, I will represent my constituents as the sea represents the earth, or the night contrasts with the day. I will unnerve human society, clean all the dirt, and sweep it together again. I will correct all abuses, purge out all corruption, and go through the enemies of our party like a rat through a new cheese. My chief recommendations are that, at a public dinner given to me—I take, for the purpose of men at the table, at the late election I put in three votes for the party; I have just bought a new suit of clothes that will do to wear in Congress; I've got the handsomest sister in old Kentucky.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ROSE MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC.

Capital Stock, - - - \$25,000.
Divided into - - 5,000 Shares.
5,000 Shares - - \$5.00 Each.
Deposit on Subscription Twenty-five per cent.

GEO. D. WYCKOFF, A. L. MCLELLAN, JAS. CARB RITCHIE, F. E. KILVERT, A. A. BURNHAM, J. J. O'HEILLY, E. H. HALL, and H. W. MORTIMER, are the owners of the property hereafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company, with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$1,250 in cash, and 2,250 shares of paid up Stock of the said Company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation, under cap. 23, 27-28 Vic., and have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the following Prospectus:

This Company is being formed for the purpose of developing the Mineral Resources of five acres of land, being part of Lot No. 10 in the 8th concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, situated on the main road, between three and four miles from the village of Madoc, upon which Gold and Silver have been found in paying quantities, several assays having been made by Professor Wyckoff, who selected with great care this locality, being not only rich in minerals, but possessing facilities for grinding which gives this Company peculiar advantages over many others, there being on the property a high water race, and a small rock, in which numerous veins of gold-bearing quartz crop out, and instead of sinking shafts, (a most expensive and tedious operation) drifts can be run from the top of the ridge, cross-cutting the different veins, and giving eighty feet of backs to work upon, which will furnish as much ore as could be taken out for the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small, no machinery being required to free the mine from water.

This Company intend, as soon as a charter is granted, to erect a mill, being a small portable machinery for reducing and separating the precious metal, thereby saving the cost of cartage to other mills, and the great expense and inconvenience incurred in having the ore reduced and the metal extracted by custom mills.

Another great advantage in this property is, that immediately the work is commenced ore can be taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay the working expenses, and in that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the mines that district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages described above, it cannot but prove remunerative to those who may become interested in this Company.

DIRECTORS, PRO TEM.
GEO. D. WYCKOFF, A. A. BURNHAM, J. F. E. KILVERT, A. L. MCLELLAN, JAS. CARB RITCHIE, JAS. EDWIN O'REILLY, E. H. HALL.
PROV. PRESIDENT—GEO. D. WYCKOFF
PROV. SECY & TREAS.—JAS. C. RITCHIE
SOLICITORS—THOMSON & KILVERT
\$500 Stock Office, at J. W. Munro's Exchange Office, Hamilton. Applications for Stock and other Communications may be addressed to any of the Directors, or to J. A. M. RITCHIE, Hamilton.
Provis Sec & Treas, Hamilton.
December 31, 1867. D182-1f

BLANKS of every description for sale at The Intelligence office.



HARRAH FOR THE FIRST
CHRISTMAS
OF THE DOMINION.

R. H. JONES
DESS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has edited and opened a new **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

Grocery and Liquor Store,
in the premises lately occupied by Messrs O'Brien & Denchey, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of **General Groceries,**
AND LIQUORS,
For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS.
YOUNG AND OLD HYSONS,
GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL, JAPAN,
SOUGHONG,
CONGOU, &c., &c.

COFFEES.
THE BEST IN TOWN OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINE, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.
Brands, Ports, Sherries,
Irish, Scotch & Morton's Whiskeys.

Old Tom & Holland Gins,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Together with a large assortment of **CHAMPAGNE,**
of the most popular brands,
LIQUEURS & GORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a splendid stock of

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.
Belleville, Dec. 9, 1867. 188 43-1f

LOOK, LOOK.

If you want a good Sewing MACHINE, buy **RAYMOND'S IMPROVED** patented, price only \$12, suitable for all family work, fine and coarse. They are superior and of more value than either of those offered at \$15. For the reliable, durable, and first-class machine, apply to **JOHN HEWLETT,**
157 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
November 18, 1867. 171-709 40-1f

BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Green and Black Teas will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.
All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Station, will please send Post Office order, or enclose note. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash forwarded in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 50 lbs. Green Tea from 50 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.
COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong, 40 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON DO. 0 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED DO. 0 75
SOUND COLOGNE DO. 0 45
RICH FLAVORED DO. 0 60
FINE FINE DO. 0 75
JAPAN DO. 0 85
VERY FINE DO. 0 75

GREEN TEA.
TWANKAY, Common, 40 58
FINE DO. 0 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED DO. 0 75
SOUND COLOGNE DO. 0 45
RICH FLAVORED DO. 0 60
FINE FINE DO. 0 75
JAPAN DO. 0 85
EXTRA SUPERFINE DO. 1 00
Reductions made to buyers of Five C chests and upwards.
August 20th, 1867. 106-128-1f

BOARDING.
MRS MCKENZIE can accommodate a few permanent boarders; also, some daily boarders.
RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, opposite the market.
Belleville, Nov. 15, 1867. 170-1f

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
BAY STATE MINING COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)
Capital Stock \$120,000, divided into 1,200 Shares of \$100 each.
WORKING CAPITAL, - - - \$24,000.

THIS COMPANY is duly incorporated under Cap. 23 Con. Statutes of Canada, and is formed for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of part of Lot 12 in the eighth concession of the Township of Madoc, containing the Bay State Mine and 84 acres of land secured to the Company, and generally for carrying on such other mining operations as may from time to time be determined upon.
A shaft has already been sunk to the depth of 37 feet, each successive foot disclosing rich and new materials. The lode is fully five feet wide, and in the opinion of Dr. Otway, one of the best defined lodes yet discovered in the district. Indeed, he believes it to be a continuation of the same lode as that at the Richardson Mine, and that it may probably equal it in ultimate results.
Various assays have been made from rocks taken from the mine at different depths. One by Mr. Wyckoff, 44 lbs. ore, taken from a depth of 20 feet, yielded:
Gold, 41 grains—value per ton. \$80 00
Silver, 4 1/2 lbs.—value per ton. 4 1/2

Total value per ton. \$84 17
Another by Dr. Otway, made with ore from a depth of 35 feet, yielded \$330 to the ton, including \$30 of silver. Another sample from a chemist in Boston employed by A. P. D. says of that city, made with rock from a depth of 27 feet, gave a yield of \$227 to the ton.
The average result of three other assays at depths varying from 30 to 33 feet—two of them by Dr. Otway and one by Mr. J. McFee—was \$514 to the ton.
An offer has been received from a highly respectable firm of machinists to erect a crushing mill and take half their pay in the Company's stock, their agent having been to Eldorado and satisfied himself of the character of the mine. Negotiations are now in progress for the erection of a mill, which it is hoped will be in operation within three months, so that dividends may be made now of the probable success of most of our Mining Companies, if managed with tolerable prudence. It is well known that in Australia immense profits are realized from their mines, though the average yield of gold per ton of ore is only \$7, while in Nova Scotia it is only \$9 to \$10, and in California nearly the same. The return of \$19 to the ton from the Bay State Mine, and the fact that the mill is to be erected on a basis to work upon, and will undoubtedly yield large returns; and yet, as it was taken from near the surface, it may be regarded as a mere indication of the richer deposits below. As a sample of what may be looked for, with a moderate amount of gold to the ton, it may be stated that the Port Phillip Gold Mining Company, in Australia, obtained from their mine—which gives an average of only 9 dwts. 6 grs. of gold per ton (equal to \$9.25)—the very large amount of \$250,000 for the first half only of the present year. Again, the Empire Mine, in Nevada, which has only a claim 20 ft. in length upon the enormous sum of \$486,000. Other examples might be given from Nova Scotia and other gold countries; but every intelligent man can make these inquiries for himself.

This Company propose to issue at present only a very limited amount of stock, just so much as is needed to proceed vigorously in the development of the mine, as they feel confident that the stock must speedily rise in value, and if more funds should afterwards be needed, an advanced price can be obtained.
The following are the Directors for the first year:
E. H. HOLTON, Belleville.
F. H. ROUS, Belleville.
JOHN MCREE, Belleville.
E. LUND, Manager and Overseer of the Mine.
J. MCQUARRIE, Eldorado.
A. J. LAZIER, Eldorado.
A. H. PORT PERRY.
E. W. HOLTON, President.
F. H. ROUS, Secretary and Treasurer.
Applications for shares may be made to the Secretary, to JOHN MCREE, Front Street, Belleville, or to WILLIAM KERSTEMAN, 62 Church Street, Toronto.
BELLEVILLE, December 21, 1867. 199 3m

PROSPECTUS OF THE
EL DORADO MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC.
(LIMITED.)
Capital Stock - - - \$72,000.
Divided into 2,400 Shares of \$30 Each.
Deposit on Subscription, \$15 Per Share.

THIS COMPANY is formed, and proceedings taken for its Incorporation, under Chapter 23, 27, and 28 Vic., for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of three acres of land, being part of the Moore Farm, and a portion of the North-east quarter of Lot 17, in the 5th Concession of Madoc. It is situated about forty rods from the celebrated Richardson Mine. At present, there are two shafts sunk on the property about 300 feet apart, one 46 feet deep, and the other 35 feet deep. There is at present time about 500 tons of ore already mined. The owners of the property have had one ton of this quartz crushed and amalgamated by Scott & Taylor's Mill, which returned \$58.80 in Gold, which specimen can be seen at J. E. Ellis, on King Street.
There is no question whether or not there is also a large quantity of Silver in the ore known how much Silver there is in the ore.
The projectors have determined only to sell sufficient stock to repay the advances and to carry on the work satisfactorily. They have therefore decided to sell only 825 shares of the value of \$30 each, payable in full, or \$15, as above, on subscription, and the remaining \$15 on the 1st of January, 1868. Out of the above sales, \$10,000 is to be retained by the projectors for working expenses.
In presenting this Company to the public, the Directors do so with confidence, inasmuch as there is no doubt (judging from the above test), that the returns on so small a capital will be enormous (Judgments are as follows):
The Provisional Directors are as follows:

A. F. WOOD, late Warden of the County of Hastings.
RICHARD SPARLING, Managing Director and Superintendent.
T. S. McGLASHAN, of Madoc.
MAHLON BUIWELL MCGREGOR, of Madoc.
T. A. MITCHELL, of Madoc.
ALDERMAN VICKERS, of Toronto.
J. E. ELLIS, of Toronto.
MCLELLAN & MCLELLAN, Solicitors. A. F. WOOD, President.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers. T. A. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.
Applications for Shares received by Alderman Vickor, Yonge Street, Toronto; J. E. Ellis, King Street, Toronto, and at the office of WILLIAM KERSTEMAN, 62 Church Street, Toronto. 173-1f
Toronto, November 20th, 1867.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1849.
HEAD OFFICE, DIRECTORS: TORONTO.
Hon. J. HILLIARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. BILTON, Esq., W. J. MCNEILL, Esq.
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., R. BOWLAND, Esq., J. MCILLES, Esq.
GEORGE CHAFFE, Esq., R. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.
SOLICITORS—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.
F. MCANNANY, Esq., Agent, Belleville.
November 12, 1867. 39-10m-1650m

CAUTION.
THE perfection and cheapness of the AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH have given it such a wide world-wide sale that in some degree years ago imitations in style and price in state make. Irregularities of quality are occasionally found. They are based upon the popularity of the American Watch, by selling at a low price, and when bought for genuine are calculated to injure the reputation which our watches have attained. The several grades of the American Watch are distinguished by special marks, and the number of the watch and the signature of the Watchmaker are engraved by special engraving, leaving the number of the watch and the signature of the Watchmaker in all cases require one of these certificates, which is furnished in each of the genuine Watches.
The following are the trade marks on the several grades of our manufacture:
AMERICAN WATCH CO.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.
P. S. BARTLETT.
WM. ELLERY.
HOME WATCH CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the General Superintendent.
Altoona, Pa. 15th Dec. 1867.
GENTLEMEN:—The watches manufactured by your house are used in our office for several years by our engineers, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, they have so far surpassed our own watches as to be a great trouble and hindrance to us in any way. We have never had a single watch fail, and we wear much longer without repair than any other watches we have ever used on our line. As you are aware we treated to those of English manufacture, and we have never had a single one fail, but as I feel they never keep time as correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.
In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.
Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Locomotive Dept., Western Division.
Rochester, Dec. 24, 1867.
GENTLEMEN:—I have an honor in saying that I believe the great majority of locomotive engineers have found by experience that Waltham watches are the most accurate and reliable of any. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough and tumble work to which they are subjected, and to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when railway companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors. In any opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and the safety of general interest.
Yours respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON,
Chief Engineer.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
New York.
ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto & Montreal.
GENERAL AGENTS.
Nov. 2, 1867. 168-5m 40-3m

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2 50 for 6 months, \$1 50 for 3 months. The price of the paper is 5 cents per copy.
It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable dispatches and the News of Montreal and Markets.
Arrangements have been made with RAILROAD COMPANIES in Montreal, Bridgeport, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of every of general interest.
Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and all other matters of interest will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:
Cards, not exceeding six lines, 60 cts.
Monthly, 10 00
Half Square, 6 months, 10 00
One Square, 6 months, 10 00
Two Squares, 6 months, 10 00
Four Squares, 6 months, 10 00
Notices of Births, 50 cts.
Deaths, 50 cts.
Do of Deaths, 50 cts.
"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, headed "Business Notices," per line, measure of a scale of solid matter.
Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks. Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer
Is published every Friday Morning at 48 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and 85¢ if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.
Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription List exceeds 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, it is a valuable medium for presenting unobtrusive advantages to advertisers.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, first insertion, 10 cts.
Each subsequent insertion, 5 cts.
Above six lines (per line) first insertion 10 cts.
Each subsequent insertion per line 5 cts.
"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid matter.
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.
All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid; and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office
Is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the most exact execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.
The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Store in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at J. E. Ellis, Toronto.
All orders by mail promptly attended to.
M. BOWELL, Publisher.
INTELLIGENCER BUILDING, Front Street, Belleville.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7:00 A.M.
Evening Express going West.	8:15 P.M.
Mixed Train going West.	10:35 A.M.
Merchandise Express.	
going West.	No passengers allowed on this train.
Night Express going East.	12:05 P.M.
Night Express going West.	11:10 P.M.
Mixed Train going East.	
Merchandise Express.	
going East.	No passengers allowed on this train.
Montreal Times.	8:30 P.M.



DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, JAN. 6.

The School Meeting.

The meeting held on Friday evening in the Town Hall, to discuss the present system of Common Schools, will, whatever the result may have been so far as that meeting was concerned, result in good in arousing the people of the town to the importance of a subject to which, from the remarks of several speakers, it was evident very little thought or attention had been given, both of which are necessary to enable one to arrive at correct conclusions. But one thought seemed to pervade the minds of the majority of those present, and that was the enormous expense which would follow the introduction of a Central School system, but no sooner was this idea shown to be fallacious than it was argued first, that the estimate laid before them was too small; if not, the system proposed was so cheap that it was useless, and being so cheap they would not have it, and voted it down accordingly. Having given, in our Saturday's issue, the pith of the remarks of those who addressed the meeting, we shall now call attention to some of the ideas, if they are worthy of that designation, thrown out by those who opposed a change. After Mr. Bowell, the Chairman of the Board, had explained the plan proposed and the probable expense which would attend that change, Mr. George E. Henderson took the floor, and complained that the relative excellencies of the two systems had not been explained, notwithstanding the fact that the Chairman, in his introductory remarks, said that part of the subject he would leave to another who was to follow him, who, from an experience of nearly twenty-five years as a practical teacher, could speak with more authority upon that point than he could. This, however, was ignored by Mr. Henderson, as was to have been expected, he having but one object in view, and that was opposition. He then dilated in glowing language upon the impropriety of assembling so many children together in one building, where a fire might take place, the small boxes or children break out, and the direful consequences that might result therefrom; forgetting, or fancying that he was addressing a number of ignoramuses, and therefore could gull them with any amount of nonsense, that the same objections were just as strong against assembling any number of children together in a Ward school. He next depicted the wrongs that would arise from taking children from under the supervising eye of their parents, just as if a child attending a school on Taylor's Hill, would be any further removed from parental authority, than if it attended the school in Samson or any other ward. These were the bone and marrow of this legal gentleman's objections. The Hon. Robt. Read followed and was opposed to the whole scheme, it was too cheap to be good, and therefore argued that it must cost more. He did not descend to particulars, it was sufficient for him to declare that he knew it was so, and that if the schools were not efficient, it was the fault of the Trustees. It would have been much more satisfactory to the people and to the Trustees in particular, if this gentleman with his extensive experience and unlimited knowledge of the management of Common Schools, had descended from generalities to particulars and told them how a school with an average attendance of 171, could be made efficient without enlarging the school house, employing more Teachers, or adopting some system of classification, and how that could be done under the present system. Amalgamation with the Grammar School was the only plan suggested. How would that better the present difficulty? That school it is contended by those who send their children to it, is already too much crowded, and that justice cannot be done to the pupils owing to that fact. Besides Grammar School, as is expected, nor should they be asked to do the work of the Common Schools, and to prevent this, the law provides that the Government grant shall only be apportioned in proportion to the number of pupils

studying the classics, clearly showing that the Educational Department of Ontario was desirous of confining Grammar Schools to the important duty of giving a superior education to the young, and making them the stepping stone to our Colleges and Universities. It was this change in the law that led in a large measure to the setting up of the amalgamation which had existed between the Grammar and Common Schools, and which amalgamation was as violently opposed, when first suggested, as the present change is, and that too, by the same class of people. But Mr. Read says, enlarge the Grammar school to sufficient room for purpose. At present it is sufficient for the purpose, but it can be used for such a purpose. If it can, which some legal gentlemen deem, then the proposition is feasible and worthy of consideration. In suggesting this plan, the honorable gentleman concedes all that the Trustees propose, for it admits the necessity of a change, and therefore relieves the Trustees of the charge which he brought against them, of being responsible for the inefficient state of the schools. Our own opinion is that the cause of education in our town will be better subserved by allowing the Grammar and Common Schools to perform their proper and legitimate duties respectively. This gentleman also informed the people that Dr. Ryerson had advocated the Central School system in opposition to this, but he was in error, probably from confounding the Township Boards of Trustees, which the Dr. advocated, with a Central School for each township. It was near enough, however, to prove how much thought and study he had given to the subject. One fact is worth mentioning in this connection, and that is that Dr. Ryerson, with every other man who has given this subject much attention, favors the Central School system wherever it can be carried out. Mr. John Bell followed, and argued very plausibly that, as no new study was to be introduced into the Central School, and no extra money to be employed, therefore, there fore the proposition of the Chairman on behalf of the Board was an absurdity, and all the arguments based thereon fallacious. To the man who does not know what is really taught in a Common School, or that educational standard is required of a first-class Common School Teacher, this argument would be conclusive. But when the fact is known that all the branches of an English education are taught in a Common School, and that the master who teaches the higher branches in mathematics, has also to look after the a. b. c. class, the untenable ground taken by Mr. Bell will be apparent. If Mr. Bell prepared to say that a Teacher can instruct 100 scholars, combining with a. b. c. and going up to the highest branch, from ten to twenty classes to look after in various stages of proficiency, as well as he can the same number of pupils with but one class, then, if that might be the case, there is some reason in his argument, but as this is known to be simply absurd, there was no force in what he said. Take for example, Book-keeping. This branch is taught in all our schools, it is reasonable to suppose that a teacher who is just to the point under his charge, with his other arduous and multifarious duties, that he could if he had a class room in which, at the end of his hour of the day, he could devote his undivided attention to the subject. No reasonable man will say he can. Yet this is the plan the Board of Trustees desire to adopt, and which those present at the meeting voted down on Friday night. The mechanic and laborer who avail themselves of the benefits of the Common Schools, joining those who never even condescend to patronize with their presence, much less send their children to them, in voting the scheme down; a scheme which, if carried out properly, would prove of incalculable benefit to all who attend the schools.

Mr. Abraham Diamond next took the floor, and to do him credit, he was the only one who opposed the proposition of the Board, that approached the subject with anything like an argument, or any degree of fairness. It is true he ridiculed the figures laid before the meeting by Mr. Bowell, and contended that no man fitted for the position of head master could be procured at less than \$1,200 or \$1,400 per annum, and that all head teachers in such schools did receive more than the sum proposed, and yet when reference is made to public documents, it will be found that only about nine Common School teachers in Ontario receive a larger salary than it was proposed to pay the head master in Belleville, and that out of 104 Grammar School teachers in the same province, over 65 receive a salary ranging from \$700 to \$450 per annum. We do not say these salaries are a proper remuneration for the services performed, and we should be delighted to know of any man who would undertake to superintend him on, and he convinced the people that the salaries of our teachers should be doubted, and that they would submit to be taxed to pay them. When that is done, we doubt not that the Trustees will readily act in accordance with the wishes of the people. Mr. Diamond further contended that the centralization system was wrong, and that no teacher should have more than a dozen children in his charge to do them justice, and frankly admitted that the teacher could be blamed for not bringing on children in schools crowded as ours are; and when asked how he would remedy the difficulty, he replied, employ more teachers, which carried with it the necessity of building an additional wing to each of our five school houses, and the employment of, if his number of pupils to each master be taken as the standard, of several extra teachers. We do not think that the trustees have any cause to regret Mr. Diamond's speech, as it gives the most incontestible evidence that they were right in our endeavor to effect a change. Examine the expense of Mr. Diamond's plan, and see who is the most preferable, his or the trustees.

Mr. Rous followed Mr. Diamond briefly in pointing out the advantages of a Central School, where a proper system of classification could be maintained, and was proceeding to point out the practical difficulties, which a teacher under our present system of 25 years teaching, and which some of the previous speakers had complained had not been given; and though only one had had an opportunity of speaking in favor of a change, was permitted to continue his remarks, but was met with stamping of feet that drowned his voice, led on by men who claim to be gentlemen, and who have been the most clamorous against the Trustees for not explaining the advantages of the one scheme over the other. Probably the plain and convincing illustrations of Mr. Rous were too simple for the colossal intellect of some of those who commenced the stamping, and therefore did not want to hear it. However effective this method of preventing a speaker from being heard may be, it is not a fair and open discussion, particularly when it is known that every man who occupied the time of the meeting, with the exception of the Chairman, of the Board, had spoken against any change. Mr. James Brown followed, or rather attempted to follow, but what his object was, or what he intended to do beyond turning the whole meeting into ridicule, we know not. He commenced by stating that the Town Council was willing to submit a By-Law to the people. He then, amid much noise from those who felt annoyed at the manner in which Mr. Rous had been treated, talked of Baldwin Ward, its profligence, its having all the churches and the Dace House, all of which might be made more efficient, together with a good deal more irrelevant matter, until Mr. Willis rose to a point of order, when for a short time confusion reigned supreme. When the noise subsided a little, Mr. Bowell rose, but Mr. Brown insisted that he had the floor, and that he had a number of times, claiming that he had the floor, but after a time gave way, when, after a few remarks, the resolutions were passed, and thus ended a meeting called to consider one of the most important questions that agitate a people.

Municipal Elections.

The elections for the Town passed off quietly, and with the exception of one or two of the Wards, very little interest was taken by the people. In Baldwin Ward, Mr. Holden's supporters came up to the polls early, while those of Mr. McArthur lagged behind. The consequence was that Mr. Holden was some fifty ahead an hour and a half after the polls opened, and this majority steadily increased until one o'clock, when Mr. McArthur resigned. In Samson Ward comparatively little interest was taken. Mr. Henderson took the lead from the first, which he kept until the close of the polls, but after a time the contest was carried on with more spirit than in the other Wards, though there was not that interest which is usually manifested in this Ward. In Ketcheson Ward there was no contest, Mr. Sutherland having been re-elected by acclamation. The following is the state of the poll at the close of five o'clock:

COLEMAN WARD.	
A. Watters	111
S. J. Bull	60
Majority for A. Watters ..	51
SAMSON WARD.	
Geo. E. Henderson	80
Francis Clarke	32
Majority for G. E. Henderson ..	54
BALDWIN WARD.	
Thos. Holden	135
Neil McArthur	25
Majority for Thos. Holden ..	110

The Council for the year 1898 will be composed of the following gentlemen, being the same as for the year 1897:

MAYOR.—Henry Corby, Esq., M.P.P.
BALDWIN WARD.—Messrs. James Brown, M.P.P., R. H. Jones, and Thomas Holden.
COLEMAN WARD.—Messrs. Alex. Robert, Thomas McIntosh, and Alex. Watters.
KETCHESON WARD.—Messrs. John Sutherland, James Kennedy, and A. Diamond.
SAMSON WARD.—Messrs. R. Farnham, W. A. Foster, and George E. Henderson.

A Wonderful Boy.

MASTER DUDLEY WALLER, THE BOY ORATOR.—His history—wonderful memory and extraordinary powers.

One of the most wonderful of all the wonderful children of which history has preserved a record in Master Dudley Waller, the famous boy orator, whose astonishing memory and wonderful rhetorical power have made him widely known through the States.

Master Dudley is not yet eleven years old, was born in New York City, his father was of German descent, an employee about Stewart's Dry Good establishment, and his mother was Irish. He was left an orphan when seven years of age. The little fellow is indebted for support and care to the lady whose name he bears. He has had no schooling, his precocity being such that it was deemed dangerous to send him to school. He began early to develop the wonderful power of memory which has made him famous. He possesses a robust form, the very embodiment of strength and health, and the face of a boy Adonis. His head is covered with golden curling hair, his blue eyes are full of intelligence, his teeth are good, but his body is a mass of ruddy health. Though boyish enough on other occasions, when he recites a piece he assumes an abstracted air, and seems in miniature that of a refined and cultivated man of twenty-five. His memory is without a par-

alle. He is already a master of the gems in prose and poetry of our language, numbering over 1500 different pieces. It is said that he had never any training in elocution, yet he speaks with a propriety, beauty, passion, and force not excelled by any rhetorician in the country. Should he fulfill his early promise, he will be the admirable Crichton of the present generation.

Editorial Summary.

—The Albany Penitentiary has earned \$25,400 over expenses this year.

—The Free Reading Rooms of New York are crowded by unemployed workmen.

—Colonel Hess is fitting up a oven to print on both sides of a sheet at the same time.

—Agassiz predicts that there is to be thirty-six snow storms this winter.

—The cost of new buildings erected in Chicago this year was nine millions of dollars.

—Trinity Church in New York is heretofore to be known as a cathedral.

—A huge gray wolf strayed from the adjoining forests into Milwaukee, on the 26th, and was shot and killed on the next day.

—The Halifax Chronicle, in speaking of the new tariff, says: "We ask, can this be borne? How long, Oh Lord! how long?"

—The Montreal Gazette announces the suspension of the old and influential house of H. L. Routh & Co.

—Commodore Vanderbilt proposes to substitute steel rails for iron ones on all the railroads under his control.

—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company is now the largest steamship maker on the continent, having 25 vessels of 32,300 tons.

—There is said to be living in Cincinnati, in extreme poverty, an English woman and her daughter, descendants of the great Duke of York.

—An official report says there were 30,151 marriages in Ireland last year, and 11,677 of the men and 15,063 of the women made their mark on the register instead of signing their names.

—A few days ago a car loaded with barrels of cider was thrown from the track at West Cornwall, Ct. The weather was so cold that the cider became frozen and was taken away in paper bags for the people. Hard cider, eh?

—A few days since a young man named P. Guerin, engaged in cutting wood for Mr. Donald Robinson, at Queenston Heights, fell upon a circular saw, which instantly cut his body in twain lengthwise.

—A man in Belfast, Me., was affected with chills and bathed his feet in rum. A State constable seized his bathing apparatus, arrested him, and had him fined and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. A rum go that.

—An English officer writes from Abyssinia to his friends at home, campaigning in the dominions of Theodore is no pleasant. The thermometer gets up to 100 regularly; sleepers in the tents, roused by hissing noises, and snakes under their beds; and when the men put on their boots they find scorpions in occupation.

American Despatches.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Further particulars of the explosion of the "Henry Dean," state that J. Rider was killed, three deck hands burned to death, the cabin boy fatally injured, and several others badly injured, and four hundred barrels of oil, salt and potatoes, all of which is a total loss.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamer "Napoleon Third," from Brazil, St. Paul, and "Harmonia," on the 24th, have arrived.

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The proposed expedition against Yucatan has been abandoned. Gen. Porfirio Diaz opposed the measure, warning the government that former expeditions against Yucatan had always met with defeat, and advising that the people of that state should be left to fight among themselves rather than given an opportunity to combine against the national government. The revolution in Yucatan was increasing and there had been more mutinies among the military forces. There was a probability of a military outbreak soon against the government of Juarez, headed by a leading military chieftain. The security of the roads in the interior of Mexico was increasing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Advices from Nicaragua describe the recent volcanic eruption near Leon. The regular eruption of fire continued sixteen days, followed by an eruption of sand which was raised to a height of 10,000 feet. This sand is composed of richly fertilizing matters, that a few days after its fall, corn, cotton, and grain commenced to grow more rapidly than ever seen before.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

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LONDON, Jan. 4, evening.—The government is most continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the Brotherhood, has by no means abated. Today despatches have been received from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered the magazine in that city and unobserved, carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischievous deed. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians. The clergy of Limerick have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless it is treated like Hungary.

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Second Despatch.

LONDON, January 5.—The latest despatches from the Emperor of the French, the advance of British expedition still remained at hand, where it had been encamped since December 7, and no movement beyond that point would be made until the arrival of the Commander in Chief, General Sir Robert Napier, who was daily expected. The health of the Emperor was good, but horses and other beasts of burden were dying in consequence of the intense heat and want of proper forage.

FLORENCE, January 5.—Heavy snows have fallen throughout northern and central Italy,

which have greatly obstructed travel, and as a large number of Senators are unable to reach the capital, the meeting of Parliament has been postponed to the 11th.

PARIS, January 5.—The Constitutional Decree that the Emperor urged upon the Corps Legislatif the passage of the Bill for the reorganization of the army.

The same paper editorially declares that the relations of Italy and France were never more satisfactory than at the present moment, but fear is expressed that the false rumors now in circulation in regard to the Ministry Menabrea is forming, will have a bad effect.

LIMON, January 5.—The resignations of the members of the Cabinet have been accepted by the King, and a new Ministry has been formed under the Count of Ariva, who succeeds Senor Angliers as President of the Ministerial Council.

NEW YORK, January 5.—A special to the Herald says: The eruption of Vesuvius has become quite alarming. A perfect river of fire was running down the volcano and nearing the town of Ceresia. The volcanic action is so comparatively new, that the authorities are not prepared to deal with it, and the roar of artillery. A general panic prevailed in the neighborhood.

PARIS, January 6.—Late despatches from Clivia Vecchia state that there is much sickness among the French troops quartered there.

SANTOPIETRO, January 6.—The steamship "Unifort," from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, January 6, 11:15 a.m.—Consols 92½ for money; 92½ to 92½ for account; Bonds 82½ to 83½; Ill C 83½; Erie 48½.

LONDON, January 6, 1:30 p.m.—Consols for money 92½; for account 92½ to 92½; 109½.

LIVERPOOL, January 6, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton open market steady. Breadstuffs steady.

LIVERPOOL, January 6, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton not so active; prices declined 3d; middling Upstate 7½d. Lard 46½d. Tallow 4½d.

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By Steamer From Europe.

English mail advices to the 24th December, state that five British ships of war have gone in search of a strange armed vessel without legal papers. Commanders of all ships in commission have been ordered to take every necessary precaution, especially at night, of the rebels and steam from Indian attacks. Guard boats and steam launches are to be kept on duty. The dropping of torpedoes in streams are most feared by the Government.

An attempt to blow up the gas works at Warington was frustrated. One of the prisoners is a well known Fenian.

Two meetings in Clonmel Green in reference to the late explosion, had been prevented by the authorities.

It is stated that a more intimate understanding has been established between Russia and Italy.

The Dublin despatches that Russian troops are being concentrated upon the Gallician frontier.

In the case of Accolas and others contended as members of a secret society, the proclamations produced were found in Accolas' house, in Paris, stigmatising Napoleon as usurper, criminal, adventurer, and France as going to ruin her industry; affected misery at her doors, her honor impaired, and the laughing-stock of the nations, and calling on the people to rise and take their destinies into their own hands.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, JAN. 6.	
Commercial bills selling at	97
Greenbacks, buying at	97
Greenbacks, buying at	97
Bank of Upper Canada bills	74 to 74½
Silver, buying at	48 to 5 d.
Gold sold at 134½; closed at 135½.	

Daily Intelligence

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALLY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1868.

No. 211.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.

Hosiery, Knives, Brushes and Combs, Buttons, Corsets, Elastic, Felt Hats, Gent's Collars and Ties, Hosiery and Gloves, Valves, Brass, &c.

HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture, 156-6m.

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES

AND
CASTINGS for BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for
MALT or OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.

156-6m.

BURROWS & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Brandy, Vins, Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.
418 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not
finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive
prompt attention, and goods sent in stock will be pur-
chased and charged at lowest market prices. 156-6m.

PEAVEY & MARCH,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery
No. 344 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be as represented or
may be returned. Goods sent to any part of the City
Free of Charge. 156-6m.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
39 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

H. HOGAN, Proprietor,
Great St. James Street, Montreal. 15-6m.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,

Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Assorted,
Leather, &c., &c.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,

Wharf, Halifax.

Patentees—Large, coal, dry and central, and with
every facility for handling provisions to ad-
vantage.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and draft
advances assigned to our care for sale here or consigned to our friends in Great Britain
or the Lower Provinces. 350-6m Wm.

W. A. LITTLE,

LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
378 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

MAPS, Plans, Circulars, Cards, Invoice Headings,
Bills of Lading, Blank Cheques, Notes, Drafts,
Bills of Exchange, Diplomas, Grandchildren's Business
Cards, in any number of colors. Contracts, Drawings,
Specifications, &c., &c. at the shortest notice, consistent with good work, on the most reason-
able terms. 271-6m.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,

IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.

25 Hospital St., - - - MONTREAL.

OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL
ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines,
at as LOW figures and

ON AS GOOD TERMS

as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
74d.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000

FIRE and LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required
to develop the benefits of Life Assurance, and
afford every facility to intending assureds—
One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that
the outside expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Bond of Settle-
ment to Ten per Cent. of the Net Life
Income. This most important restriction
shows that the interests of participating policy
holders are closely watched and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is
especially called to this point, as the proportion
of premiums expended for Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Bonus.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

DR. GANNIFF,
Medical Referee
May, 1867.

Intelligence Office, Agent,
40-41m.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,

MONTREAL.

IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Har-
ware.

Warehouse and Office 355 to 359, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large Stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c.
May list. 15-6m.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
630 Laguerre Street, Montreal.

At home for consultation before 10 A. M., between
2 and 3 and after 6 P. M.

FEES FOR ANALYSIS—\$5 a metal, payable in advance.
156-6m.

H. GRANT,

Watch and Clock Maker,
303 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Every description of Jewelry manufactured
from gold sent to his care, under his own super-
vision. 254-6m.

A. BOOKER,

Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Rooms, 615 1/2 New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sealing and Knit-
ting Cottons, Derby; and J. M. Perry & Co.'s Gray's
Patent Lint-Felt Collars, Nottingham, England.
15-6m.

MATLAND FISHER,

TEA AND GENERAL BROKER
OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal.

Receives—Wholesale and Retail, Robert Laidlaw
Esq., Jas. Fernie, Esq.

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,

WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
49 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL. 15-6m.

J. V. MORGAN,

Commission Merchant.
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 15-6m.

JOSEPH KIRKUP,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 229 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 254-6m.

Place D'Armes Drug Store,

Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
THE attention of Tourists visiting the City is request-
ed to select stock of English Toilet Articles, well
known for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
St. MURIE, Chemist and Druggist,
Place D'Armes, Montreal. 254-6m.

Established 1861.

JOHN F. MCGUAIG,

Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital, and
St. Common Street, Canal Wharf, MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Put and
Pail Ashes and other Produce, and purchase of Mer-
chandise. 254-6m.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,

100, Grande Rue Nord, MONTREAL.

WAVE FOR SALE—

BOILER TUBS,
Gas Tubes,
Horse Nails,
Paints and Putty,
Firing Tires,
Fire Clay,
Fire Covers.

MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICAN SOFA, CHAIR,
and BED SPRINGS. 241-6m.

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,

Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments to our
and the Lower Port.
May list, 1867. 271-6m.

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,

Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Haberdashery, Sewing Machines, Canadian
Woolens, Flannels and Blankets, Linens, Cottons,
Prints, Stuffs, Dress Goods, &c., &c.

478 St. Paul Street & 309 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL.

Auburn Woollen Mills, Perthshire, C. W. 10-6m.

Important to Miners and

MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for
WET GROUND and SUBMARINE
BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other,
and recommended by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States; from
Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Wisner,
Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wearn,
and others.

All orders promptly attended to.

Address JOHNS & Co.,
150-3m Sherbrooke, Q.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT

CHARLES PAPINEAU,
BEGS to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,
in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Col-
man's Drug Store, and he has fitted it up in
first class style, with every convenience. He
will keep constantly on hand the best Ale
and Porter, and the purest brands of Liquor.

Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
always on hand,
Belleville, Oct. 16, 1867. 148-4f

GEORGE ROCHE,

HATTER & FURRIER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his nu-
merous friends and customers that he is
now prepared to take orders for
ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first-
class Cutter from Paris, particular attention
paid to repairing.

All orders sent by mail will be prompt-
ly attended to.

Neilsen's Block, opposite Apothecaries
Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for
Raw Furs. 15-6m.

MILLINERY

And Dress Making.

MISS FRITH,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the pub-
lic that she has just returned from
New York with the largest and most select
STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Belleville, and to which she
invites inspection.

Her stock consists in part of Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets,
Felt and Waterproof Hats, Cloak and Dress
Trimnings, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Laces,
Lace Handkerchiefs, the latest style of
Country Cords, Hoop Skirts, Woolen Scarfs,
Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Caps, &c., &c.

Felt and straw made over in the
latest styles.

Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made
up in the most fashionable manner, and on
the shortest notice.

Belleville, Nov. 20, 1867. 172-4f 40f

BELLEVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Thrashing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c., &c.

May 1. 15-6m.

DAFOE HOUSE!

Belleville, C. W.,
Corner Pinnacle & Bridge Streets.

Barringer & Co., Managers.

STAGES FOR THE GOLD MINES.

Omibus to and from the Boat and Cars,
Stabling and Livery. 32

MONTREAL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

UNDER Contract with the Government of Canada for
the conveyance of Indian, and the
Canadian & United States Mails.

1867-SCHEDULE ARRANGEMENTS—1867.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.

Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built,
Double-Engine Iron Steamships—

AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. ATTON.

NESTORIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. L. PETRON R.R.R.

NOBILIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. WILKE.

NOBILIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. WILKE.

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NOBILIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. WILKE.

NOBILIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. WILKE.

Belleville Business Directory.

McLeod & Carro,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent
Solicitors, 153 1/2 Front Street, Belleville.

MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
Madoc. 156m-Wif

Plethently & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Build-
ings, Front Street, Belleville. 156m-Wif

Legate & Price,

BAKERS, Confectioners, Family Biscuit Man-
ufacturers and Dealers in Family Grocer-
ies, No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 156m-Wif

Geo. H. Haynes,

HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belle-
ville. Highest price paid for raw furs.
156m-Wif

Robertson & Stewart,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicit-
ors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Convey-
ancers, &c., Office—Ground floor next the
Express Office, Bridge Street.

ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART.
156m-Wif

Maclean & Maclean,

SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street,
Belleville. 156m-Wif

A. R. Dougall,

BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office—Over O'Neill's Book Store, and oppo-
site "The Intelligence" Office, Front Street,
Belleville. 156m-Wif

Ross, Bell & Holden,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
Hon. Jno. Ross. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN
156m-Wif

Diamond & Dickson,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Neilsen's Hall, Front Street, Belle-
ville. A. Diamond. Geo. D. Dickson. 15-6m

Law Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into
co-partnership under the name of Jollett
& Bleasdale. Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.

8th October, 1867. J. H. T. BLEASDALE.

Forrest & Lozo's

ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Leader's New
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 252-4f

T. Lockerty,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
of Segars, and Pipes and Tobacco. No. 173,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the best
quality of leaf used. 251-6m.

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville. 156m

Angus McFee,

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware always
on hand. Repairing done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 156m

John Wilson,

BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
Retail, at the old stand, Front Street,
Belleville, and his stock the best and cheap-
est in the country. All orders promptly filled.
156m

J. W. Brown,

Belleville Tailor and Clothier, Front St.,
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit. 156m

Geo. Gibson,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies', gents' and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and made
to order. All work warranted. 156m

J. C. Vapor,

Merchant Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belle-
ville. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 156m

To Gold Miners

You will find a variety of mining tools at
the subscriber's shop. Drills and sledges
made of the best refined cast steel. Solid
punches, Sweden Iron Pick Axes and Prospect-
ing Picks, cast steel pointed. All warranted,
and cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street,
Belleville. WM. POWELL. 156m

McKeown & Robertson,

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
well assorted and of the best material, and is
sold at extremely low prices for cash. They
are extensive manufacturers, and, being prac-
tical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders executed promptly, and all work
warranted. Remember the place, opposite
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belle-
ville.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS
 INTELLIGENCER OFFICE
 Belleville, Jan. 7, 1887.

WHEAT—No. 1	81 to 84
WHEAT—No. 2	80 to 81
WHEAT—No. 3	79 to 80
WHEAT—No. 4	78 to 79
WHEAT—No. 5	77 to 78
WHEAT—No. 6	76 to 77
WHEAT—No. 7	75 to 76
WHEAT—No. 8	74 to 75
WHEAT—No. 9	73 to 74
WHEAT—No. 10	72 to 73
WHEAT—No. 11	71 to 72
WHEAT—No. 12	70 to 71
WHEAT—No. 13	69 to 70
WHEAT—No. 14	68 to 69
WHEAT—No. 15	67 to 68
WHEAT—No. 16	66 to 67
WHEAT—No. 17	65 to 66
WHEAT—No. 18	64 to 65
WHEAT—No. 19	63 to 64
WHEAT—No. 20	62 to 63
WHEAT—No. 21	61 to 62
WHEAT—No. 22	60 to 61
WHEAT—No. 23	59 to 60
WHEAT—No. 24	58 to 59
WHEAT—No. 25	57 to 58
WHEAT—No. 26	56 to 57
WHEAT—No. 27	55 to 56
WHEAT—No. 28	54 to 55
WHEAT—No. 29	53 to 54
WHEAT—No. 30	52 to 53
WHEAT—No. 31	51 to 52
WHEAT—No. 32	50 to 51
WHEAT—No. 33	49 to 50
WHEAT—No. 34	48 to 49
WHEAT—No. 35	47 to 48
WHEAT—No. 36	46 to 47
WHEAT—No. 37	45 to 46
WHEAT—No. 38	44 to 45
WHEAT—No. 39	43 to 44
WHEAT—No. 40	42 to 43
WHEAT—No. 41	41 to 42
WHEAT—No. 42	40 to 41
WHEAT—No. 43	39 to 40
WHEAT—No. 44	38 to 39
WHEAT—No. 45	37 to 38
WHEAT—No. 46	36 to 37
WHEAT—No. 47	35 to 36
WHEAT—No. 48	34 to 35
WHEAT—No. 49	33 to 34
WHEAT—No. 50	32 to 33
WHEAT—No. 51	31 to 32
WHEAT—No. 52	30 to 31
WHEAT—No. 53	29 to 30
WHEAT—No. 54	28 to 29
WHEAT—No. 55	27 to 28
WHEAT—No. 56	26 to 27
WHEAT—No. 57	25 to 26
WHEAT—No. 58	24 to 25
WHEAT—No. 59	23 to 24
WHEAT—No. 60	22 to 23
WHEAT—No. 61	21 to 22
WHEAT—No. 62	20 to 21
WHEAT—No. 63	19 to 20
WHEAT—No. 64	18 to 19
WHEAT—No. 65	17 to 18
WHEAT—No. 66	16 to 17
WHEAT—No. 67	15 to 16
WHEAT—No. 68	14 to 15
WHEAT—No. 69	13 to 14
WHEAT—No. 70	12 to 13
WHEAT—No. 71	11 to 12
WHEAT—No. 72	10 to 11
WHEAT—No. 73	9 to 10
WHEAT—No. 74	8 to 9
WHEAT—No. 75	7 to 8
WHEAT—No. 76	6 to 7
WHEAT—No. 77	5 to 6
WHEAT—No. 78	4 to 5
WHEAT—No. 79	3 to 4
WHEAT—No. 80	2 to 3
WHEAT—No. 81	1 to 2
WHEAT—No. 82	0 to 1
WHEAT—No. 83	-1 to 0
WHEAT—No. 84	-2 to -1
WHEAT—No. 85	-3 to -2
WHEAT—No. 86	-4 to -3
WHEAT—No. 87	-5 to -4
WHEAT—No. 88	-6 to -5
WHEAT—No. 89	-7 to -6
WHEAT—No. 90	-8 to -7
WHEAT—No. 91	-9 to -8
WHEAT—No. 92	-10 to -9
WHEAT—No. 93	-11 to -10
WHEAT—No. 94	-12 to -11
WHEAT—No. 95	-13 to -12
WHEAT—No. 96	-14 to -13
WHEAT—No. 97	-15 to -14
WHEAT—No. 98	-16 to -15
WHEAT—No. 99	-17 to -16
WHEAT—No. 100	-18 to -17

MONTREAL MARKETS
 Special telegram to the INTELLIGENCER.
 From Kirkwood, Kingston & Co.
 1 P. M.

FLOUR—Superior Extra	\$8.00	62	8.25
Extra	7.90	60	8.15
Family	7.80	58	8.05
Superior—Canada	7.70	56	7.95
Superior—No. 1	7.60	54	7.85
Superior—No. 2	7.50	52	7.75
Superior—No. 3	7.40	50	7.65
Superior—No. 4	7.30	48	7.55
Superior—No. 5	7.20	46	7.45
Superior—No. 6	7.10	44	7.35
Superior—No. 7	7.00	42	7.25
Superior—No. 8	6.90	40	7.15
Superior—No. 9	6.80	38	7.05
Superior—No. 10	6.70	36	6.95
Superior—No. 11	6.60	34	6.85
Superior—No. 12	6.50	32	6.75
Superior—No. 13	6.40	30	6.65
Superior—No. 14	6.30	28	6.55
Superior—No. 15	6.20	26	6.45
Superior—No. 16	6.10	24	6.35
Superior—No. 17	6.00	22	6.25
Superior—No. 18	5.90	20	6.15
Superior—No. 19	5.80	18	6.05
Superior—No. 20	5.70	16	5.95
Superior—No. 21	5.60	14	5.85
Superior—No. 22	5.50	12	5.75
Superior—No. 23	5.40	10	5.65
Superior—No. 24	5.30	8	5.55
Superior—No. 25	5.20	6	5.45
Superior—No. 26	5.10	4	5.35
Superior—No. 27	5.00	2	5.25
Superior—No. 28	4.90	0	5.15
Superior—No. 29	4.80	-2	5.05
Superior—No. 30	4.70	-4	4.95
Superior—No. 31	4.60	-6	4.85
Superior—No. 32	4.50	-8	4.75
Superior—No. 33	4.40	-10	4.65
Superior—No. 34	4.30	-12	4.55
Superior—No. 35	4.20	-14	4.45
Superior—No. 36	4.10	-16	4.35
Superior—No. 37	4.00	-18	4.25
Superior—No. 38	3.90	-20	4.15
Superior—No. 39	3.80	-22	4.05
Superior—No. 40	3.70	-24	3.95
Superior—No. 41	3.60	-26	3.85
Superior—No. 42	3.50	-28	3.75
Superior—No. 43	3.40	-30	3.65
Superior—No. 44	3.30	-32	3.55
Superior—No. 45	3.20	-34	3.45
Superior—No. 46	3.10	-36	3.35
Superior—No. 47	3.00	-38	3.25
Superior—No. 48	2.90	-40	3.15
Superior—No. 49	2.80	-42	3.05
Superior—No. 50	2.70	-44	2.95
Superior—No. 51	2.60	-46	2.85
Superior—No. 52	2.50	-48	2.75
Superior—No. 53	2.40	-50	2.65
Superior—No. 54	2.30	-52	2.55
Superior—No. 55	2.20	-54	2.45
Superior—No. 56	2.10	-56	2.35
Superior—No. 57	2.00	-58	2.25
Superior—No. 58	1.90	-60	2.15
Superior—No. 59	1.80	-62	2.05
Superior—No. 60	1.70	-64	1.95
Superior—No. 61	1.60	-66	1.85
Superior—No. 62	1.50	-68	1.75
Superior—No. 63	1.40	-70	1.65
Superior—No. 64	1.30	-72	1.55
Superior—No. 65	1.20	-74	1.45
Superior—No. 66	1.10	-76	1.35
Superior—No. 67	1.00	-78	1.25
Superior—No. 68	0.90	-80	1.15
Superior—No. 69	0.80	-82	1.05
Superior—No. 70	0.70	-84	0.95
Superior—No. 71	0.60	-86	0.85
Superior—No. 72	0.50	-88	0.75
Superior—No. 73	0.40	-90	0.65
Superior—No. 74	0.30	-92	0.55
Superior—No. 75	0.20	-94	0.45
Superior—No. 76	0.10	-96	0.35
Superior—No. 77	0.00	-98	0.25
Superior—No. 78	-0.10	-100	0.15
Superior—No. 79	-0.20	-102	0.05
Superior—No. 80	-0.30	-104	-0.05
Superior—No. 81	-0.40	-106	-0.15
Superior—No. 82	-0.50	-108	-0.25
Superior—No. 83	-0.60	-110	-0.35
Superior—No. 84	-0.70	-112	-0.45
Superior—No. 85	-0.80	-114	-0.55
Superior—No. 86	-0.90	-116	-0.65
Superior—No. 87	-1.00	-118	-0.75
Superior—No. 88	-1.10	-120	-0.85
Superior—No. 89	-1.20	-122	-0.95
Superior—No. 90	-1.30	-124	-1.05
Superior—No. 91	-1.40	-126	-1.15
Superior—No. 92	-1.50	-128	-1.25
Superior—No. 93	-1.60	-130	-1.35
Superior—No. 94	-1.70	-132	-1.45
Superior—No. 95	-1.80	-134	-1.55
Superior—No. 96	-1.90	-136	-1.65
Superior—No. 97	-2.00	-138	-1.75
Superior—No. 98	-2.10	-140	-1.85
Superior—No. 99	-2.20	-142	-1.95
Superior—No. 100	-2.30	-144	-2.05

SPECIAL NOTICES.
 Dr. P. Meredith, Dentist, office No. 122 West Sixth Street, states as follows:
 Measles, J. N. Harris & Co.—About one year ago I took a cold which settled on my lungs. A violent cough was the consequence, which increased with severity. I expected large quantities of Phlegm and mucus. During the last winter I became so much reduced that I was confined to my bed. The disease was attended with cold chills and night sweats. A diarrhoea set in. My friends thought I was in the last stage of consumption, and could not possibly get well. I was recommended to try
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
 The family was advised to use it, and I was induced to give it a trial, and I will only add that my cough is entirely cured, and I am now able to attend to my business as usual. Yours respectfully,
 P. MEREDITH.
 Sold by all Family Medicine Dealers.
 Dr. Perry Davis & Son, Agents for
 Canada. 42 150-44.

R. R. R. PILLS.
 Compound of vegetable extracts (prepared in vacuum) to purify the blood, regulate the liver, and give all corrupt and acrimonious humors from the system.
 One of Dr. Haldway's Pills contains more of the active principles of nature, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, etc., than any other of the ordinary compounds. Purely vegetable, and has been compounded by a physician, have been cured by a few doses of Haldway's Pills.
 True comfort for the aged and others afflicted with Constipation and Pains of the Bowels.
 One to Three of Haldway's Pills in 24 hours, will secure regular evacuations from the bowels. Persons of the ordinary constitution, who are constitutionally and have been compelled to use purgatives, have been cured by a few doses of Haldway's Pills.
 Dr. Haldway's Pills Cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous System, Rheumatism, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Hiccoughs, Bileous Headache, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal System. One to six boxes warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely vegetable, contains no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.
 Dr. Haldway's Pills sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants. Price 25 cents.
 See Dr. Haldway's Almanac for 1868. 44-26

1868. ADVERTISEMENT. 1868.

M. D. WARD,
 Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.
 In seeking for a renewal of that patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed by the inhabitants of the County of Hastings for the last three and a half years, and cordially thanking them for it, he would respectfully observe that, so far as the profession is concerned, without the charge of egotism being substantially preferred against him, his ability and skill have been so far proved in this and other Counties, that like Cassa's wife, both are above suspicion; his efforts have been variably crowned with complete success. "The true there are many Dentists in the world, and so far as our own good Town is concerned, we have our share."
 Mr. Ward can truthfully say that inasmuch as he has always put faith in the golden rule, "Live and let live," and, believing in that doctrine, was the first to propose and act upon it, he was the first to reduce the price of what is known as the "RUBBER BASE," so as to place it within the reach of all. Had Mr. Ward consulted his "exchequer," he would have allowed the Dentist's fee at least in this respect, to remain as heretofore. However, showing respect by example, he boldly "stood in the gap," and the result has been that the practice of his profession now enables him to have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has his full share of the patronage and confidence of the County of Hastings.
 Mr. Ward has all the latest improvements to enable him to ameliorate pain in the extraction of teeth, such as Nitrous Oxide, Ether Spray, Chloroform, etc., which he is prepared to administer to his patients with complete success.
 Mr. Ward has lately added improvements in his Dentistry Rooms to conduce to the comfort of his patients, and would respectfully ask from his numerous patrons, a renewal of that confidence with which they have hitherto honored him, assuring them that on his part nothing shall be done to forfeit it.
 K. D. VARD,
 Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
 Belleville, Jan. 8, 1868. 211d6t 47w4t
 "Chronicle" copy for one month.

Wanted a Cook,
 Apply to MRS. MURNEY,
 January 3d, 1868. 209p-6t

MASTER DUDLEY WALLER,
 THE CELEBRATED
BOY ELOCUTIONIST!
 OF NEW YORK.
 Will give a series of RECITATIONS at
ONTARIO HALL,
 ON
 Wednesday Evng. Jan. 8th, 1868.
 Admission 25 cents. Children half price.
 Doors open at 7.30.
 Recitations commence at 8 o'clock.
 Belleville, Jan. 2nd, 1868. 208-5t

LOST,
 A SMALL BLACK SPANIEL, answering to the name of "Friar." Any person keeping him after this date will be prosecuted. Any one returning the same will be suitably rewarded.
 E. R. BENJAMIN.
 Excise Office,
 Belleville, Jan. 6, 1868. 210-3t

15th Battalion.
 ORDERS having been received to return the Peabody Rifles to Kingston, with BAYONETS—the commanding officers direct that those men in possession of BAYONETS and BELTS will return the same into store immediately.
 By order,
 St. G. B. CROZIER,
 Qr. Master, 15th Batt.
 Belleville, Jan. 6, 1868. 210-2t 47-1t

CANADA WEST FARMERS' MUTUAL AND Stock Insurance Company.
 THE Annual general meeting of the Members of "The Canada West Farmers' Mutual Stock Insurance Company" will be held (pursuant to resolution adopted at the last annual meeting) on Thursday, 6th of February next, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, and of electing four Directors to serve in place of the late Jacob Binkley, deceased, H. J. Lawry, who retires, and William Burrell and Thomas Stock, whose term of office expires, but who are eligible for re-election.
 RICHARD P. STREET,
 Secretary and Treasurer.
 Hamilton, January 2d, 1868. 210-5w

REMOVAL.
 N. MANN begs to notify the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the Dufosse House Building, where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many more, who will favor him with their patronage.
 Belleville, Dec. 27, 1867.

British Workman!

INFANT'S FRIEND!
Band of Hope Review,
INFANT'S MAGAZINE,
 AT
F. VANNORMAN'S.

F. HACKETT
 HAS RECEIVED A
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
 OF
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS
 Belleville, Oct. 1, 1867. 1D-6m

Horses, Carriages, &c., FOR SALE.
COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS TAKEN AT PAR.
 Apply to
 H. PRETTY,
 Belleville, Oct. 22, 1867. 147-4f

DIARIES, DIARIES, FOR 1868,
 AT
J. C. OVERRELL'S,
 TURNBULL'S BLOCK,
 180 FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

HUFFMAN HOUSE,
 MADOC, ONTARIO.
HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors,
 (LATE OF PETERBOROUGH).
 Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new. 145-4t 391f

The X-Mas No. of the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
 IS NOW READY.
 ALSO,
 BOUND NUMBERS OF
 British Workman,
 Band of Hope Review,
 Children's Friend,
 Infant's Magazine,
 Good Words,
 Sunday Magazine,
 LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY
 AT HOME, &c., &c.,
 AT
J. C. OVERRELL'S,
 OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
 FRONT STREET,
 BELLEVILLE.
 January 4, 1868. 209

CONCER BROS.
 FEELING thankful for the very liberal patronage given them for the past year, beg to remind their customers and the public that having thoroughly
REFITTED THEIR STORE!
 are now opening a well assorted stock of FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
 Special attention is called to their fine assortment of
 Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.
 R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER
 Nov. 13th, 1867. 1dly

Steam Engine for Sale.
 ONE 16 horse-power Steam Engine and Boiler complete, very substantial and in good working order, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.
 For further particulars apply at this office.
 Belleville, Jan. 3, 1868. 208-5t

RELYEA,
 DENTIST.

MR. RELYEA at the close of 1867, desires to express his thanks to all who have employed him for the last twenty years. Gratiified for the confidence placed in his professional ability for so long a period, it is his intention to avail himself of every modern improvement to please and benefit his patrons. Owing to the gradual increase in business, and the demand on his constant personal services at the operating chair, he has found it necessary to engage thoroughly competent mechanical dentists, who will now have the exclusive charge of that department.
 A great reduction in the price of artificial teeth has taken place in consequence of the introduction of the rubber base, and thus the means of obtaining this very necessary addition to a pleasing personal appearance has come within the means of all.
 Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those who, through fear of pain, have been deterred; that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is daily extracting without pain; and if desirable, inserting new teeth the same day. Testimonials to the safety, as well as the pleasing effects of this gas, are given below from the leading medical gentlemen of the Town.
TESTIMONIALS.
 We the undersigned medical practitioners of this Town, from our knowledge of the chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly safe Anesthetic, and do not hesitate

CAUTION

Front street, Belleville. 1861

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 212

The Clerkenwell Explosion

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Yesterday, in a postscript, dated at 3 o'clock, the *Times* announced the arrest of five leading Fenians concerned in the Clerkenwell outrage. They were arraigned at Bow-street yesterday, and the chief witness against them examined. He is one James

taken the Fenian oath, of one of the prisoners in the street, and had since attended their raffles for poor widows with children, by means of which money was raised for the Irish Republic. The prisoners—Nicholas English, Patrick McEvoy, Wm. Desmond and John O'Keefe—are also either working tailors or shoemakers, living in St. Giles or Soho.

lowest Irish quarter of West Central London, who got drunk together and plotted treason at public houses. The informant who had seen the offer of a reward of £

He came to the door and hallooed

"Anoy!" I said, "Hallow, Tim, have been muddling it?" He said, "No, but have been having a little drop," adding that his son had gone off to sea that morning.

He said, "Yes she has; and by the C that made me she shall not be a hooker."

He said "Good bye," and kissed her, said he was going to "take a jump," then whispered to me that the trick she

be done between half-past three and four, as Annie Justice had found out the right time for the prisoners to exercise in the yard. He said, "It must be done." I

What?" He said, "To blow up House of Detention. When I am gone, Jimmy, I don't expect you will see me more, or if you do it will be a corpse; "

I get off and am arrested, the next place will be the gallows, or Millbank. K will do the trick with Bill Desmond, Massey, Corydon, and Devany. Jem, g

eternity." He then squeezed my hand hard, and kissed me. He said Annie had found out the time by going with George's sister. He said I was

give any money to his wife, but to give it to his English, and if he was not to come down it, to give it to no one but his daughter. My wife did not hear what he said to me.

it was all in a whisper, though she was on the board. English came to me on Friday night, and said, "For God's sake, Jim, give me as much as you can, as I want

the money I can get to send off to the
I asked him "Who?" and he said, "W
have you not heard?" He said, "The Ho
of Detention is blown bloody bang up!

asked him did he see Desmond, and said, "He promised to meet me in about an hour." I asked him if he thought should see him that night, and he said

No, I don't expect I shall. I then gave him 2s. I said that I could not give any more, as I was rather slack. He said, "Jemmy, for God's sake get us more."

him the next morning (Saturday) in the street. I went into a shop there to buy a newspaper. I saw English in the street outside the shop when I came out with

paper. I said, "Good morning, Nick. He then seemed very much excited, said aloud, reading from the paper: "Diabolical! we will burn all London."

They all met at a public house; Eng was drunk, and said "the next thing to do was to settle Derby, Stanley, and that will be more diabolical."

Hardy." Then the informer went to a police sergeant of his acquaintance, told him his story, and the men were arrested on their drink, plotting new horrors.

Another Outrage in London

The following particulars are given as

an attempt made by the Fenians in London Sunday night to set a place on fire means of Greek fire. In this instance so-and-so scoundrel threw a bottle containing

atchford, Wardour st., Soho. The business carried on is of an extensive character, and the foreman, who resides on the premises, while going to bed, after satia-

ing himself that all was safe, saw flames issuing from a loft in which dry timber was stored. He hastened to the place, and fortunately received the assistance of so

people who were leaving a public house
little Dean street. Water was quickly
obtained, and the fire was quickly ext
guished. It is evident that the atten

arrangements on the premises. There is a quantity of green timber stored about the place, but the part selected for the attention of the Government is the timber ready

use was kept. The bottle, which was thrown over the gateway, a distance of feet, struck a beam, and the liquid spread itself over wet timber and the damp ground.

As there had been very heavy rain in the

don for several hours previously the entire premises, excepting the dry loft, were smoking wet. It was not until the first flames burst slowly, and abiding at once brought to bear, further damage was prevented.

Mr. Gladstone on the Fenian Invasion of Canada.

In the course of a speech which he delivered on the 18th December to his constituents, Mr. Gladstone made these remarks upon the Fenian invasion of this Province in 1867:

"I know not who it may please or who it may offend, but in my opinion there is a deep moral taint and profound degradation in this thing which we call Fenianism. (Cheers.) That opinion, gentlemen, does not arise in my mind from any disposition to judge too harshly of those who may, perhaps, feel too actively the ancient wrongs of Ireland. It arises in a very different way. The time has arrived at which that conclusion was the time of the Fenian invasion of Canada; and certainly it did not appear to me so far as I am capable of forming a judgment of affairs, and I remember taking the opportunity of expressing the opinion nearly two years ago, before an audience in Liverpool, that it is difficult to find upon record proceedings of a large body of men more incoherently and abominably wicked than the Fenian invasion of Canada. (Loud applause.) Canada has inflicted no wrongs upon Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Ireland has wronged Canada has no power to redress them, but whatever we may have, Canada, with respect to Ireland, is as innocent as a child unborn, and I say to carry fire and sword within the borders of Canada thus unprovokedly, and thus notoriously guiltless, merely because it is dreamed or supposed that through Canada some disgrace or wound may be inflicted on England, is the very height and the very depth of human wickedness and baseness. (Cheers.) I hope you will not think that because I have stated that opinion in very strong language—I own, in the strongest language I could find for the purpose—I hope you will not think on that account that I have stated it in heat or in haste. (Hear, hear.) It is my firm belief, gentlemen, that at no time have we ceased to entertain or been inclined to modify that opinion of the Fenian invasion of Canada."

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West. 7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West. 8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West. 10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West. No passengers allowed on this train. 6.30 P. M.
Night Express going East. 12.05 P. M.
Night Express going West. 11.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going East. 11.15 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East. No passengers allowed by this train. 9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

DUDLEY WALKER.—This wonderful boy, eloquent, smiling, styled "Gator," will give his series of recitations this evening in Ontario Hall. Those who attend will, no doubt, pass a very pleasant evening. Dudley is a remarkably smart boy, with a wonderfully acute memory, and is master of nearly 1,000 pieces. He has given the greatest satisfaction wherever he has appeared before an audience, and will not be less interesting than before on the present occasion. This remarkable child paid us a visit this morning, and we had the pleasure of conversing with him and hearing him recite Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade." Master "Dudley" is now in his eleventh year. He is rather large for his age; is fairly formed; has a handsome, intelligent, yet childish face; a clear, sparkling eye; a well-formed head covered with light-colored curls; a clear ringing voice, and a gentle, quiet and loving manner that wins all hearts. His enunciation and articulation are almost perfect; his gestures are graceful, forcible and strikingly effective. His lovely face, so winsome in repose, and so childlike with lights up wonderfully when he recites such a piece as that which we heard him in to-day, and the divine fire is manifest. The child has never had a tutor, and his powers seem almost miraculous. That he is gifted far beyond the generality of the children of men is unquestionable.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of Blackwood comes to us freighted with its usual supply of good things. "Brownings" is continued, and the denouement which seemed imminent in November is still postponed. "Linda Tresselt" is still unmarried, though this portion of her story is very interesting. "Cornelius O'Dowd" treats of Garibaldi, "erroneo Pío Nino," "Cheap Nobility—Warren's," and "Growing Old." There are three political articles on "The Church—Her State and Prospects" (defending the English through her network the Irish establishment), "Sir Charles Hood's administration" ("Indian Affairs," a review of a book with that title by Sir Charles' private secretary), and "The Government and the Press," an answer to the article in the last quarterly. "The Conservative Surrender," generally attributed to Lord Cranborne's pen. The three recently published volumes of Montaigne's book, on the "Monks of the West," in which he treats of the "Conversion of England" is renewed. There are also two very good bits of poetry, one comical—"Grimm's Law," and one sentimental—"Nina." Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. For terms &c., see advertisement.

School Elections.

The election of School Trustees for the ensuing term for this Town, took place to-day. In all of the Wards the polls opened at ten o'clock, a.m., the Returning Officers having decided that the recent Municipal Act did not affect the school elections. For Ketcheson Ward, Mr. Sawyer, Esq., was nominated by Mr. Wm. Templeton, and seconded by Mr. Parker Mills. Mr. Bowell having determined some months since not to offer again as a candidate, declined a nomination, and Mr. Sawyer was elected by acclamation. After the Returning Officer had declared Mr. Sawyer elected, he (Mr. S.) paid a high compliment to the retiring Trustee, Mr. Bowell, for his activity and for the time he had devoted to the management of the schools. He avowed his belief in the advantages of the Central School system, but as the Ward Schools had been established, and the taxes already very high in the Town, he did not think the time had arrived to inaugurate the Central School system. This was the only difference between Mr. Bowell and himself.

Mr. Bowell said that after having been twelve years in the Board, ten of which he had been Chairman, he had declined a nomination when asked to contest the present election. He had every confidence in Mr. Sawyer, whom he believed, would devote his energy and talent for the benefit of the schools, and he was the more gratified at his election on account of what had fallen from him just now. He admitted all that the Trustees had advocated, with the exception of the time to inaugurate the new system. Upon this point they differed, Mr. B. thought that an outlay which was for the benefit of succeeding generations (though opposed upon general principles to borrowing on the part of corporations), was one that might legitimately be made an exception, because if a benefit was to arise from such a system the present school generation would have grown beyond school age, and thereby lose the advantages. However he was glad to learn that upon general principles, there was no difference of opinion between the trustee elect and the Board of Trustees.

In Baldwin Ward, Mr. W. A. Shepard was re-elected by acclamation. In Coleman Ward the contest was between Mr. Charles Martin and Mr. E. J. Sisson. In Samson Ward, Mr. C. L. Coleman opposed Mr. John Thompson. In these Wards Messrs. Sisson and Coleman led the poll, and there is no doubt will be elected.

Municipal Elections.

RAWDON.—The following was the state of the poll at the close of the election in this Township: For Reeve—Geo. Conley, 307; John S. Hagerman, 190—majority for Conley. For Councillors—James Cooke, 245; John Stuart, 231; Samuel Vandervoort, 227; Joseph Hogle, 231; Allan McCabe, 101. We are informed that Messrs. Hagerman and Hogle intend contesting the election, on the ground that Messrs. Conley and Vandervoort secured their return by the votes of men who had not paid their taxes on the 1st of December.

HOWARD.—In this Township the election resulted in the return of Ed. Gaborie, Reeve; George Stokes, Deputy Reeve; Messrs. Wm. Wrath, R. Gaborie, Councillors. John Graham and Wm. Burley, we learn, had an equal number of votes, and it was not known which way the Returning Officer had voted.

STIRLING.—Dr. Houtter, Reeve; John Black, Wm. Martin, B. Steadman, and Peter Chard, Councillors.

TENDONDA.—Messrs. N. S. Appleby, Reeve; Donald Anderson and Thomas Deasy, Deputy Reeves; James Meagher and Benjamin J. Allison, Councillors.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for December. Reprint of L. Scott & Co., New York. Contents:—Relations of Heretism and Judaism with Christianity; Modern Provencal Poems; Ralph Waldo Emerson; The Natural History of Morals; The Military System of Prisons; Population; Italy in 1867; and the Social Sore of Great Britain. This number is one of the best issued for a long time; its article on the Social Sore of Great Britain is timely, and may do good.

—A million dollar canal is proposed from Houston, Texas, to the Gulf.

—Some foolish New Yorker has ordered a \$30,000 gold and silver dining set.

—John B. Gough has announced that the close of this season he would retire from the lecture field.

—The recent cab strike in London occasioned a loss of from thirty to forty thousand dollars to the theatres.

—A man in Kokomo, Indiana, is boring a well in his cellar, struck a vein of gas, for which he provided tubing, and now uses it to light his home.

—A Barrie editor has received on New Year's day a joint visit, a parcel of sausages, and a cask of ale from his subscribers. Barrie is destined to be one of the foremost cities in Canada.

—When your wife begins to scold let her have it out. Put your feet close upon the fender, lounge back in your chair, light one of your best cigars, and let the storm rage on. Say nothing, make no answers to anything.

Commercial Bank.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS. YESTERDAY—AMALGAMATION WITH THE MERCHANTS' BANK AGREED TO.

The business men of this county, as well as those of the Province of Ontario, will be glad to know that there is a prospect of the Commercial Bank resuming operations. At the meeting of the shareholders held yesterday in Kingston, which was a very large and influential one, a resolution of amalgamation with the Merchant's Bank of Montreal on the basis of one share of the Merchant's Bank for three of the Commercial Bank, was adopted. A telegram from Mr. King, of the Montreal Bank, was received at the meeting, proposing to negotiate on the basis of 30 cents, if no better offer was made, reserving the Detroit and Milwaukee for the benefit of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank. It was certainly an extraordinary proposition, and was very properly characterized by Mr. Workman of the City Bank, Montreal, as a fire-brand thrown into their midst, couched in Mr. King's oracular, Napoleonic style, and quoting Talleyrand's famous expression, in relation to it, that "Words were given to us to conceal our thoughts." The meeting wisely treated it as such, and refused to take any notice of it whatever. The following is a report of the proceedings of the meeting:

KINGSTON, January 7.
The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank was held to-day, R. J. Cartwright, Esq., M. P., President, in the chair.

The Chairman read the following statement of liabilities and assets, as at Dec'r 13th, 1867:

LIABILITIES.	
Bank notes in circulation	\$ 483,254
Deposits, including unpaid drafts and items in transit	1,110,245
Balances due to Local Banks	17,127
Balances due to London Agents	280,512
Total	\$1,881,137
Capital Stock	\$4,000,000
ASSETS.	
Cash	\$ 295,604
Goverment Securities	1,000,000
Real Estate	236,715
Mortgages	107,550
Bonds of Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad	1,770,230
Doubtful debts	666,283
Notes and discounts, stamps and all other assets stated above	2,935,379
Total	\$5,831,179

(Signed) C. S. Ross, Cashier.

The Chairman then read a report, stating that the Directors had received an offer from the Merchant's Bank to amalgamate with the Commercial Bank on the basis of one share for three, or in other words, taking the stock of the bank at 33 1/3 per cent of its par value, and that after mature consideration, the Directors had decided on recommending the shareholders to accept it. He, the Chairman, remarked that it might be asked how they could recommend such an offer after the recent valuation of the stock at 60 cents on the dollar, but it must be remembered that assets in liquidation must not be the same thing as assets in a bank carrying on its usual business. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which the following telegram from Mr. King, of the Bank of Montreal, was read by Mr. John Paton: "In case any terms for sale or amalgamation are proposed less favorable than the following at the Commercial Bank meeting to-day, this Bank is willing to enter into negotiation at about 30 cents on the dollar, leaving the Milwaukee bonds for the Commercial Bank shareholders, provided the publication of statement of assets and liabilities are found on examination to be correctly stated and valued."

Mr. W. Workman moved that Mr. King should be invited to make an unconditional offer. A number of other gentlemen thought Mr. King had no intention to sell, and that his offer was merely for the purpose of preventing the consummation of the arrangement with the Merchant's Bank.

The report recommending the adoption of the offer of the Merchant's Bank was carried almost unanimously. The following motion was made by Mr. Vm. Archdeacon Patton, seconded by Mr. J. C. Hale.

Resolved—That attacks having been made upon the honour and integrity of Mr. Ross, the shareholders present at this meeting, take this opportunity of stating that such charges are in their opinion unfounded, and they therefore desire to place on record their conviction of his entire integrity and honesty of purpose, and to express their appreciation of his zeal and devotion to his duties during the long period which he has occupied important positions in this institution." Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

—A Nevada miner had his leg caught under a heavy rock, and was eaten by a panther while in that position.

BILLIARDS.—A new sporting paper will appear in Montreal on the 1st of February. Mr. Ryall, of Philadelphia, is likely to accept Mr. Cyrille Dion's challenge. A New York courier says Mr. McDowell will resign the championship to Mr. Daniels, as he is to play Mr. Cyrille Dion again. Mr. Dion's challenge to all America for \$10,000 means no reply. The Yankees acknowledge Joe Dion to be the best player for the present, and that their own captain long kept the champion cue from him.

Examination of Teachers.

The examination of candidates for certificates to teach Common Schools in this County, took place on Thursday, the 2nd inst. That for South Hastings was held, as usual, at No. 3 School House, Belleville. The attendance was smaller than usual, 44 candidates presenting themselves for examination. Of this number 4 obtained first class certificates; 15 second class; 17 third class, and 8 failed. It will be observed that two permanent certificates are issued—one to Mr. Beatty, the teacher in School No. 2, Belleville, he having this time obtained five-sixths of the total possible number of marks; and one to Mr. Vermilyea, who teaches the school by the Railway Station, and who has at three successive examinations obtained more than 200 each time. The following is a list of those who obtained certificates:

FIRST CLASS.	
S. G. Beatty	323 W. L. Bullis
N. Vermilyea	307 Thos. McGurn
SECOND CLASS.	
Wright M. Ward	182 Cath. Gargan
Loretta Morden	172 Mary A. Gault
R. J. Gorman	173 Bridget White
G. McLaughlin	172 Anne J. White
W. B. Robinson	172 E. Keay
W. H. Osborne	167 Helen K. McTaggart
E. Sprague	164 Martha Shanks
Wm. A. Ward	141
THIRD CLASS.	
A. A. McGunlon	138 Ed. M. Ketcheson
Bridget McGunlon	131 Cath. Froctor
Cath. Hankin	132 Fanny A. Carr
Peter L. Palmer	133 Mary Vandewater
Susan E. Hunt	124 Wm. P. Chisholm
Fanny Ann Rutledge	117 Jennie F. Walsh
R. H. Anderson	114 Ellen White
S. G. Ganniff	114 Cynthia Gannison
Cath. Hanley	99

JOHN GRIER, A. M., Chairman S. H. B.

F. H. Ross, Secy.

NORTH HASTINGS.

List of Teachers who obtained certificates from the North Hastings Board of Public Instruction at Stirling, 3d January, 1868:

FIRST CLASS.	
J. Metcalfe Wilson	238 George Bradley
George W. Slus	234
SECOND CLASS.	
Bradley Davis	169 Martha Armstrong
Phoebe Clark	163 George Ayrie
Mary Tracy	155 Charles Fuller
Thomas Robertson	150 Hannah Eagles
Jane Porter	151 Ruth Ashley
William O'Brien	151

THIRD CLASS.	
Margaret Crombie	135 Elizabeth Benedict
Clark Anderson	132 John Gary
Sarah Benedict	133 Eva Lewis
Jane Larkin	132 Esther Pogue
Angus McMorris	129 Hannah Eagles
Margaret Campbell	128 Susan Hunter
Margaret Morrell	125 Hannah Mulroney
Frederick Beddome	120 Mary Garrett
Ellen Allen	120 Mary J. Garrison
Wm. B. Stedman	119 Mary Hinch
Elizabeth Murray	117 Margaret Dunn
Catherine Dolan	112 Maria Wiggins
Maria Donaghy	109 Mary Squires
G. H. Boulter, M. D.,	
T. S. Agar, Secy.	Chairman.

Town Council.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1868.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held last evening. There were present His Worship the Mayor, Messrs. Waters, Holden, Tannahill, McIntosh, Henderson, Kennedy, Brown, Diamond, and Sutherland.

The Mayor briefly referred to the objects for which he had called them together.

A report from the physicians was read, making certain recommendations.

After some discussion with regard to the report, the following resolution was submitted and carried:

Moved by Mr. Diamond, seconded by Mr. Foster, that the Board of Health be appointed, with two additional members of the Medical Profession as members thereof, and that the Professional members of said Board be authorized to vaccinate the poor of the town at the rate of twenty-five cents a head; that a list of the persons so vaccinated at the public expense, be kept for the superintendent of the school, and that such persons be vaccinated at the Town Hall, at such hours each day as the Board of Health may appoint, and that the same be publicly advertised, and that a By-law be passed to carry out this resolution.

Drs. Powers and Dorland were appointed the other members of the Board.

The rules were suspended, and a By-law appointing the Board of Health was passed. The Mayor stated that he had been called upon by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Common School Trustees, who made a demand upon him as Mayor, for the sum of \$1570 for the purchase of a school lot. To this demand he answered that he had no money for that purpose.

The Mayor also stated that the lease of the Ferry was handed him to sign, but he declined to sign it, and that such persons be vaccinated at the Town Hall, at such hours each day as the Board of Health may appoint, and that the same be publicly advertised, and that a By-law be passed to carry out this resolution.

Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Henderson, that during the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Corby, at the Legislature, James Brown, Esq., be appointed presiding officer of the Council.

The Council adjourned.

—A dreadful fratricidal row took place in Brantford on Christmas. One Peter McNeal was attacked by his father and brother and badly mangled.

—A young Canadian woman of pleasing appearance and modestly dressed, named Eliza Nagle, has lost her money and is in charge of the city authorities at Milwaukee. It is believed she left home in a fit of delirium.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lord Stanley, acting upon the remonstrances of the Salisbury Press, has prepared a despatch protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Roumania.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—Reports have been received here from Siberia of the discovery of rich and extensive gold deposits on the Anzour river. The rivers are flooding, and the gold regions by thousands. Troops had been sent by the Governor of the district to preserve order and guard the mines. Bloody conflicts had taken place between the natives and the soldiers.

LONDON, January 8, 11:15 a.m.—Consols 91 1/2 to 92 for money; 92 to 92 1/2 for account; Bonds 71 1/2; Ill C 88 1/2; Erie 48 1/2.

LONDON, January 8, 1:30 p.m.—Consols 91 to 92 1/2 for money; 92 1/2 to 92 1/2 for account; Bonds 71 1/2 to 71 1/2; 1 C 88 1/2; Erie 48 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, January 8, 1:15 p.m.—Cotton dull and declined 3/4; Uplands 7 1/4; Orleans 7 1/4. Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 8, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton unchanged. Wheat firm. Pork 78s for new eastern prime mess. Tallow 42s 6d.

American Despatches.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7th.—A fire this evening consumed property to the amount of \$115,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The greater portion of the Young Men's Christian Association building, erected last year at a cost of \$170,000 in ruins. The entire loss will approximate \$500,000. The Duquesne Banking House of H. Mackell & Co., suspended to-day. Losses \$65,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The *Herald's* Havana special says by a special despatch from Santiago de Cuba, it is stated that the Dominican government had fled to Turks Island, and General Baez had been proclaimed President of the Republic. His brother had blockaded the capital for five days. The abdication of President Cabral was expected soon. Gen. Baez was at Acurao, but was expected soon to arrive at Port au Prince. There were violent shocks of earthquake felt at St. Thomas on the 30th ult. The Commissioner from the United States to take charge of the Island, was anxiously expected. The merchants are quite content to pass under the authority of the American government, but are somewhat anxious in relation to the effect that the American laws and tariff will have upon the trade of the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Johnson was yesterday presented with a cane made from the old chair oak. The presentation was made by the citizens of Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The *Times'* special says the subject of the purchase of St. Thomas has been postponed until the result of the vote of the people of the island on the question is ascertained. The election takes place on the 9th. S. C. Cox is promised the Austrian mission.

The report of Commissioner Wells is published. In suggesting an estimate of our natural annual expenditure at \$140,000,000; for ordinary expenses, \$130,000,000; for interest of \$50,000,000, for retirement of the principal of the debt, he intimated his belief that the country would be for the whole country, with its labor and capital restored to productive employment, to meet this annual expenditure by means of a per capita taxation of eight dollars and seventy-three cents which continued at the same rate would extinguish the principal of the debt in less than twenty years.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 7.—The board of Aldermen have refused a license for the exhibition of Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe in this city.

TROY, Jan. 7.—The story of the sinking of Recluse Island in Lake George, is a shock.

The *Boston Herald* says: "The various qualities of Canada's apples have now reached such a degree of excellence that they are greatly sought after and eagerly bought up by the American market. A few years ago it was just the reverse."

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 8.
Commercial Bills buying at..... 97
Selling at..... 98
Greenbacks, buying at..... 73 1/2
Selling at..... 74 1/2 to 74
Bank of Upper Canada Bills..... 61
Silver, buying at..... 44
Gold opened at 137 1/2; closed at 136 1/2.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 8.
Cotton quiet at 16c to 16 1/2 c.
Flour dull and 5c to 10c lower; receipts 25,000 barrels; sales 65,000 barrels at \$9 00 to \$9 10 for superior State and Western; \$10 30 to \$11 12 for common to choice extra; \$9 35 to \$12 40 for common to choice extra Western.
Rye flour quiet and steady at \$7 75 to \$9 50.
Wheat quiet; receipts 500 bushels; sales 9,300 bushels at \$2 50 for Canada spring; \$2 50 for white Canada; \$2 40 for red do.
Rye quiet.
Corn quiet and lower; receipts 37,000 bush; sales 34,000 bushels at \$1 38 to \$1 39 for new mixed western; \$1 40 for old do in store.
Barley dull; receipts 1,150 bushels; sales 500 bushels C. W. at \$1 R. depot, at \$1 92 1/2.
Oats quiet; receipts 3,300 bushels; sales 24,000 bushels at \$1 40 for do in store.
Pork quiet and steady at \$21 00 to \$21 10.
Lard firm at 12 1/2 to 12 5/8 c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.
Stocks active and lower.
Sterling Exchange, 110 to 110 1/4.
Gold 136 1/2.

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
January 8, 1868.
IMPORTS.—1 car merchandise, 1 car live stock.
EXPORTS.—1 car merchandise, 1 car live stock.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 213.

**Gladstone on the Irish Question
and on Irish Wrongs.**

Mr. Gladstone on Dec. 19th addressed a meeting of his constituents at Ormakirk and Southport. At Ormakirk he reviewed the history of the Reform agitation and

defended the course which the late Government had taken in dealing with the question. He pointed out what he conceived to be serious defects in the new

value to what had been done, so far did it fall short of what they had been always agreed with regard to a great organic question." At Southport, Mr. B. said:

length to Fenianism and to the wrongs of Ireland. The two causes he asserted should not be identified. Fenianism was a foreign disease afflicting society. No doubt the development of it had been assisted

the importation of reckless and misguided men who had taken a part in the desperate and exasperated war across the Atlantic and who had looked for a field predisposed to some degree for their mischievous

activity. In making that remark he did not wish in the slightest degree to reflect upon their American brethren. It might be in the designs of Providence that recent events connected directly or indirectly with the war...

intended to incite this nation to a great searching of its own heart and conscience with reference to the legislation that effected that condition. It was, to say the least, a matter of sadness that, after 1899,

of political connection with Ireland, the union of heart and spirit which was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country had not yet been brought about. It was impossible to exaggerate that

or the gravity of the responsibility which it brought to the Government of the country. There was no doubt that even as matters stood there was a great improvement upon the past. Civil rights

been extended; odious penalties had been removed; religious distinctions that formerly existed had been effaced, and a better and milder spirit had recently taken possession of British legislation with

garded to Ireland. At the same time, if wished to place ourselves in a condition to grapple with the Irish problem as it ought to be grappled with, there was but one way to do it—to suppose ourselves in the position of Irishmen.

whether we would be satisfied with state of things that now existed. If was asked what contribution he had offer towards meeting that most press problem, he had only to say that next

tory taught us there was a marvellous power of enchantment in the practice just and equal dealing. This country purposed to be united, how were they respectively to be governed? His re-

was, there were certain matters in which the very fact of the Union required that the three should have a common opinion and a common policy. So far as that went he would not listen to any arguments

separate institutions and a separate police
but in all matters except those to which
he had referred, no man ought to be able
say that any one of the three kingdoms
was governed according to the tradition

the views, or the ideas of another. If had given to the Scotch feeling no more scope for freedom than was given to Irish feeling and opinion, would the Scotch have been the contented and loyal members of the community that they were?

had no right, then, to be surprised at condition of the relations between England and Ireland. We were entering into controversy with a lawless power that aimed its blows not at wealth proper

government, aristocracy, or any one part of the community, but at public order and the peace of society; and if we were enter into the contest with a clear conscience, and be able to persevere in the

ministration of the law, we must satisfy ourselves as regarded those causes of legislation and policy which bore on the permanent condition of the people of Ireland. What we required was

that those sympathies in Ireland which were now floating between law and lawlessness should be brought into active alliance with us, and instead of hearing in every corner of Europe magnificent promises on the Government

the sister isle, we might challenge any one to deny that that island had not full and equal justice. But inveterate diseases were not to be removed in a moment. We must be prepared for a long and patient con-

of well doing towards Ireland up to the bound of reason and justice, though not yet beyond, if we wish to attain ultimate good for ourselves and our children to that end of which he could never despair, namely

of redeeming that reproach which rests upon us, of our total incapacity to assimilate with ourselves an island within the hours' journey of our shores, incapable of any connection with any other country, and which had been under our domination

influence 600 years. He would not be party to bribing Ireland into union with this country by means of the vulgar expedient of doses of public money. We desired to raise Ireland to the dignity of perfect poli-

cal freedom and that sense of responsibility which attended it; and we could not so raise it if we sought to depress her spirit, and flx for her a servile position by doing f

See *Radway's Almanac* for 1868. 47-4w 218.4w.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Thurlow Cheese Manufacturing Company (limited), will be held at the St. Lawrence Hotel, on MONDAY, the 13th inst. at ONE P.M.

ARTHUR FLETCHER, President.
R. D. WATSON, Secretary.
Belleville, Jan. 9th, 1868. 213-34

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, that by order of the Mayor and Council, dated the 7th instant, a Board of Health, consisting of Drs. Bundert, Power, and Dorland, with Messrs. J. P. McDonald and George James, is constituted by By-Law for three months from this date, and the public are hereby informed that on and after the 10th inst., between the hours of TWO and THREE in the afternoon of each day, Medical gentlemen of the Board of Health will be in attendance at the new Town Hall, to receive and vaccinate all persons wishing to have that operation performed. The Board of Health requests that all information connected with the existence of Small Pox, or other endemic disease, may be promptly furnished to the undersigned, with a view of his visiting and reporting thereon; and it is also notified that any infringement of the By-Laws on the subject of Health, will be promptly and seriously dealt with.

GEORGE JAMES, Secretary.
Board of Health Office,
January 8th, 1868. 47w1m-2134m

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Belleville Post Office up to the 1st day of January, 1868.

Adam, Augusta A. Jones, Mrs. Maria
Agnew, M. Jones, Aaron
Addison, Miss Catharine, Mr G
Allen, J. H. Jones, Mr G
Allan, Thos. Kershaw, Thos
Ashton, M. Kile, James
Atkins, Richard. Keneston, Daniel
Arnold, P. Knox, Albert
Atkins, R. Laffair, Fred
Burrows, Thos. Leslie, Adam
Baker, Annie. Lott, John
Ball, R. J. Lloyd, R. R.
Baker, J. G. Lloyd, R. E.
Bartlett, Thos. Magher, G. W.
Bartlett, Thos. P. Miller, Mary R.
Bell, Isabella. Moloney, Mary
Benninger, Joseph. Mahony, Dennis
Bedford, Mrs. St. Madden, G. A.
Beattie, Wm. Martin, Geo.
Bird, Dr. John. Moloney, Mary
Bess, Triften. Maybey, Samuel
Bowman, Jos. W. Merrell, Elizabeth
Bown, R. Merrett, A. W.
Bly, Wm. Merrett, Calvin
Bond, Rev. Mr. Milne, James
Black, Miss L. Morden, S. L.
Brook, Edw. Morcime, Sarah
Braund, Rev. Wm. Monow, S. C. A.
Brown, Mrs. S. McCavay, Mrs. C.
Brown, Chas. W. McCannan, R.
Brady, Mr. McCurdy, Mary
Brown, Geo. H. McCoy, Joanna
Bready, James. McCoy, Wm.
Broderick, John. McDonald, T. H.
Brown, Mr. S. McDonald, John B.
Brown, A. S. McDonald, H. D.
Burns, Mary. McKinnon, John
Bullock, Jos. McNulty, M. A.
Casey, Stephen. McMillen, M.
Campbell, Rev. Thos. (3). McPherson, Elizabeth
Caldwell, J. B. Nix, Alfred
Campbell, Helen. Northcross, A. G.
Campbell, S. L. Neugent, P.
Caverly, Mrs. Ockerman, Elsie
Cox, Thos. Orr, George
Coady, John. Osborne, Richard
Cobbett, A. P. M. Ostrum, Annie
Clare, E. Paquin, M.
Charters, R. D. Paquin, G.
Chisholm, P. S. Parker, F.
Chisholm, Jos. Paquin, H.
Chapman, C. A. Pelt, Chas.
Crankline, Thos. Peltier, C. A.
Crawford, Cathrine. Parlon, John C.
Crawford, Wm. Rawley, Archibald
Devough, Mrs. Reynolds, J. D.
Despard, W. A. Robinson, P. M. Jas.
Despont, W. P. Robinson, P.
Davis, Miss C. Ross, Arch'd.
Dalton, John. Ross, H. B.
Davas, Jas. A. Ross, John
Dawson, Chas. Robertson, Mrs. Wm.
Davis, Morgan. Robinson, H. C.
Dubene, Hilairo. Ross, Wm.
Donahue, Mr. Ridd, Philip
Dooke, Chas. Saller, Richard
Dunaway, R. Slamon, Amanda
Edmond, James. Scott, G.
Everett, John. Shoenbridge, Thos.
Farney, John. Spencer, Miss A.
Falkon, Alfred. Soles, Margaret
Fergusson, Chas. Soles, Margaret
Foster, Miss Millic. Steel, W.
Flynn, Frank. Stamma, A.
Foster, Henry. Stells, Margt.
Fretz, W. H. Steyer, Jos.
Fisher, Mrs. A. L. Staten, M.
Glass, James. Stimers, L. J.
Gilbert, R. Trap Manufacturers
Gallon, J. Taylor, R.
Gavrier, Luke. Taunt, Margaret
Glyn, Mrs. J. P. C. Thompson, Mrs. Margt.
Garrison, Caleb A. Thompson, John
Giles, Mrs. Geo. Thompson, Matilda
Gormley, Jas. Thompson, Mary A.
Graham, Mrs. Julia. Thirasher, J. W.
Griffin, Milton. Trauer, Jeremiah
Holloway, Alfred. Tappin, Amos
Howard, N. H. Vandewater, H.
Holden, Geo. H. Vandewater, Henry
Hamilton, Jos. S. Warren, Chas. S.
Harkin, Jos. L. Walker, W. H.
Hardy, Wm. Wardrop, Geo.
Harsham, Mr. Woodcock, Elizabeth
Hardy, Mrs. Emily E. Wray, Elsie
Hough, Isabella J. Wray, Elsie
Harrin, Mrs. Margaret. Wray, Elsie
Huff, Jacob B. Wray, Elsie
Hunter, Capt. W. Wray, Elsie
Hynes, Mrs. Cornelia. Wray, Elsie
Huff, Mary. Wray, Elsie
Hunt, Mary A. Wray, Elsie
Inch, Mrs. Mary Jane. Wray, Elsie

* * * Persons calling will please ask for "Advertised Letters." J. H. MEACHAM, Postmaster.
Belleville, Jan. 1st, 1868.

Business Cards.
AND all other kinds of Advertising, executed with dispatch at the *Intelligencer* Office, *Intelligencer* Building, Front Street.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. WALLACE & FOR DYCE as Photographers, in the Town of Belleville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed) D. J. WALLACE, ED. FORDYCE.
Belleville, December 4th, 1867.

THE undersigned having purchased Mr. Fordyce's interest in the Gallery, will hereafter conduct the business on his own account. His long experience and thorough knowledge of the business will enable him to satisfy all who give him a call.

ROBERT GRAHAM and Grainger's Store.
ENTRANCE—Two doors South of Holden's Drug Store. D. J. WALLACE.
Belleville, Dec. 4th, 1867. 185-THST

1868. ADVERTISEMENT. 1868.

M. D. WARD,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

IN asking for a renewal of that patronage with which he has been honored by the inhabitants of the County of Hastings for the last three and a half years, and cordially thanking them for it, would respectfully observe that, so far as the profession is concerned, without the charge of egotism being substantially preferred against him, his ability and skill have been so far proved in this and other Counties, that like Caesar's wife, both are above suspicion. His efforts have been invariably crowned with complete success. 'Tis true there are many Dentists in the world, and so far as our own good Town is concerned, we have our share.

Mr. Ward can truthfully say that inasmuch as he has always put faith in the golden rule, "live and let live," and, believing in that doctrine, was the first to propose and act upon it, he was the first to reduce the price of what is known as the "RUBBER BASE," so as to place it within the reach of all. Had Mr. Ward consulted his "exequatur," he would have allowed the Dentist's fee, least in this respect, to remain as heretofore. However, showing precept by example, he boldly "stood in the gap," and the result has been that the practice of his profession now enables him to have the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has his full share of the patronage and confidence of the County of Hastings.

Mr. Ward has all the latest improvements to enable him to ameliorate pain in the extracting of teeth, such as Nitrous Oxide Ether Spray, Chloroform, etc., which he is prepared to administer to his patients with complete success.

Mr. Ward has lately added improvements in his Dentistry, and to the comfort of his patients, and would respectfully ask from his numerous patrons, a renewal of that confidence with which they have hitherto honored him, assuring them that on his part nothing shall be done to forfeit it.

M. D. WARD,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.
Belleville, Jan. 3, 1868. 121467 47w4t
* * * Chronicle copy for one month.

1868. RELYEA, 1868. DENTIST.

MR. RELYEA at the close of 1867, desires to express his thanks to all who have employed him for the last twenty years. Grateful for the confidence placed in his professional ability for so long a period, it is his intention to avail himself of every modern improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business, and the demand on his constant personal services at the operating chair, he has found it necessary to engage a thoroughly competent mechanical dentist, who will now have the exclusive charge of the department of his business.

A great deduction in the price of artificial teeth has taken place in consequence of the introduction of the rubber base, and thus the means of obtaining this very necessary addition to a pleasing personal appearance has come within the means of all.

Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those who, through fear, have not been deterred; that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is daily extracting without pain; and if desirable, inserting new teeth the same day. Testimonials to the safety, as well as the pleasing effects of this gas, are given below from the leading medical gentlemen of the Town.

TESTIMONIALS.
We the undersigned medical practitioners of this Town, from our knowledge of the chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly safe Anesthetic, and do not hesitate to recommend our patients to avail themselves of its benefits in the extracting of teeth.

ROBT. STEWART, M.D. RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D.
D. E. BURDETT, M.D. Wm. CANNIFF, M.D.
JAS. LESTER, M.D. Wm. HAY, M.D.

For the further convenience of his patients, he has now for sale the safest, best, and most agreeable tooth powder (in fact, as the ladies say, the use of it is a perfect luxury) that can be made.

He has also a lotion for strengthening the gums and purifying the breath, and a cure for a sore in the face, and tooth ache caused by cold.

An assortment of excellent tooth brushes, &c.—indeed, every article required in the practice of the profession.

Belleville, Dec. 30, 1867. 205-1m 46f

REMOVAL.
N. MANN begs to notify the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the Palace House Building, where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many more, who will favor him with their patronage.

Belleville, Dec. 27, 1867.

HUFFMAN HOUSE,
MADOC, ONTARIO.

HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new. 145-11 56f

THE X-Mas No. of the
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
IS NOW READY.

ALSO, BOUND NUMBERS OF
British Workman,
Band of Hope Review,
Children's Friend,
Infant's Magazine,
Good Words,
Sunday Magazine,
LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY
AT HOME, &c., &c.,

AT
J. C. OVERELL'S,
OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
January 4, 1868. 200

British Workman!
INFANT'S FRIEND!
Band of Hope Review,
INFANT'S MAGAZINE,
AT
F. VANNORMAN'S.
CONGR BROS.
FEELING thankful for the very liberal patronage given them for the past year, beg to remind their customers and the public that having thoroughly REFITTED THEIR STORE! are now opening a well assorted stock of FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c. Special attention is called to their fine as Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER
Nov. 13th, 1867. 11-ly

FREE LUNCH

AT THE
CLUB HOUSE,
EVERY DAY,
From 11 A. M. to 12 Noon.

Nov. 19, 1867. 172-4f

India and China Tea Company.
HOME DEPOSITS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOSITS—43 Hospital Street, Montreal.
PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, and on the highest quality of the company's plantations in ASSAM, and on the best of the celebrated ECHO BRAND, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz. 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Wholesale Agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. W. BARNES & Co., 100-115 Front Street, Montreal.
August 16th, 1867.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
Ladies Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Dressing Cases,
Photograph Albums,
Fancy Work Goods,
Ladies Bonnets.

A fine assortment of
Dress Goods!
and the
Latest Styles in Cloth
FOR LADIES JACKETS.
Geo. Ritchie & Co.
Dec. 19, 1867. 10-17

GEORGE ROCHE,
HATTER & FURRIER,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous friends and customers that he is now prepared to take orders for
ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first-class Cutter from Paris, particular attention paid to repairing.

* * * All orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.
Nelson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for Raw Furs.
October 14. 1D-6m

DIARIES, DIARIES,
FOR 1868,
AT
J. C. OVERELL'S,
TURNBULL'S BLOCK,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Something New
AT
Holden's Drug Store.
BOHEMIAN VASE LAMPS,
Answering a Double Purpose,
A most Neat, Elegant, Useful, and Ornamental
CHRISTMAS PRESENT,
JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
ALSO, THE NEW
SUN AND ELSOLITO BURNER,
A GREAT IMPROVEMENT on the old burners, saving Oil and Chimneys, and making lamps perfectly non-explosive.

Not to be outdone by any one, we are now selling the
Very best,
Double Refined,
Perfectly Clear,
Non-explosive,
Standard
COAL OIL
FOR
20 cts. per Gallon,
And are ready to put it DOWN to TEN CENTS A GALLON as soon as the Trade desire it.
R. HOLDEN & CO.
Belleville, Dec. 13, 1867. 192

Scotch Whiskeys.
Camlachie,
Mountain Dew,
Jas. Stewart & Co.'s,
VERY SUPERIOR
PURE MALT.

A. FLETCHER & Co.
"Corner Store," Front and Bridge Streets.
December 20, 1867. 7-17

India and China Tea Company.
HOME DEPOSITS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOSITS—43 Hospital Street, Montreal.
PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, and on the highest quality of the company's plantations in ASSAM, and on the best of the celebrated ECHO BRAND, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

The Dominion Burner.

Far superior to the Sun, Elsolito and other Burners.
The Dominion Burner
Benders oil perfectly non-explosive.
The Dominion Burner
Less liable to get out of order than any now in use.

The Dominion Burner.
From its peculiar construction, prevents chimneys from breaking so readily.
FOR SALE ONLY AT
APOTHECARIES HALL.

P. D. CONGER
has received another lot of
CARPETS!
IN BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, FELT and WOOL
WOOLLEN REPS,
FOR CURTAINS & UPHOLSTERING.
Belleville, Dec. 3, 1867. 14-17

A SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF
FLANNELS,
GENTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
&c., &c.,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT
J. MUIR & CO.'S.

J. & W. Sutherland
WOULD respectfully solicit an inspection of their new stock of
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,
Which will be found complete in the following specialties:
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS—2s. 6d. and upwards
FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS
FRENCH DELAINES
SCOTCH TWEEDS
CANADIAN
" FLANNELS
BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
DUNDAS COTTONS AND BAGS
AMERICAN YARN.
J. & W. SUTHERLAND.
Belleville, October, 1867. 196m

COSGRAVE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
East India Pale Ale.
JUST RECEIVED,
50 Hhds.,
150 Barrels and half Barrels.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
WESLEY BULLEN.
Belleville, Nov. 26, 1867. 177-4f

Great Bargains at
Wilson & Robertson's
THE following lines are now offered to the public:
30 ps. all Wool Tweeds, 5s. for 3s 9d per yd.
20 " " " 5s 6d for 4s 6d
40 " " " 5s 6d for 4s
A large Assortment of Wool Shawls
A few pa. ALL WOOL Carpets,
AND A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.
In order to reduce our Stock, we offer these goods very much cheaper than they will be found elsewhere.
WILSON & ROBERTSON

Steam Engine for Sale.
ONE 10 horse-power Steam Engine and Boiler complete, very substantial and in good working order, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply at this office.
Belleville, Jan. 3, 1868. 208-5f

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 214

Distress Amongst Fishermen

The amount of suffering amongst the fishermen of Nova Scotia, resulting from meagre voyages during the past season, is very distressing, and measures are being

relief. A committee has been formed in the city, and in one ward alone \$500 was subscribed. In some of the harbors on the Western shore of Nova Scotia the destitution is very alarming. In one settlement upwards of forty families, who depended entirely on fishing for a livelihood, will, unless relieved, be not only without

of obtaining them until the opening of the fishing season next year, and in several other harbors destitution of the same extreme nature prevails, while in all the

new, if any, residents able to meet so great an emergency, or to afford assistance to the neighbors on a scale commensurate with the distress existing. In the Gaspé district

Many of the fishermen-farmers are barely able to subsist. In February last one family in Gaspé Basin perished of sheer starvation and the last fishing voyages were abortive.

**Wellington, Grey, and Bruce
Railway.**

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.
Last night a meeting of the Directors of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce Railway Company was held at the Board of Trade.

rooms. After the minutes of the meeting were read, the Secretary read a letter from the President, Adam Brown, Esq., resigning the Presidency of the Company, who

"That this Board desires to express deep sympathy with the President, Ad Brown, Esq. in the misfortune which

befallen the firm with which he is connected, but having an unshaken confidence in him, and in view of his efforts on behalf of this Company, it respectfully requests

The mover and seconder, and other members of the Board, expressed strongly their

had led to the resignation, their lively sense of the services rendered to the empire by Mr. Brown, their unqualified confidence in him, and their conviction that

continue in the position which he has filled with so much advantage to the undersigned; and a deputation was appointed to wait upon him with the above resolution.

The Board, in taking the action they have taken in this matter, have done themselves infinite credit. In the misfort

Gillespie & Co., one of the most honorable and enterprising business firms in Province of Ontario, it must be a matter of satisfaction to them to know that not

is the deepest sympathy felt for them, that the confidence which has always been entertained in their honor and integrity remains unshaken. And it must especially

at this moment of great trouble, to himself sustained by those with whom has been associated in a great public enterprise, and who have had ample opportunity

Curious Ecclesiastical Laws

There is at present before the Supreme Court at Valparaiso, a delicate question of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which threatens to create as much noise as the

of the cathedral, the Supreme Court and Civil Government on the one part, and Archbishop of Santiago on the other. It appears that about the year 1840, a work

Taking advantage of the superstition wh

Teran, by means of the image, in a short time accumulated a large fortune. Archbishop hearing of the circumstances became jealous of the opposition thus set

...sive right of the church, and ordered
image, together with all the property a
mulated by the woman, to be seized
handed over to the church, which was d

claimed the property confiscated from mother. The demand having been refused by the ecclesiastical court, has been brought up before the superior court.

Japan and China.

importance in the history of the East Asiatic countries. In Japan, the whole form of government is to be altered. The peculiar position of the Tycoon, it seems, will

take his eremitic isolation and persona
take notice, not only of ecclesiastical,
of mundane affairs. A Council of Daim
will assist him in the administration of

country. Two new parts will be added to the collection, but will require you to go to the library to get them. A list of the new parts will be sent to you.

on the first of January, two others on the first of April; among these four are the two most important cities of the Empire—Yedo and Osaka. China, the time has arrived when the celebrated treaty of 1858, between the Christian nations and the Chinese Government, will have to be revised.

Threatening Letters sent to the London Newspapers.

(From the Cork Examiner, Dec. 19.)
GOD SAVE IRELAND.

So, Mr. Editor, we are not defunct yet. Last night Clerkenwell trembled. Who shall say where we may strike next? "The blood of Allen cries aloud for vengeance." "Blood for blood" is your motto; you shall have it. England shall rue the day that she murdered our three men at Manchester. Even now we are preparing you plenty of work. Now for a little advice. Keep the police at a more respectful distance, or if not, your premises being composed principally of brick and mortar, may possibly come tumbling about for editorial ears. Always recollect that there is another "Force" in London besides the Police Force. It is the Fenian force, and a mighty force it will prove, too. Therefore, take a Fenian's advice, and BEWARE.

GOD SAVE IRELAND!

LONDON, DEC. XVI.

GOD SAVE IRELAND!

"The blood of Allen cries aloud for vengeance." (This sentence is written in red ink.) How do our Saxon friends like the inextinguishable "Greek Fire"? Perhaps it would be as well to intimate for the benefit of the public at large, that we have a good supply and know full well how to use it.

GOD SAVE IRELAND!

THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P., ABRETTED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The committee by whom the intended procession at Killiney had been organized have issued the following placard announcing its abandonment:

Fellow Countrymen.—The government have issued a proclamation announcing their determination to prevent, if necessary by the employment of armed force, the funeral procession which was fixed to take place in Killiney next Sunday. It was our intention to have emulated, and, if possible, to have excelled, by the quietest, order, and solemnity of our proceedings, the patriotic example set us by the men of Cork, Dublin, and Limerick. The slightest disturbance of the public peace, or the defeat of our objects; and such plans could only have been planned or executed by a traitor. The government know this too. So far from having any grounds whatever to anticipate a violation of public tranquility, they had in the funeral processions held elsewhere so many guarantees that our procession of next Sunday would have been a model of order and decorum. The proclamation, then, was not sent forth to maintain the security of life and property, for, neither were in the least degree endangered; but its sole aim is to prevent the Irish nation from manifesting its horror of the policy which carried out the Manchester massacre. Fellow-countrymen, yielding to the threats of armed force, but under solemn protest, we will not hold our intended procession; but while we take this course as the most prudent, and under a violation of public peace, we will all the world to know that no power on earth can eradicate from our hearts the love of Ireland and of those who serve her faithfully. We may rest satisfied with having done our duty so far, and with having proved that amongst the millions of true Irishmen the men of Kerry aspired to a foremost place. (Signed) O'Donoghue, Chairman; John J. Healy, Secretary of the Committee.

Farm Notes.

How to Winnow Corn, 1st Method.—Get some corn. Get somebody who knows how to winnow it. Let him do it.

2nd Method.—If you know all about it, do it yourself.

3rd Method, for Beginners, given in *Agricultural Terms*.—Place a board over the blower, and let him drive the blower while the hopper is filled with a large wheat. (This is called the system of *Hoppering*.) Then let a woman with a small wheel slide down on a wheel cranking the blower with her shoes. This should be done in a neat, cleanly way, until the scum has been swept with a beam through a wire screen, while another lot go on riddling, when it is the duty of the farmer to sweep each riddle as it comes out. The fan's chief work is, however, to prevent any laborer becoming too hot. When a laborer is very warm he sits down before the fan, who soon restores him to coolness.

Treatment of Ponds in Winter.—Roast them.

For the Volunteer Farmer in Winter.—Attend turnip drills.

How to Pickle Pork.—Get the leg into a proper temperature. Bring this about make him swallow a small thermometer. Rub him with paper dipped in oil, give him a uniform coating of barley, tar, syrup of squilla, pitch and gold tin-pail. Paint his lead green with green turpentine, and a robe of fine oxen beaten up with a cup of tea is most invigorating.—*Punch's Almanac*.

The Postmaster General of the United States has decided to discontinue advertising undeciphered letters, but will furnish the lists to papers willing to publish them as a matter of news.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVEILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West, 7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West, 10.35 P. M.
Night Express going East, 12.08 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, 12.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East, 12.10 P. M.
Passengers allowed by this train, Montreal Time, 9.30 P. M.



Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVEILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

DOMINION STOCK.—The government has determined upon placing one million and a half of Dominion Stock upon the market. Tenders will be received in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, for the six per cent stock.

WORKS.—The disasters to American vessels by fire, wreck, collisions, or other mishaps at sea, during November, involved the loss of 31 vessels valued at about \$1,580,000. There were lost two steamers, six ships, two bark, nine brigs, thirty schooners, and two sloops. During the eleven months of 1897 that have passed by, there has been 423 American vessels lost, valued at \$10,170,000, as compared with 316 vessels, valued at \$9,137,800 during the same period of 1896.

IMPROVING THE GAS.—A company has been formed in Paris for the manufacture and sale of oxygen, to be mixed with the common and illuminating gases. It is calculated that by adding one-third oxygen to the ordinary Parisian gas, the illuminating power is multiplied eight times. The gas is sold at two and a half times the price of the common gas. This combination has been used with fine effect in lighting the International Lecture Room of the Exposition, and is rapidly attaining popularity.

NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY.—A despatch to the *Leader*, from Mount Forest, says: "The members of the Toronto delegation, in connection with the narrow-gauge railway project, addressed a very large and most respectable audience of the people of Mount Forest and surrounding townships in this place. About 300 people were present, who listened with the utmost attention to the arguments advanced by Messrs. Laidlaw, Chisholm, Worts, A. M. Smith, and others. The Toronto delegation in favor of the plan of light narrow-gauge railways as opposed to wide-gauges, cheap or dear, for this locality."

DESERVED SYMPATHY.—In another column we copy an article from the *Hamilton Spectator* having reference to the resignation of Adam Brown, Esq., as President of the Wellington Grey, and Bruce Railway, and the action of the Company in relation thereto. The sympathy expressed by the Board with Mr. Brown, in the misfortune which has befallen him, and which he is contending with, and will be reciprocated by every person who has had the pleasure of knowing him. As one of the most enterprising and honored citizens of the "ambitious city," it is to be hoped the request of the Board will be acceded to by Mr. Brown.

School Elections.

The elections in Coleman and Samson Wards resulted in the election of Mr. E. J. Sisson, for the former, and of Mr. Chas. L. Coleman, for the latter. The Board of Common School Trustees for the present year will be composed of the following gentlemen:

KETCHUM WARD.—Messrs. Thos. Wells and Merrick Sawyer.

BALDWIN WARD.—Messrs. James Smith and W. A. Shepard.

COLEMAN WARD.—Messrs. Geo. Walton and E. J. Sisson.

SAMSON WARD.—Messrs. Francis McAnnamay and Chas. L. Coleman.

Quartz Crushing as a Business.

The *Alta California* says that quartz crushing, if conducted with skill and prudence, is the most remunerative employment in the world. In a long article on the subject it says:

"Taking the actual results of gold mining, pursued in a regular business, we are confident that it will be found that any other business, in proportion to the capital, than any other business wherever it has been conducted with equal prudence and economy. It is free from the risk of close competition, over importations, dull markets, dead seasons, changing fashions, remnants and debts, and the worry of a hundred details and dealings. It is not one of those businesses in which you lose your money in the regular work, and keep your dead work a year to be converted into cash, and the harder the money you have to get out of it. No advertising, no haggling, no white lies, no adulteration, no customers to please, and all seasons alike."

There may be exceptions to some of these rules, but they are more rare than in any other business. Gold mining has some admitted advantages over all other industries, that need to be considered. When once you have it, it does not exact continuous personal presence, but gives you reasonable recreation. Besides, the dealer in the times, and the harder the money in other pursuits, the more eager is the demand for the production of your gold mine. If statistics of the world, in all mercantile business, men fall in staggering proportions. But the rarest of all is the failure of the gold mine, whose mine is once opened and is regular work. The chief risk is not in working the mine, but in finding one that is workable to begin with."

The Ontario Legislature.

In the House, yesterday, the first matter considered was the report of the Printing Committee, which awarded the printing to Mr. Samuel Beatty. Mr. Macdonald said the Committee had succeeded in making a contract by which the printing would be done for the House 24 per cent. cheaper than it had ever been done before. He then explained that as soon as the several bills were passed a third reading, copies would be struck off and distributed in advance of the *Ontario Gazette*, which would soon be established. By this means the people would be made aware of the law of the land almost as soon as the law was passed by the legislature. Hereafter it was several months after the laws were established that they were made known to the country. A new plan had also been established with regard to the journals, by which they would be daily compiled, and stitched together, so that when the House rose the journals would be complete. He thought the country should congratulate itself upon the favorable contracts that had been entered into for the printing of the votes and proceedings.

Mr. Rykert moved for a return showing the number of licences granted since 1860 to cut timber on the wild lands of this Province, persons who got licences, extent of territory, price paid, amount due the Government, and what lands are suitable for agricultural purposes. The motion elicited some discussion, in which the lumbering interest, free grants of land to settlers, and the policy of former Government, were considered.

The Committee to examine and report upon the several amendments proposed to be made during the present session, in the Municipal and Assessment Acts, and to consider the working of these acts, was enlarged, and is now composed of the following members: Hon. Messrs. Carling, Wood, and Cameron, and Messrs. McKellar, Graham (York), Currie, Fitzsimmons, Graham (Hastings), Gibbons, Pardee, Galbraith, Greely, McCall (Norfolk), Coyne, Wicket, McLeod, Barber, Ferrier, and Rykert.

A return of money expended in conducting the recent elections, showed the election expenses of the Ontario Legislature were \$26,847. The House adjourned at 5 to 3 o'clock to-day.

The Merchants' Bank.

It may be assumed that the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada with the Merchants' Bank of Montreal has been practically carried into effect. All that now remains to be done is to obtain the sanction of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank to what has been done by their Directors. Their action will be ratified at a general meeting, as it already has nominally been ratified, and the new institution will go into operation early in March next, under the name of "The Merchants' Bank of Canada," with a capital stock of \$3,330,000. The basis of agreement, as has already been stated, is that the shareholders of the Commercial Bank shall receive one share of new stock for every three shares they now hold, that all their assets shall be handed over to the new Bank, and that all their liabilities shall be paid by that Bank.

Every business man in this County, as well as throughout Ontario, will rejoice that the Commercial has come so well out of its difficulties—that its paper, which during the first few weeks' excitement consequent upon its suspension, was depreciated 25 per cent, has been nearly at par value for some weeks past, and that now its bills will be redeemable at their full value.

As throughout the Commercial deserve the thanks of their stockholders for having by their wise and prudent management, retrieved to some extent their losses, and by the amalgamation with a strong bank, saved the country from further disaster, and frustrated the scheme of the wily autocrat of the Montreal Bank. Had the Directors given way for a moment to Mr. King, had they not met him and his plans with a firm and defiant resistance, in all probability the Commercial would have been obliged to go into liquidation, its bills would have depreciated, the stockholders lost their all, and the country would have been comparatively at the mercy of the Montreal Bank. As it is, the Merchants' Bank, with its capital increased to \$6,000,000, will be a powerful rival to Mr. King's Institution, and the latter will no longer have the power to dictate terms to the business men of Ontario. Under prudent management, the Merchants' Bank must prove to be not only of great advantage to the commerce and trade of Ontario, but it will be one of the best paying institutions of the country.

—Rev. Thomas Baker and six native missionaries have been eaten by the Fijian Islanders.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 9 evening.—Pigott, the editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, whose arrest was noticed yesterday, is charged with eight seditious libels, uttered last year. Pigott is the son of the Chief Justice of Ireland. Burke, Casey, Shaw, and Mullaney, the Fenians who were arrested at Birmingham on a charge of buying arms there for the brotherhood, were brought up at Bow Street to-day for examination. Bail was offered, but not accepted, and the prisoners were sent to Birmingham for trial for treason and felony. The van containing the prisoners in transit to and from Bow Street, was guarded by a strong escort of military and several platoons of police, all under arms and with drawn cutlasses. These extraordinary precautions were adjudged necessary, as the authorities had received information of a threatened rescue. There were no disturbances however.

Valencia, Jan. 9.—The Austrian frigate *Nemora*, with the command of the late Maximilian, arrived at the Island of Corfu, on the way to Trieste.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times to-day says the English expedition is still at Senot. No sickness—natives friendly.

PARIS, Jan. 9 evening.—The new Cabinet of Portugal favors the collection of taxes. The taxes are odious to the people to such an extent as to have caused the disruption of the previous Cabinet.

BERLIN, January 9.—At a large Conservative dinner in this city last evening, Count Von Bismarck was present and made a speech. He reviewed the present political situation in Europe, in the course of which he said that with France this year was a phantom, and urged his hearers to dismiss all fears in the matter. He was listened to with profound attention.

LONDON, January 10, 11:15 a.m.—Consols 92 to 93½ for money; 93½ for account; Erie 49½; American securities flat; Bonds 71½; 11 C 83½; Erie 49½.

LONDON, January 10, 1:30 p.m.—Consols 92½ to 93½ for money and account; Bonds 71½ to 72; 1 C 88.

LIVERPOOL, January 10, 1:30 p.m.—Cotton arm and unchanged, though there is more doing. Breadstuffs dull and mostly declined; Corn 46½; California wheat 16½; Peas 47½; others unchanged. Provisions Rearer; Beef 11½; Lard 49½; Tallow 48½.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 10, 1:20 p.m.—The steamer "City of Antwerp" has arrived.

American Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—An extensive scheme is on foot to pass a Bill establishing a line of steamers between New York and Bremen, to carry the American mail.

General Butler opposed the nomination of General Grant for President at the soldiers' meeting last night.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The *Herald's* Richmond telegram says: Quite a stormy scene took place in the Convention to-day that nearly culminated in a general and bloody riot.

While Mr. Hunneault was replying to the cheering recorded by the *Herald* yesterday by Mr. Gibson, a Conservative, elicited by his taunts on Virginians as rebels and traitors, he went far beyond the latitude of speakers and called Mr. A. Wise and R. M. T. Hunter traitors. This brought Mr. T. W. Hunter, a relative of the ex-Senator, to his feet, who said, "If you say R. M. T. Hunter is a traitor, you are a traitor." Mr. Leggett then arose and endorsed the language of Hunter, and an almost indescribable scene ensued. The Chairman was thoroughly bewildered and looked terrified. For a time it was feared a general melee would grow out of the matter, and many began to feel for their safety, and amid a confusion one revolver dropped on the floor. The Sergeant-at-Arms roared order in vain, and the Chairman brought down his hammer for naught. While the excitement prevailed, half the House were on their feet at the same time, but order was ultimately restored, and the affair referred for investigation to a special committee. Much feeling exists in consequence of this, and may yet result in an encounter between the opposing parties.

CHICAGO, January 9.—Thomas Riely, a New York and Chicago rough, who killed a policeman two years since, was arrested last night.

M. C. Baldwin, an operator in the Western Union Telegraph Company office here, was arrested to-day, charged with using the wire of the Company to transmit messages for Bennett, Peters & Co., wholesale liquor dealers of this city, without the knowledge of the officers of the Company. The despatches were transferred to the Western Union office, and show an intention on the part of those to whom they were sent to defraud the Government by evading the revenue laws. Accused was held to bail.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—Last night a notorious thief named Jim Burns was arrested while attempting on Tuesday Sheriff Perkins's dry goods store. After he was conveyed to jail he discovered another prisoner named McCarthy asleep, and assaulted him. McCarthy, frenzied with pain, assaulted Burns in return, and before the guard could interfere, gouged his eyes out.

A terrible affair occurred at Owensburg, Ind. Tuesday on Tuesday Sheriff Perkins attempted to arrest an old man named Duncan. Duncan drew a pistol and shot off the Sheriff's thumb. Perkins' son then fired, killing Duncan, whose son coming up at the moment fired, killing young Perkins. Perkins then shot young Duncan through the heart. The most intense excitement followed. Owing to the extensive relations of both parties, further trouble is apprehended.

NEW YORK, January 8.—A champion billiard match between J. McDevitt and W. Goldthwait was commenced at Cooper Institute to-night. McDevitt commenced the game and ran it out, making the 1,500 points without a miss.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, Jan. 9.—The Right Reverend Bishop Hopkins, presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, expired at Rock Point this afternoon, aged 76.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The steamship "Perla," from Liverpool, has arrived.

Blondie recently fell from a rope at Cologne and broke his arm.

—Over a thousand dollars were collected last Sunday in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, for the Pope.

—It is stated that the Newfoundland Government will have to spend from \$25,000 to \$25,000 this winter in paper relief.

—Late despatches from Japan announce the release of persecuted and imprisoned Christians at Nagasaki.

—Australia has given assistance to emigrants to the amount of half a million sterling, during the past five years.

—"Our American cousins are manufacturing new words." We emphatically originate this:—"Mount Vesuvius is on the erupt." Patent applied for.

—Berks County, Pennsylvania, desires to be stocked with quail, and has sent an agent West to procure eight thousand, to be turned loose in her fields.

Wages are everywhere going down in the States. The consequence is an influx of the unemployed into Canada, and a reduction of wages here.

—The various steamship lines plying between New York and European ports, of which there are nine transported during the past year 922,051 passengers, 108,270 tons of cargo and \$45,185,754 in specie.

Brag and Hosh.

Senator Sprague, in a recent speech, pricks a large hole in the bubble of American self-conceit. He shows that with all their complacency over labor-saving machines and ingenious devices, they have retrograded as mechanics and manufacturers. To such an extent is this the case, that Senator declares that in the whole range of his experience he does not know an article which the American manufacturer can now produce and export, and compete with foreign manufacturers. We quote from the concluding portion of his address: "The spirit of braggadocio, and the brag of the American people has been their ruin. It has been a curse upon them; while they have been indulging in that luxury, the people of other countries have been employed and have been prosperous. There is not within the range of my vision an article produced by the American people except that which comes from the soil, that goes out of our country, and enters into the consumption of the world."

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVEILLE, Jan. 10.
Commercial Bills buying at 97.
" selling at 98.
Greenbacks, buying at 73 to 74.
" selling at 75 to 76.
Bank of Upper Canada Bills, 75 to 76.
Silver, buying at 75 to 76.
" selling at 77 to 78.
Gold opened at 137½; closed at 137½.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegraph to THE INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10, 1897.
FLOUR.—Superior Extra, \$3.10 @ 3.25.
Extra, 3.00 @ 3.10.
Family, 2.90 @ 3.00.
Welland Canal Superfine, 2.85 @ 2.90.
Super No. 1 Canada Wheat, 7.50 @ 7.75.
Super No. 2 Western Wheat, 7.20 @ 7.40.
" 3 " 7.10 @ 7.30.
Buckwheat, 1.60 @ 1.70.
WHEAT.—Canada, 1.60 @ 1.70.
Spring, 1.60 @ 1.70.
Winter, 1.60 @ 1.70.
OATS.—Per 32 lbs. 43 @ 45.
BARLEY.—Per 48 lbs. 35 @ 36.
BUTTER.—Dairy, 14 @ 15.
Store, 14 @ 15.
ASHEs.—Soft, 5.40 @ 5.45.
" Hard, 5.50 @ 5.55.
POKE.—Mess, 18.50 @ 19.
Prime Mess, 18.00 @ 19.
DRESSED HOGS, 3.75 @ 3.85.
PORK.—Per 25 lbs. 83 @ 85.
Rye Flour, 5.70 @ 5.80.
FLOUR.—moderate receipts; buyers hold off; market dull and rather active. Grain: Wheat—single cars sold at quotations; no transactions in other grain. Provisions: Pork steady; Hogs fair, though in less active demand; rates unchanged. Butter supply abundant and market easy. Altho' steady.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 10.
Cotton steady at 16 to 16½.
Flour dull and quiet; receipts 6,000 barrels; sales 4,600 barrels at \$9.90 to \$10.25 for superior State and Western; \$10.15 to \$11 for common to choice extra state; \$9.75 to \$12.95 for common to choice extra western.
Rye flour steady at \$7.70 to \$8.00; receipts 550 barrels; sales 4,000 bushels red Jersey at \$2.40.
Rye (quiet); receipts 320 bushels.
Corn heavy and lower; receipts 67,800 bush; sales 40,000 bush at \$1.25 to \$1.35 for mixed western; \$1.27 to \$1.37½ for old do in store; \$1.28 to \$1.34 for white southern.
Oats heavy and lower; receipts 50,000 bushels; sales 25,000 bushels at 85½ to 85¾ for western in store.
Pork dull at \$12.50.
Lard firm at \$18.25 to 18½.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.
Stocks very strong.
Sterling Exchange, 109 to 110.
Gold closed 137½.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Jan. 10, 1888.

WHEAT—\$1.45 to \$1.50.
SPRING WHEAT—\$1.45 to \$1.50.
BARLEY—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
RYE—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
OATS—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
CORN—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
BUTTER—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
EGGS—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
LARD—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
SUGAR—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
COFFEE—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
TEA—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
SPICES—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
FRUIT—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
VEGETABLES—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
FISH—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
MEAT—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
BEEF—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
PORK—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
LAMB—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
MUTTON—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
CHICKEN—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
DUCK—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
GOOSE—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
TURKEY—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
PHEASANT—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
QUAIL—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
PARTRIDGE—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
SQUAB—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
BIRD—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
FOWL—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Poultry—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Game—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Wild—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Hunt—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Trap—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Farm—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Stock—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Horse—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Mule—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Ox—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Cow—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Sheep—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Goat—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Pig—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Dog—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Cat—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Bird—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Fowl—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Poultry—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Game—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Wild—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Hunt—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Trap—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Farm—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
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Horse—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Mule—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Ox—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Cow—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Sheep—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Goat—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Pig—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Dog—\$1.00 to \$1.05.
Cat—\$1.00 to \$1.05.

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
January 10, 1888.
IMPORTS.—3 car merchandise.
EXPORTS.—1 car merchandise.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every
family to keep at hand.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM.

It sells everywhere, and gives satisfaction. Read the
following extracts from letters.
I. P. BOWEN, Druggist, Kingston, Penn., writes,
April 4, 1887: "Allen's Lung Balm has performed
some remarkable cures in my store. I have used it
with confidence in all diseases of the throat and lungs."
STREBLING BROS., Druggists, write from Carrollton,
January 27, 1888: "We have used Allen's Lung
Balm. We are entirely out of it. It gives most
general satisfaction, either for ordinary use or for
cures of the most difficult cases."
Sold by all Family Medicine Dealers.
J. Perry Davis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of
Canada. 47-48 234-49

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It is the cheapest and best Family Medicine in the
world. The moment it is used, pain ceases. It cures
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bilious Colic, Indigestion,
Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Sore
Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Poison, Scars,
at Fever, &c., &c. Take four Four-Grains of Radway's
Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in
a glass of warm water immediately after each dose. It
cures the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief. Full
of information, Fever, Relief, the Active also in the
following you will be cured.

HOW THE READY RELIEF ACTS!

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling
irritation, and this skin becomes reddened. If there is
much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist in
improving the offending cause. A general warmness
throughout the entire body and its diffusive stimulating
properties rapidly courses through every vein and artery
of the system, arousing the vital force and partially persi-
ring glands and organs to renewed and healthy action;
perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels
increased heat. The stomach at stomach, colds, chills,
head-ache, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the
throat, and all pains, either internally or externally,
rapidly subside and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep,
awakened refreshed, invigorated, cured.
It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either
on the spine or across the kidneys or over the
stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing
warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it
continues its influence over the diseased parts.
Price of R. R. R. RADWAY, 50 cents per bottle.
Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers,
&c.
See Radway's Almanac for 1888. 47-48 234-49

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Ther-
low Cheese Manufacturing Company
(limited), will be held at the Shire Hall, on
MONDAY, the 13th inst., at ONE P.M.
ARTHUR FLETCHER, President.
Belleville, Jan. 9th, 1888. 231-31

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants
of the Town of Belleville, that by order
of the Mayor and Council, dated the 7th
instant, a Board of Health, consisting of Dr.
Burdett, Power, and Dorland, with Messrs.
J. P. McDonald and George James, is con-
stituted by By-Laws for three months from this
date, and the public are hereby informed that
on and after the 10th inst., between the hours
of TWO and THREE in the afternoon of
each day, Medical gentlemen of the Board of
Health will be at attendance at the new
Town Hall, to receive and vaccinate the
poor free of charge.

The Board of Health requests that all in-
formation connected with the existence of
Small Pox, or other endemic disease, may be
promptly furnished to the undersigned, with
a view of his visiting and reporting thereon;
and it is also notified that any infringement
of the By-Laws on the subject of Health, will
be promptly and seriously dealt with.
GEORGE JAMES, Secretary.

Board of Health Office,
January 8th, 1888. 47-48 234-49

F. HACKETT

HAS RECEIVED A

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Belleville, Oct. 1, 1887. 1D-6m

Wanted a Cook,

A PPLY TO MRS. MURNEY,

January 24, 1888. 209D-49

BOARDING.

MRS. MCKENZIE can accommodate a
few permanent boarders; also, some-
dally boarders.
RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, opposite the
market.
Belleville, Nov. 18, 1887. 170-1f

TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE in West Belleville,
formerly occupied by FINE & PAPER-
MAN, Esq. Rent \$100 a year. For further
particulars apply to Charles Papineau, or of
Ross, Bell & Holden, Belleville.
Nov. 22, 1887. 174-1f

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing
between Messrs. WALLACE & FOR-
DYCE as Photographers, in the Town of
Belleville, is this day dissolved by mutual
consent.
(Signed.)
ED. FORDYCE.
Belleville, December 4th, 1887.

THE undersigned having purchased Mr.
Fordyce's interest in the Gallery, will
hereafter conduct the business on his own
account. His long experience and thorough
knowledge of the business will enable him to
satisfy all who give him a call.
ROOMS—Over Graham and Grainger's
Store.
ENTRANCE—Two doors South of Hol-
day's Drug Store.
D. J. WALLACE.
Belleville, Dec. 4th, 1887. 185-186-187

1868. ADVERTISEMENT. 1868.

M. D. WARD,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.

IN asking for a renewal of that patronage
with which he has been honored by the in-
habitants of the County of Hastings for the last
three and a half years, and cordially thanking
them for it, would respectfully observe that
so far as the profession is concerned, without
the charge of egotism being substantially
preferred against him, his ability and skill
have been so far proved in this and other
Counties, that like Caesar's wife, both are
above suspicion; his efforts have been in-
variably crowned with complete success.
The truth here is many Dentists in the
world, and so far as our own good Town is
concerned, we have our share.

Mr. Ward can truthfully say that inasmuch
as he has always put faith in the golden rule,
"Live and let live," and, believing in that
doctrine, was the first to propose and act upon
it, he was the first to reduce the prices of
what is known as the "RUBBER BASE,"
so as to place it within the reach of all. Had
Mr. Ward consulted his "exchequer," he
would have lowered the Dentist's fee at least
in this respect, to remain as heretofore. How-
ever, showing respect by example, he boldly
stood in the gap, and the result has been
that the practice of his profession now enables
him to have the proud satisfaction of know-
ing that he has his full share of the patronage
and confidence of the County of Hastings.

Mr. Ward has all the latest improvements
to enable him to amelioate pain in the ex-
tracting of teeth, such as Nitrous-Oxide
Ether Spray, Chloroform, etc., which he is
prepared to administer to his patients with
complete success.

Mr. Ward has lately added improvements in
his Dentistry Rooms to conduce to the
comfort of his patients and the respect-
fully ask from his numerous patrons a renew-
al of that confidence with which they have
hitherto honored him, assuring them that
on his part nothing shall be done to forfeit it.

M. D. WARD.

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.

Belleville, Jan. 8, 1888. 211d-47-48

"Chronicle" copy for one month.

1868. R. ELYE, 1868.

DENTIST.

MR. R. ELYE at the close of 1887, desires
to express his thanks to all who have
employed him for the last twenty years.
Gratified for the confidence placed in his pro-
fessional ability for so long a period, it is his
intention to avail himself of every modern
improvement to please and benefit his patrons.
Owing to the gradual increase in business,
and the demand on his constant personal
services at the operating chair, he has found
it necessary to engage a thoroughly compe-
tent mechanical dentist, who will now have
the exclusive charge of that department.

A great deduction in the price of artificial
teeth has taken place in consequence of the
introduction of the rubber base, and thus the
means of obtaining this very necessary addi-
tion to a pleasing personal appearance has
come within the means of all.

Mr. Elye takes pleasure in assuring those
who, through fear of pain, have been deterred;
that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he
can safely extract teeth without pain; and if
desirable, inserting new teeth the same day.
Testimonials to the safety, as well as the
pleasing effects of this gas, are given below
from the leading medical gentlemen of the
Town.

TESTIMONIALS.

We the undersigned medical practitioners
of this Town, from our knowledge of the
chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas,
give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly
safe Anesthetic, and do not hesitate to recom-
mend our patients to avail themselves of its
benefits in the extracting of teeth.

ROBT. STEWART, M.D. RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D.
D. E. BURDETT, M.D. WM. CANNIFF, M.D.
JAS. LESTER, M.D. WM. HOPE, M.D.

For the further convenience of his patients,
he has now for sale the latest, best, and most
agreeable tooth powder (in fact, as the ladies
say, the use of it is a perfect luxury,) that
can be made.

He has also a lotion for strengthening the
gums and purifying the breath, and a cure
for ague in the face, and tooth ache caused by
cold.

An assortment of excellent tooth brushes,
&c.—indeed, every article required in the
profession.
Belleville, Dec. 30, 1887. 205-1m 46f

REMOVAL.

N. MANN begs to notify the public that
he has removed his Barber Shop to the
Duff House Building, where he hopes
to see all his old customers, and as many
more, who will favor him with their patron-
age.
Belleville, Dec. 27, 1887.

HUFFMAN HOUSE,

MADOC, ONTARIO.

HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors,

(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)

Every attention paid to travellers. House

and furniture entirely new. 145-1f 36f

The X-Mas No. of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

IS NOW READY.

ALSO,

BOUND NUMBERS OF

British Workman,

Band of Hope Review,

Children's Friend,

Infant's Magazine,

Good Words,

Sunday Magazine,

LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY

AT HOME, &c., &c.

AT

J. C. OVERELL'S,

OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

January 4, 1888. 209

British Workman!

INFANT'S FRIEND!

Band of Hope Review,

INFANT'S MAGAZINE,

AT

F. VANNORMAN'S.

CONCER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal

patronage given them for the past year,

beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!

are now opening a well assorted stock of

FRESH TEA, SUGARS, SPICES,

CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

Special attention is called to their fine as-
sortment of

Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,

VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER.

Nov. 13th, 1887. 1D-1y

FREE LUNCH

AT THE

CLUB HOUSE,

EVERY DAY,

From 11 A. M. to 12 Noon.

Nov. 19, 1887. 172-1f

Free household tea, combining strength and flavor for medicinal purposes.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILKS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.

Robert Baxter, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BAKER, Agent, Preston.

August 16th, 1887. 200-1y 227-1y

India and China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOT—London and Liverpool.

CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, in
the shape of the HIMALAYAN blended with the finest products
of CHINA.Only two quantities, viz. 70 cts. of \$1.00 per lb.,
either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Provisioned by Trade Mark.

ROBERT BAXTER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BAKER, Agent, Preston.

August 16th, 1887. 200-1y 227-1y

GEORGE ROCHE,

HATTER & FURRIER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his nu-
merous friends and customers that he
is now prepared to take orders for

ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first-
class Cutter from Paris, particular attention
paid to repairing.All orders sent by mail will be promptly
attended to.Neilson's Block, opposite Apothecaries
Hall, Front Street, Belleville.N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for
Raw Furs.

October 14. 1D-6m

DIARIES, DIARIES,

FOR 1868,

AT

J. C. OVERELL'S,

TURNBULL'S BLOCK.

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

190

Something New

AT

Holden's Drug Store.

Answering a Double Purpose,

A most Neat, Elegant, Useful, and

Ornamental

CHRISTMAS PRESENT,

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM

EUROPE.

ALSO, THE NEW

SUN AND ELSOLITO BURNER.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT on the old

burners, saving Oil and Chimneys, and

making lamps perfectly non-explosive.

Not to be outdone by any one, we are now

selling the

Very best,

Double Refined,

Perfectly Clear,

Non-explosive,

Standard

COAL OIL

FOR

20 cts. per Gallon.

And are ready to put it DOWN to TEN

CENTS A GALLON as soon as the Trade

desire it.

R. HOLDEN & CO.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1887. 192

Scotch Whiskies.

Camachie,

Mountain Dew,

Jas. Stewart & Co.'s,

VERY SUPERIOR

PURE MALT.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

"Corner Store," Front and Bridge Streets.

December 20, 1887. 71y

J. & W. Sutherland

WOULD respectfully solicit an inspec-
tion of their new stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which will be found complete in the follow-
ing specialties:

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

FRENCH MERINOS—2s. 6d. and upwards

FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS

FRENCH DELAINES

SCOTCH TWEEDS

ALL WOOL HOSIERY.

CANADIAN

FLANNELS

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.

DUNDAS COTTONS AND BAGS.

AMERICAN YARN.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, October, 1887. 100m

COSGRAVE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

East India Pale Ale.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 Hds,

150 Barrels and half Barrels.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

WESLEY BULLEN.

Belleville, Nov. 26, 1887. 177-1f

Great Bargains at

Wilson & Robertson's

THE following lines are now offered to
the public—

30 ps. all Wool Tweeds, 5s. for 3s. 6d. per yd.

35 " " " 5s. 6d. for 4s. 6d.

40 " " " 5s. 6d. for 4s. 6d.

A large Assortment of Wool Shawls

A few pairs ALL WOOL Carpets.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

In order to reduce our Stock, we offer
these goods very much cheaper than they
will be found elsewhere.

WILSON & ROBERTSON

Belleville, Jan. 3, 1888. 208-01

Steam Engine for Sale.

ONE 10 horse-power Steam Engine and

Boiler complete, very substantial and

in good working order, and will be sold on
very reasonable terms.

For further particulars apply at this office.

Belleville, Jan. 3, 1888. 208-01

In Search of a Retail Store.

A green appearing genius on his first visit to Boston, observed a sign over a store, thus: "Wholesale and Retail Store." He worked his way through the crowd of ladies until he faced one of the clerks who was exhibiting some articles to a young lady, when he broke out:

"Say, mister, who's boss here?"

"The proprietor has just stepped out, sir."

"Well is this a retailing store?"

"Yes, sir, a wholesale and retail store."

"Gues you understand your trade?"

"Oh, yes," replied the clerk, wrapping up a bundle for his lady customer, "what can I do for you?"

"Well, as the cold weather is coming on I thought I must as well come and give you a job."

"I don't understand you, sir," replied the clerk, who began to think the fellow had got into the wrong box.

"Explain what you mean, my friend," said the clerk, as he saw him produce a bundle from under his coat.

"Well, as I said before, the cold weather's coming on, and I thought I might as well be faced for it. Come mighty 'tween freezing weather, I tell you I did; but—"

"I have you will tell me what you want, so I may serve you."

"Certainly, sure, certainly, I always do business in a hurry, and just as quick as the old master will let 'em, I want you to retail these old shirts—let 'em come down about to the knees, I don't want drawers."

"The effect can be imagined, but as the novelist says, can't be described."

An Epoch Ardian case has been decided in one of the Courts at Rochester.

The litigants were two young men who, in their friendship at the outbreak of the Rebellion, had agreed that if the one who was married and who had enlisted should fall, the one who remained at home should marry the widow. The soldier went to the war. After a while report came that he was killed in battle, and his wife mourned for her lost husband. He did not return, even at the end of the war, and at length the widow became the wife of the husband's friend, and their joy was crowned by the birth of a handsome child. A short time ago the long-absent soldier reappeared, explained the reason of his long absence, and claimed his wife. The second husband was loth to surrender his wife, who was the mother of his child also; and he declined to give her up. The question as to which had the best right to the woman was submitted to a legal tribunal, and, on the last day of 1867, the Court decided that the first marriage was binding, and the wife must pass to the former husband.



Hurrah for the First CHRISTMAS OF THE DOMINION.

R. H. JONES
BUYS LEAVE to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Grocery and Liquor Store, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Brien & Henchy, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General Groceries,
AND LIQUORS,
For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS.
YOUNG AND OLD HYSONS,
GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL, JAPAN,
SOUCHEONG,
CONGOU, &c., &c.

COFFEES.
THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINE, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.
Brandy, Port, Sherries,
Irish, Scotch & Morton's Whiskies.

Old Tom & Holland Gins,
IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.
Together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE,
of the most popular brands,
LIQUEURS & CORDIALS, &c.
In addition to these there will be found a splendid stock of

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.
Belleville, Dec. 9, 1867. 188 43-47

PROSPECTUS OF THE ROSE MINING COMPANY OF MADOC.

Capital Stock, - - - \$25,000.
Divided into - - - 5,000 Shares.
5,000 Shares - - - \$5.00 Each.

Deposit on Subscription Twenty-five per cent.

GEO. D. WYCKOFF, A. L. MCLELLAN, JAS. CARR RITCHIE, F. E. KILVERT, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., J. E. O'REILLY, E. H. HALL, and HUGH FARMER, are the owners of the property hereinafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company, with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$12,500 in cash, and 2,500 shares of paid up Stock of the said company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation under cap. 33, 27-28, Vic., and have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the following Prospects:

This Company is being formed for the purpose of developing the Mineral Resources of the 7-acre tract of land, being part of Lot No. 10 in the 5th concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, situated on the main road, between three and four miles from the village of Madoc, upon which Gold and Silver have been found in paying quantities, several assays having been made by Professor Wyckoff, who selected with great care this locality as being not only rich in minerals, but possessing facilities for mining which gives this company peculiar advantages over many others, there being on the property a high ridge or mountain of rock, in which numerous veins of gold-bearing quartz crop out, instead of shaly strata, (a most expensive and tedious operation), drifts can be run from the base of the ridge, cross-cutting the different veins, and giving eighty feet of lead to work upon, which will furnish as much ore as could be taken out for the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small, no machinery being required except a small water wheel.

This Company intend, as soon as a charter is granted, to erect a mill house, with suitable machinery for reducing and separating the precious metal, thereby saving the cost of cartage to other mills, and the great expense and inconvenience incurred in having the ore reduced and the metal extracted by hand labour.

Adjoining this property is a lake from which an abundant supply of water can be obtained for all purposes. This property is, that immediately the work is commenced can be taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay the working expenses and that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the mines in that district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages which it commands but prove more numerous to those who may become interested in this Company.

DIRECTORS, PRO TEM.
GEO. D. WYCKOFF, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., F. E. KILVERT, A. L. MCLELLAN, JAS. CARR RITCHIE, JAS. EDWIN O'REILLY, E. H. HALL.
PROV. PRESIDENT—GEO. D. WYCKOFF.
PROV. SECY & TREAS.—JAS. C. RITCHIE.
SOLICITORS—THOMSON & KILVERT.
Stock Book opened at J. W. Marton's Exchange Office, Hamilton. Application for Stock and other Communications may be addressed to any of the Directors, or to

AMES C. RITCHIE,
Provis Secy & Treas, Hamilton.
December 3d, 1867. D183-47

BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!
Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hoadly Street, Montreal, Canada, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors and large caterers to these teas, which are of the best quality. Buyers of Cheats and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free for any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond the Railway Station will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh ½ chests about 50 lbs. Cheats do 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.
COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, \$0.45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASONS do. \$0.45
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. \$0.45
SOUND COLOGNE do. \$0.45
RICH FLAVORED do. \$0.45
VERY FINE do. \$0.45
VERY FINE do. \$0.45
VERY FINE do. \$0.45

GREEN TEA.
TWANKAY, Common, \$0.28
FINE do. \$0.28
YOUNG HYSON, \$0.60
FINE do. \$0.60
SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE do. \$0.80
FINE GUNPOWDER, \$0.80
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. \$0.80

Reductions made to buyers of Fire Cheats and upwards.
August 24th, 1867. D183-47-1
THE LARGEST CIRCULATED PAPER IN MONTREAL.
THIS "DAILY NEWS,"
\$6 00 per Annum, in advance.
JOHN L. WELLS,
Printer and Publisher.
BANKS of every description for sale at The Intelligence Office.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BAY STATE MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Capital Stock \$120,000, divided into 1,200 Shares of \$100 each.
WORKING CAPITAL, - - - \$24,000.

THIS COMPANY is duly incorporated under Cap. 23 Cons. Statutes of Canada, and is formed for the particular purpose of developing the mineral resources of part of Lot 13 in the eighth concession of the Township of Madoc, containing the Bay State Mine and 84 acres of land secured to the Company, and generally for carrying on such other mining operations as may from time to time be determined upon.

A shaft has already been sunk to the depth of 37 feet, each successive foot disclosing rich and new materials. The lode is fully five feet wide, and in the opinion of Dr. Otway, one of the best defined lodes yet discovered in the district. Indeed, he believes it to be a continuation of the same lode as that at the Richardson Mine, and that it may probably equal it in ultimate results.

Various assays have been made from rocks taken from the mine at different depths. One by Mr. Wyckoff, from a rock, one taken from a depth of 20 feet, yielded:

Gold, 41 grains—value per ton, \$80 00
Silver, 4 17
Total value per ton, \$84 17

Another by Dr. Otway, made with ore from a depth of 35 feet, yielded \$320 to the ton, including \$30 of silver. Another still from a chemist in Boston employed by A. P. D.ays of that city, made with rock from a depth of 37 feet, gave a yield of \$627 to the ton.

The average result of three other assays at depths varying from 30 to 33 feet—two of them by Dr. Otway and one by Mr. J. McFee—was \$514 to the ton.

An offer has been received from a highly respectable firm of machinists to erect a crushing mill and take half the cost of the Company's stock, their agent having been to El Dorado and satisfied himself of the character of the mine. Negotiations are now in progress for the erection of a mill, which is hoped will be in operation within three months; so that dividends may be looked for at an early date.

There can be no doubt now of the probable success of most of our Mining Companies, if managed with tolerable prudence. It is well known that in Australia immense profits are realized from their mines, though their average yield of gold per ton of ore is only \$7, while in Nova Scotia it is only \$9 to \$10, and in California nearly the same. The return of \$10 to the ton from the Bay State mine in Turkey & Gilbert's mill therefore affords a sound basis to work upon, and will undoubtedly yield large returns; and yet, as it was taken from near the surface, it may be regarded as a mere indication of the richer deposits below. As a sample of what may be looked for, even with a moderate amount of gold to the ton, it may be stated that the Port Philip Gold Mining Company, in Australia, obtained from their mine—which gives an average of only about 6 grs. of gold per ton (equal to \$9.25)—the very large amount of \$350,000 for the first half only of the present year. Again, the Empire Mine, in Nevada, which has only a claim 20 ft. in length upon the Grantstock lode, and whose quartz yielded only \$24.50 to the ton, realized last year the enormous sum of \$435,000. Other examples might be given from Nova Scotia and other gold countries; but every intelligent man can make these inquiries for himself.

This Company propose to issue at present only a very limited amount of stock, just as much as is needed to proceed vigorously in the development of the mine, as they feel confident that the stock must speedily rise in value; and if more funds should afterwards be needed, an advanced price can be obtained.

The following are the Directors for the first year:

E. H. HOLTON, Belleville.
F. H. ROUS, Belleville.
J. J. MCREE, Belleville.
R. E. LUND, Manager and Overseer of the Mine.
L. MCQUARRIE, El Dorado.
J. B. LAZIER, El Dorado.
HUBBARD PORT, Perry.
DIAMOND & DICKSON, Solicitors.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers.
E. W. HOLTON, President.
F. H. ROUS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Applications for shares may be made to the Secretary, JOHN MCREE, Front Street, Belleville, or to WILLIAM KERSTEMAN, 62 Church Street, Toronto.
Belleville, December 21, 1867. 199-3m

PROSPECTUS OF THE EL DORADO MINING COMPANY OF MADOC. (LIMITED).

CAPITAL STOCK - - - \$72,000.
Divided into 2,400 Shares of \$30 Each.
Deposit on Subscription, \$15 Per Share.

THIS COMPANY is formed, and proceedings taken for its Incorporation, under Chapter 23, 27, and 28 Vic., for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of three acres of land, being part of the Moore Farm, and a portion of the North-east quarter of Lot 17, in the 6th Concession of Madoc. It is situated about forty rods from the celebrated Richardson Mine. At present there are two shafts sunk on the property about 200 feet apart, one 46 feet deep, the other 35 feet deep. There is at the present time about 500 tons of ore already mined. The owners of the property have had one ton of this quartz crushed and amalgamated by Scott & Taylor's Mill, which returned \$55.80 in gold, which specimen can be seen at J. E. Ellis's, Belleville.

There is no question whatever but that there is also a large quantity of Silver in the same rock, but as Scott & Taylor's Mill was not prepared to extract the Silver, it is not known how much Silver there is in the ore.

The projectors have determined only to sell sufficient stock to repay the advances, and to carry on the work satisfactorily. They have thereupon decided to sell only 233 shares of the value of \$30 each, payable one-half, or \$15, as above, on subscription, and the remaining \$15 on the 1st of January 1868. Out of the above sales, \$10,000 is to be retained by the Secretary for working expenses.

In presenting this Company to the public, the Directors do so with confidence, inasmuch as there is no doubt (judging from the above test), that the returns on so small a capital will be excessively remunerative.

The Provisional Directors are as follows:

A. F. WOOD, late Warden of the County of Hastings.
RICHARD SPURLING, Managing Director and Superintendent.
T. S. McGLASHAN, of Madoc.
MARION BURWELL, MCGREGOR, of Madoc.
T. A. MITCHELL, of Madoc.
ALDERMAN VICKERS, of Toronto.
J. E. ELLIS, of Toronto.
MCLELLAN & MCLELLAN, Solicitors.
A. F. WOOD, President.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers.
T. A. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

Applications for Shares received by Alderman Vick, Yonge Street, Toronto; J. E. Ellis, King Street, Toronto, and at the office of

WILLIAM KERSTEMAN,
62 Church Street, Toronto. 1794t

Toronto, November 26th, 1867.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1849.
HEAD OFFICE, DIRECTORS: TORONTO.

HON. J. HILLIARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. McDONNELL, Esq.,
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. McGILLIS, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.,
MISSISSAUGA & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.
F. MCANNANY, Esq., JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Manager,
North York, Belleville. 396-6m-1640m

November 28, 1867.

CAUTION.

THE perfection and cheapness of the AMERICAN WATCH CO. watches have given such a wide-spread sale, that unscrupulous dealers have imitated its style and construction, and have thus deceived the public, and have thereby injured the reputation of the American Watch Co. by selling inferior watches under the name of the genuine article. It is therefore necessary to state, that the genuine watches are made in the United States, and are of the highest quality, and are sold at a low price. The American Watch Co. is the only watchmaker in the United States who has been awarded a gold medal by the American Watch Co. for the best watch made in the United States. The American Watch Co. is the only watchmaker in the United States who has been awarded a gold medal by the American Watch Co. for the best watch made in the United States.

The following are the trade marks on the several grades of our manufactures:

AMERICAN WATCH CO.
APPLETON, THACY & CO.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.
P. S. BARTLEY.
WM. ELLERY.
HOME WATCH CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the General Superintendent.
GENTLEMEN:—The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this Railroad for several years, and are much appreciated by the passengers. We are now in the process of purchasing a large quantity of watches, and we are desirous of securing the best quality of watches at a low price. We are therefore desirous of securing the best quality of watches at a low price. We are therefore desirous of securing the best quality of watches at a low price.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Locomotive Dept. Western Division.
GENTLEMEN:—We have no objection to saying that the watches manufactured by you have been in use on this Railroad for several years, and are much appreciated by the passengers. We are now in the process of purchasing a large quantity of watches, and we are desirous of securing the best quality of watches at a low price. We are therefore desirous of securing the best quality of watches at a low price. We are therefore desirous of securing the best quality of watches at a low price.

Respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON, General Superintendent.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
American Watch Co., Waltham.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
New York.
ROBERT WILKES,
London.

Nov. 2, 1867.
GENERAL AGENTS
109-3m-40-2m

The Daily Intelligencer
WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted), and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of 10 cents a year if paid in advance; \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$3 a year; \$2 50 for 6 months; \$1 50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable dispatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE COURTESY in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., and also, whether parties not expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Cards not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$5 00
Half square, 6 months, \$10 00
One square, 6 months, \$20 00
Two squares, 6 months, \$40 00
Four squares, 6 months, \$80 00
Notice of Marriage, 50
Do of Deaths, 50

"Business Notices" all matter under this heading, local or foreign, and all other notices, measured by a single of solid union.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than one week, or for a longer period, will be charged 10 cents per line for each week, and 2 cents for each subsequent insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer
Is published every Friday Morning at 83 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$34 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and is now over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation throughout the city and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines of matter, measured by a single of solid union, \$0 12 1/2
Above six lines (per line) first line, \$0 02
Each subsequent line, \$0 01
"Business Notices" 10 cents per line for each week, and 2 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock, and must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forfard, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office
Is supplied with Power Presses, and Frases, and possesses every facility for the rapid and most execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

The DRY and WEBB INTELLIGENCER has been had at the Book Store in Belleville, and at the Book Store in Madoc, and at the Book Store in El Dorado.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

W. BOWELL, Publisher.
Intelligencer Buildings,
Front Street, Belleville.

Stocks strong and active.
Sterling Exchange, 109 to 110.
Gold 138½.
Gold closed 138½.

CAUTION.

INTELLIGENCE BUILDING,
Front street, Belleville.

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS
 Goods sent promptly to customers in
 any part of the town.
 Belvidere, Dec. 9, 1867. 189 434

THE "DAILY NEWS,"
\$6 00 per Annum, in advance.
JOHN LOVELL,
Printer and Publisher.

F. McANNANY, Esq.,
Agent, Belleville
November 12, 1897.

JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER,
Manager.
39w6m-10540m

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER are had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at El Dorado. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BOWELL,
Publisher

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,
Belleville, Mo.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 217

The Abyssinian Expedition

Colonel Sykes forwards to the London

Wrote a letter from a friend attached to the Abyssinian expedition, which contains a very accurate account of his experiences. The letter is dated Udoda, Nov. 6th. The following is the extract: "We commence our day at 4:30 a.m., getting up and riding out in different parties shooting. The jungle was full of game when we first arrived, and we had our mess table well supplied with all kinds, but now they are getting shy, and we have great difficulty in obtaining any."

ard. We, however, manage to do it. This is a most peculiar country. It seems to be but very few inhabitants. We are now in the low country, which is very poor indeed. You may ride for miles and perhaps not see any one, and when you do they are poor wretches, half starved looking creatures, and both men and women have a strong resemblance to the monkey tribe. The men go about in the costume

of our first parents, and the women with skin tied around their loins; they have nothing on their heads at all, except wool hair, which some shave off, except a tuft over the forehead; the ladies do the same but some shave between the tuft and the back hair. They are a very excitable race. A good many come to see us, as they think nothing of going up to a Sep when eating and helping themselves

asked. Money is of no use here for small purchases. If we want milk we give it in exchange, but in buying stock, such as goats, mules, &c., dollars are taken. There is little or no cultivation. I have ridden a good deal about the neighborhood, at a great many long distances, but have only once seen a patch of ground over which a plow had passed. Our locality is certainly very pretty, high hills all around us, and

cannot get out any way without going through a pass. The soil is sandy and large stones—very nasty ground for horses. There are not any roads of any kind, but simply foot tracks. The jungle is thick and full of ranhal (*Mimosa Arabica*); here and the thorns touch us up occasionally. We are obliged to go about armed and parties, as the Joho race attack and murder unarmed men, so our pistols are always

loaded. We are rather "up a tree" about the carriage. It seems the men did not understand the order, and have brought them about 200 pounds weight of kit each man, instead of 40 pounds, and we shall have to leave a good number of pots and pans behind when we advance. It is said a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry will be left in the low country to defend the passes. Our horses do not get on at all. Whether their constitutions are bad

and are, therefore, unable to stand to reaction after being shut up for three weeks on board ship, or whether the grass the dog gets is bad, I can't say; but we have been sixteen since we landed. I am writing in a superior officer's tent, with a double bed at 4 a. m., and the thermometer is at 65 degrees. I was awake last night by a dog barking. Luckily I had got a light, and the fellow who shares my tent was asleep.

Getting out of bed, I heard a hissing noise and rousing my friend and looking about we soon found a snake under my bed. On my return from shooting this morning I found one of the largest scorpions I have ever seen, snugly ensconced in a pair of slippers; the beasts are beginning to find comfortable places for themselves in contents."

The Murder of Missionaries in the Fiji Islands.

The Australian papers give a full account of the murder of the Rev. Baker, Wesleyan missionary. Shadrach Sekeka, a native assistant missionary, a native catechist, and six native students in the circuit training institution under Mr. Baker's superintendence. It appears that

they were trying to cross right over the island of Fittilevu, one of the Pijig group, so as to arrive on the coast of Vuda. Saturday, the 20th of July, the party arrived at Gayadelavaut, the principal town belonging to the Nevosa tribe. Though they were not received with cordiality, no hostile demonstrations were made, and the whole party went peacefully to rest. Early the next morning, however,

Mr. Baker observed that the natives were moving about in an excited manner, and had left their planting. He seemed anxious to apprehend the worst consequences, for he said, "Boys, dress yourselves, and let us be off, for (or) we shall be killed to day." When Mr. Baker had conducted the morning devotions—singing, reading, and praying—he stepped out again, whereupon Chief Nakatakatami came up and said, "Come, let us show you the path to Vudud."

Mr. Baker called his party out, and when all were ready they took their departure. The chief leading the way with a small battle axe in his hand, being closely followed by Mr. Baker. After proceeding a single file for about 100 yards, one of the students, who had stopped to speak to one of the natives, looking round, saw the people coming rapidly out of the different houses with their guns and clubs, and

hurry very suspiciously after them. He turned and ran, and, with a companion from the institution, who, too, was some few yards behind the main party, rushed past Aلسe, the cathecist, into the middle

of the line, saying at the same time, "We are to be clubbed." Alsea, who was carrying a small tin box upon his shoulder, replied, "If we are, I won't save you," which he had no sooner uttered, than he was struck with a club from behind. The box, however, fell, and the full force of the blow, and merely glanced against the left side of his head. He dropped the box and rushed on the path. Mr. Baker turned round at once on hearing the stir behind, and the noise of the blow upon the box, and with his right hand upraised he said, "Don't run away," or "Don't," when the chief, who was before him, turned sharply around at the same time, and struck him on the lower part of the back of the neck with his axe, and he fell dead on the spot. The native minister, who was a few yards or feet behind, stooped down over the body to kiss it, saying as he did so, "We will die together with our missionary," in which position he too was chopped down. All the party were instantly despatched with the exception of Alsea and Jockata. These men only had a few yards and then threw themselves down, and crept under the long and decayed roads. By the exercise of a great amount of skill both of them managed to escape and convey the tidings to the headquarters of the missionaries. At the time when the intelligence of the crime was despatched, preparations were being made to send an army into the interior to punish all the tribes concerned in the affair. The Chief Takoban had been applied to by the acting consul for the production of the murderers of a British subject, and had promised to do his utmost to secure them. The white residents had held meetings, and had resolved to assist the chief by furnishing him with arms and ammunition.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7.10 A. M.
Evening Express going West.	8.10 P. M.
Mixed Train going West.	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express going West.	10.35 P. M.
Express allowed on this train.	
Night Express going East.	12.08 P. M.
Night Express going East.	11.10 P. M.
Mixed Train going East.	
Merchants' Express going East.	
Express allowed by this train.	
Montreal Time.	9.30 P. M.



BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, JAN. 14.

TEA MEETING.—Our readers are reminded of the tea meeting in the Wesleyan Methodist Church to-night.

POTTERY.—We agreed to learn that a pottery is to be established in Belleville next spring. Property has been purchased for the purpose. We have no doubt it will pay well.

LOYAL ORATOR LODGE No. 274.—At the regular monthly meeting of the above Lodge, held yesterday evening in the Orange Hall, Belleville, the following named brethren were duly installed as officers for the current year:—Bro. Geo. Meredith, Worshipful Master; Jason H. Post, Deputy Master; H. L. Bottoms, Secretary; Wm. Meredith, Treasurer; Dr. James, Chaplain; John G. Moore, 1st committeeman; John F. Post, 2nd do.; John Pringle, 3rd do.; Frederick Post, 4th do.; J. W. Beresmith, 5th.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening last, the Sabbath School scholars of the John Street Canada Presbyterian Church, presented their Superintendent, A. G. Norton, Esq., with Fairbank's Imperial Bible Dictionary, hand-somely bound and gilt. John Porter, clerk of the Sabbath; Thomson's Land, and The Book; and Hodges' Outlines of Theology; as a token of their affection and appreciation of his valuable services, and an acknowledgment of the deep interest he has taken for many years in the welfare of the school.

Wesleyan Missionary Services.

The Annual Missionary Services of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Belleville, were held on Sunday and Monday evening last. Sermons were preached on Sabbath by the Rev. G. R. Sanderson, of Pictou, and the Rev. John A. Williams, of Port Hope, in which the importance of the mission work was ably discussed. On Monday evening the public meeting was held in the Bridge Street Church, James Ross, Esq., in the chair, on assuming which, he made a few well-timed remarks, pointing out the good effected by the missions in the new settlement of our own and adjacent counties. The Rev. Mr. Barshaw read the report, showing that the society was in a flourishing condition. He was followed by the Revs. Messrs. Rush, of Trenton; Ward, of Sidney; Williams, of Port Hope; and Sanderson, of Pictou; all of whom dwelt eloquently upon the great work assigned to the church, and asked the people to sustain them in their labors; after which the usual collection was made; the Collecting Committee appointed, and thanks given to the Chairman, and officers of last year. The Choir entertained the meeting with a number of selections, which were performed with much taste and skill.

A dying man at Goderich has confessed that many years ago he shot a friend for his money, and buried the body in a log-pile.

The Ontario Legislature.

Mr. McDonald yesterday introduced resolutions respecting the provincial duty on Tavern Keepers. The resolutions fix the provincial duty at \$12 on each license in cities; \$10 in Towns; and \$5 in other places not in incorporated Towns.

Mr. Coyne's Bill to relieve policemen of the oath that they will not belong to a secret society was read a first time.

Mr. McDonald moved the House into Committee on the following resolutions for Tuesday, which, after some discussion, were carried:

1st. That all duties, revenues and moneys whatsoever, of the Province of Ontario, over which the Legislature of this Province has, or hereafter may have, the power of appropriation, shall form one consolidated revenue fund, to be called the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Ontario, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Province, in the manner and subject to the charges hereafter mentioned.

2nd. That the said Consolidated Revenue Fund shall be permanently charged with all the costs, charges and expenses incident to collection, management, and receipt thereof; such costs, charges, and expenses being subject, nevertheless, to be reviewed and audited in the manner directed by Act of the Legislature.

3rd. That the Legislative Assembly shall not originate or amend any resolution or bill, or the appropriation of any part or of any other tax or impost to any purpose which has not been first recommended by a message of the Lieutenant-Governor to the said Legislative Assembly, during the session in which such vote, resolution or bill is passed.

4th. That the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, in his discretion, invest any surplus of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund not required for the public service, in the debentures or other public securities of the Dominion of Canada.

Bills were introduced respecting attorneys at law, and attachment of debts.

In answer to enquiries, the Government stated that they did not intend to supply the residents with the Canada Gazette, but they intended to issue an Ontario Gazette for the use of members; the Government had not yet decided whether they would sell by public auction the balance of the postage stamps in the large quantities, the portion of which have been already either sold or sold. In answer to a question whether it was the intention of the Government to defray out of the Provincial funds the expenses connected with the criminal administration of justice in Ontario, Mr. MacDonald said the Government thought the expenses should be borne by the municipalities.

Several returns were moved for. A lengthy and animated debate took place upon a motion, by Mr. Blake for copies of letters to members of the Government of Canada to the electors of Algoma. Mr. Cumberland and other members gave the honorable gentleman good reasons for making an attack upon a gentleman who was not present in the House, and consequently could not defend himself. During the debate a passage-at-arms occurred between Mr. Blake and Mr. Ferguson. The former alluded to Mr. Ferguson's exploits in the field, and "reminded him of the hero of Chevy Chase, who fought and lost his legs, and fought upon his stumps." Mr. Ferguson retorted by acquainting the House that some of Mr. Blake's ancestors were patriots, but they had not died from their stumps, but at the end of the tether." Mr. Blake gave an indignant denial to the insinuation. Mr. McKellar said Mr. Ferguson was in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. Sol. Geo. Richards justified Mr. Ferguson because Mr. Blake provoked the attack. After considerable sparring the matter dropped.

Mr. Pardee moved for a return of all the unsold lands in the hands of the government, the number of lots sold and unsold, together with the townships in which said lands are situated. After some discussion the motion was allowed to stand over. The Bill to appoint Magistrates and Coroners was read a third time and the House adjourned.

Master Dudley Walker.

This extraordinary boy, who delisted a few of our inhabitants on Wednesday evening last, by reciting "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and two other pieces, will be in Belleville again on Thursday evening next the 16th inst., when he hopes to see the full house. The few recitations which he gave showed him to be a child of wonderful ability. He has since been in Toronto, and we give the remarks of the Toronto press as follows:—

(The Daily Telegraph Jan. 10.)

"The wonderful boy will give a matinee in the Magic Hall to-morrow afternoon, for the special benefit of the orphan and destitute children better than take their little ones to hear him. He is a perfect prodigy, and surpasses any boy of his age we have heard or seen. His mental powers are really astonishing, and as an eloquent he is without an equal either among old or young. His manner of reciting shows that he feels every word he speaks."

(From the Leader.)

"On Saturday afternoon Master Dudley Walker, the wonderful boy-eloquentist, made his first public appearance in Toronto. The entire audience was enraptured and delighted at his astonishing abilities as an eloquentist. The 'Maiden's Trunk' or 'Leap for Life' was given with a little accuracy of tone and gesture, and which the first eloquentists of the day would find it difficult to surpass. In the 'Smack in school' his personification of the youth who was guilty of kissing a pretty girl when the master's back was turned, and who makes a highbittering defence when called to account for his misconduct, created roars of laughter. His style of reciting 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' although differing essentially from that of the original, was remarkably truthful, and appeared to bring out the idea of the author as vividly as if he were either the author or a faithful and accomplished reader. His voice is remarkably clear, full, and strong, and he appears to enter into the spirit of the piece he recites so fully as apparently to forget that he is a boy of eleven years in the presence of a large audience. When the subject of the subject requires it, his features assume a degree of sweetness and placidity almost angelic. He is well worth seeing and hearing."

(From the Globe, Jan. 18.)

"On Saturday afternoon, Master Dudley Walker, a youth of about 12 years, gave a number of readings in the Magic Hall. The young prodigy is possessed of surprising elocutionary powers for one of his age, and from what we saw and heard is in no way over-rated. He is not only an astonishing evidence of youthful precocity, but his recitations would favorably compare with those of many of the readers whom our citizens have lately heard in this city. His voice filled the hall, and made his articulation audible and distinct at the most distant points."

School Trustees.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1868.

PRESENT.—Mr. Bowell, Chairman, and Messrs. McNamoy, Willis, Smith, Walton, Martin, Thompson and Shepard.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A petition of Mr. Covert and others of Samson Ward, complaining of the Teachers of School No. 5, was referred to the Committee for the school.

The resignation of Mr. Ashley, Teacher of School No. 3, was received and accepted, and Mr. Ashley was referred to the same school during Mr. Ashley's illness was appointed Teacher of the School.

Several accounts were passed, and the report of the Finance Committee adopted.

Mr. Martin moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, That whereas the Corporation of the Town of Belleville having failed to provide for the purchase of the wood required for the Common School purposes from the assignee to the estate of James Blacklock, steps be taken at once, by mandamus or otherwise, to compel the said James Blacklock, and that A. R. Douglass, Esq., be employed to conduct said suit.

Mr. Willis demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken, and did not find that it was a part of the duty of the Trustees to purchase the wood. He would move in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sisson, That the Corporation of the Town of Belleville be delivered at each of the schools as he shall direct, and to enter into a contract for the same.

Mr. Smith said he and Mr. Thompson for years had purchased the wood, and they found, by going on the market, that they could get it much cheaper than by contracting for it.

Mr. Walton said he and Mr. Martin purchased the wood, and did not find that it was a part of the duty of the Trustees to purchase the wood. He would move in amendment, seconded by Mr. Sisson, That the Corporation of the Town of Belleville be delivered at each of the schools as he shall direct, and to enter into a contract for the same.

Mr. Sisson said they should make the Committee a larger one. So far as he was concerned, he had not time to attend to it.

After some further discussion the amendment was put and carried.

The original motion was put and carried. Mr. Sisson demanded the yeas and nays.

YEAS.—Messrs. Sawyer, Smith, Walton, Shepard and Willis.—5.

NAYS.—Messrs. Coleman and Sisson.—2.

The petition of certain residents of Samson Ward, respecting the teachers of School No. 3 was on motion of Mr. Shepard, seconded by Mr. Smith, referred to the Committee for the school.

Mr. Willis suggested that the members of the Board should think of some plan for improving the condition of the schools, and come prepared at the next meeting to discuss the question.

The Board then adjourned.

The Huntingdon Journal says that district is deteriorating rapidly.

Forty-three deer were sold in Guelph last week at four cents a pound. Not dear, but cheap.

A citizen of Quebec had a New Year's box, or rather a basket, left at his door, containing a female infant.

—Cantion to Sisters.—Harriet: "I say, Charlie, I've been stealing some of your scent; but isn't very nice—something odd about it—smell!" Charlie: "No wiped your lips with it, I hope? It's the new stuff for my mistakes—bring 'em out on the next night!"

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, at one of its last sittings, voted 6,000,000fr. for the conversion into needle guns of the present musket.

The Orontes has left England for Gibraltar, where she will embark the remaining batteries of the 10th brigade Royal Artillery (from Canada) who had remained in Gibraltar in consequence of the cholera epidemic in Malta, and convey them to that island.

At the meeting in London of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, on the 18th Dec., the report of the President, Mr. Tyler, with the exception of one paragraph, was approved. Capt. Tyler was appointed a Director, and a committee was nominated to confer with the Directors as to the best method of carrying out Capt. Tyler's suggestions, and of economizing the resources of the line.

The New York Tribune has a means of keeping business men aloof in these depressed and uncertain times which concludes with the following excellent advice: "Be sure of one thing, whatever you have to sell, the more you have many people ready to buy of you rather than another. When buyers are reluctant, sellers must be active. It is neither cheap nor sensible to sit still behind your counter and wait for the bundle of business to come. When business is dull, that is the very time to advertise. In the first place, that is when you most need to advertise; and in the second, that is when the people devote most time to reading newspapers, and when your advertisement consequently is most generally seen."

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

VIENNA, JANUARY 13.—Despatches from the South indicate that a more liberal policy is to be pursued by the Sublime Porte in the matter of the Eastern question. A decree has been issued guaranteeing not only the equality of rights in Candia, but a suspension of the collection of the tithes for a period of two years.

PARIS, JANUARY 13.—The *Montreuil* this morning contradicts the vague rumors which have been floating about of popular disturbances in Naples, and assures its readers that perfect tranquillity prevails in that city and in the surrounding provinces.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.—Telegrams from Aden announce that General Sir Robert Napier had arrived at Annesley Bay, the depot of the expedition on the Abyssinian coast, and immediately set out for the Senafe to place himself at the head of the British force.

Warwick Jail, where the Fenian prisoners, Burke, Casey, Shaw, and Mulvaney are awaiting trial, is occupied and surrounded by regular troops, which were sent there by order of the Government to guard against any attempt at a rescue. In the Queen's Bench to-day, a motion was made by the counsel for the defence that the prisoners be referred to London for trial, on the ground that a bitter religious prejudice existing against the prisoners in Warwickdale would render it impossible for them to obtain an impartial jury and a fair trial in that county. The motion was denied.

The prisoners Desmond and Allen, implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion, were again brought up to-day for examination, on a charge of murder. Many witnesses were present, but the evidence given by them contains no facts of importance.

DUBLIN, JAN. 13.—Papers have been found upon the person of the prisoner Lennon which were seized by the Fenian leaders for future operations in Egypt. The special agents: Despatches received here from the British Expeditionary force in Abyssinia contain advices of a reassuring and more cheerful character. The native chief of Tigra, who had mustered a large force, the movements of which produced an alarm in the English camp at Senafe, and caused a forward movement along the line of march, is now reported friendly. Indeed, this powerful African warrior has tendered hospitality to the invaders, and offers to feed the English troops. As a commencement in the commissariat line and an evidence of his good faith, he has already sent in 2,000 cattle for the use of the army, so that it is inferred with good reason here that Her Majesty's forces are beginning to feel comfortable and in much better spirits. More important still, I have to announce that fresh water has been found in plenty around the places at Annesley Bay.

LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 14, noon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs firm.

LONDON, JANUARY 14, 1.30 p.m.—Consols 92½ to 93½; Bonds 71½ to 72½; 10 95½; Erie 49½.

QUEENSTOWN, 14, noon.—The steamer "City of London," has arrived.

American Despatches.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 14.—Gen. Grant has yielded the port of the war office to-day to Stanton, who at once took possession of the department. The President has taken no action as yet in the matter.

"The Abyssinian expedition is reported," says the *Army and Navy*, "to have availed up the usual amount of the surplus of the navy estimates, and it is believed that there will be little or nothing to return into the Exchequer at the close of the financial year, especially when we find that the Channel squadron has returned home with a formidable list of defects, so that any sums which have been saved from the demand made upon us by our friend Theodore will be required to be disbursed upon Admiral Warden's ships."

Ticket Office for Great Western Railway, opposite the Magic Hall, Belleville, has issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, Omaha City, and all points West. Fare reduced to \$10.00. Tickets valid for 30 days. R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

BIRTH.

In Belleville, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Richard Grainger of a Son.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, JAN. 14.

Commercial Bills buying at..... 97

Greenbacks, buying at..... 98

Bank of Upper Canada Bills..... 61

Silver, buying at..... 62

Gold opened at 138½ closed at 141½

BELLEVILLE MARKET.

INVESTMENT OFFICE, Belleville, Jan. 14, 1868.

FALL WHEAT—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

SPRING WHEAT—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

RYE—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

BARLEY—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

WHEAT—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

SPRING WHEAT—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

RYE—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

BARLEY—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

WHEAT—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

SPRING WHEAT—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

RYE—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

BARLEY—\$1.45 to \$1.50.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

From Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14, 1887.	
Flour—Superior Extra.	7 00 @ 8 25
Extra.	7 00 @ 7 50
Family.	7 00 @ 7 50
Welland Canal Super.	7 50 @ 7 50
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat.	7 50 @ 7 60
" " Western Wheat.	7 10 @ 7 20
Bay Flour.	3 00 @ 3 20
Wheat—Canada.	70 to 75
Spring.	1 07 1/2 to 1 10
Western.	45 to 40
OATS—Per 32 lbs.	90 to 95
FAIRLY—Per 48 lbs.	10 to 15
BUTTER—Dairy.	15 to 19
Store Pack.	14 to 16
Almonds—Paris.	5 25 to 5 37 1/2
Perils.	18 to 20
POME—Moss.	5 00 to 5 10
Prime Moss.	13 00 to 14 00
Trinidad.	5 50 to 6 25
DRINKING ROOM.	50 to 55
PRIME.	80 to 85
RICE FLOUR.	4 10 to 4 25

Flour—small receipts, demand trifling and rates practically unchanged. Grain—no sales; rates unchanged.

Wheat—full supply and sales difficult, except at some decline. Butter—demand confined to choice in single packages. Adhes neglected and declining.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, January 14.	
Cotton steady at 15 1/2 to 16 1/2 for super; sales 4,000 bales at \$8 60 to \$9 10 for superior State and Western; \$10 30 for common choice extra state; \$9 50 to \$10 10 for common to choice extra Western.	
Rye flour quiet at \$7 50 to \$9 40.	
Wheat heavy; sales 12,000 bushels at \$2 50 for Red Canada; \$2 50 for white Canada; \$2 44 for No. 3 spring declining.	
Rye quiet.	
Corn lower for new; receipts 25,000 bushels; sales 40,000 bushels at \$1 30 to \$1 33 for new mixed western soft; \$1 30 for choice old ditto in store; \$1 41 for ditto adist.	
Barley dull.	
Oats firm and quiet; receipts 850 bushels; sales 45,000 bushels at \$7 1/2 to \$7 1/4 for western in store.	
Pork dull and drooping at \$21 05 to \$21 12. Lard a shade firmer at 15c to 15 1/2c.	

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 14.	
Stocks lower after call.	
American Exchange 80 1/2.	
Banking Exchange, 100 1/2 to 100 3/4.	
Gold 140 1/2.	
Gold closed 141 1/2.	

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.	
Imports—3 cars merchandise.	
Exports—2 cars merchandise.	

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every family to keep at hand.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It cures, soothes and gives satisfaction. Read the following extracts from letters:

J. P. BOWEN, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes April 1, 1886: "Allen's Lung Balm has proved some remarkable cures about here. I recommend it with confidence as all the throat and lung troubles." S. R. BOWEN, Druggist, writes from Carrollton, January 27, 1887: "Send me six dozen Allen's Lung Balm. We are extremely in need of it. It gives general satisfaction than any other medicine we sell." Sold by all Family Medicine Dealers.

W. H. Perry, Druggist, Agent, the Dominion of Canada, 47-49 Adelaide St. W.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Is the champion and most reliable of all remedies. The moment it is used, pain ceases. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bilious Colic, Indigestion of the Kidneys, almost all diseases of the bowels, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Neuralgia, Pains, Sore Feet, etc., etc. Take from Four to Six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey, twice the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief. (If Ague or Intermittent Fever, take the pills also.) In the morning you will be cured.

HOW THE RELIEF ACTS.

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened. If there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause. A general warmth throughout the entire body, and its diffusive stimulating properties gradually pass through every vein and vessel of the system, arousing the solid and perspiring glands and organs to renewed and healthy action; perspiration follows, and the surface of the skin becomes hot. The sickness at stomach, colds, chills, head-ache, oppressed breathing, the nervousness of the rapidly subsiding and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, wakes refreshed, invigorated, and cured.

It will be found that in using the Relief externally, either on the spine or across the chest, it gives relief to the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be observed. The Relief is a good time it continues its influence over the diseased parts.

Price of R. R. R. Radway's 50 cents per bottle—sent by all Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.

See Radway's Almanac for 1886. 47-49 Adelaide St. W.

REPORT OF THE Richardson Gold Mining Company

OF MADOC.

MADE, entered and published in accordance with the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 22 Vic., Cap. 68, Sections 47 and 48, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1887.

Capital Stock paid up, \$200,000 00

Amount of Stock paid up by Company, 300,000 00

Amount of Debt due by Company, 7,618 72

Dec. 31st, 1887.

F. MCANNAN, President.

THOS. KELSO, Secy.

J. James Chas. of Belleville, Secretary to the Richardson Gold Mining Co. of Madoc, make oath and say that the above report is correct in all its particulars to the best of his knowledge and belief. JAMES CHAS.

Sworn before me at Belleville this 22nd day of January, 1888.

ANDW. THOMSON, J. P.

For Town of Belleville.

DIARIES, DIARIES,

FOR 1868,

J. C. OVERELL'S,

TURNBULL'S BLOCK,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

180

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).

The Edinburgh Review (Whig).

The Westminster Review (Liberal).

The North British Review (Free Church).

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

THESE periodicals are all sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better record of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1868.

For any one of the Reviews.	\$4.00 per annum.
For any two of the Reviews.	7.00
For any three of the Reviews.	10.00
For all four of the Reviews.	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine.	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review.	7.00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews.	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews.	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.	15.00

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood or one Review, sent to one address for \$12.50. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$45.00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers should pay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The Postage on any part of the United States is Two Cents a number. This rate only applies to current subscriptions. For back numbers the postage is double.

Premiums for New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1868 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the periodicals for 1867. New Subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1868 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any one of the "Four Reviews" for 1867. Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The North British Review, from January, 1867, to December, 1867, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1866, 1867 and 1867, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each of any Review, also, Blackwood for 1866 and 1867, for \$2.50 a year, or the two years for \$4.00.

Neither premium to subscribers nor discount to clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

Premiums can be given to Clubs.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE L. S. P. CO. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by HENRY STAGG, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous illustrations.

Price \$1 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid, \$1.50.

COSGRAVE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

East India Pale Ale.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 Hhds.

150 Barrels and half Barrels.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

WESLEY BULLEN.

Belleville, Nov. 30, 1867. 177-4f

REMOVAL.

N. MANN begs to notify the public that

he has removed his Barber Shop to

the Daffoe House Building, where he hopes

to see all his old customers, and as many

new, who will favor him with their patronage.

Belleville, Dec. 27, 1867.

BOARDING.

MRS. MCKENZIE can accommodate a

few permanent boarders; also, some

daily boarders.

Residence—Pinnacle Street, opposite the

market. Belleville, Nov. 18, 1867. 170-4f

1868.

RELYEA,

DENTIST.

M. R. RELYEA at the close of 1867, desires

to express his thanks to all who have

employed him for the last twenty years—

Gratified for the confidence placed in his pro-

fessional abilities, and for the long period, it is his

intention to avail himself of every modern

improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business,

and the demands on his time, he has found

it necessary to engage a thoroughly com-

petent dental surgeon, who will now have

the exclusive charge of that department.

A great deduction in the price of artificial

teeth has taken place in consequence of the

introduction of the rubber base, and thus the

means of obtaining this very necessary addi-

tion to a pleasing personal appearance has

come within the means of all.

Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those

who, through fear of pain, have been deterred;

that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is

able to extract without pain; and if

detracting, inserting new teeth the same day.

Testimonials to the safety, as well as the

pleasing effects of this gas, are given below

from the leading medical gentlemen of the

Town.

TESTIMONIALS.

We the undersigned medical practitioners

of this Town, from our knowledge of the

chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas,

give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly

safe Anesthetic, and do not hesitate to recom-

mend its use to our patients, as it relieves them

of the pain attending the extraction of teeth.

ROBT. STEWART, M.D. RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D.

J. E. BULFORD, M.D. W. M. CANNIFF, M.D.

J. A. LESTER, M.D. W. M. HOLDEN, M.D.

For the further convenience of his patients,

he has now for sale the finest, best, and most

agreeable tooth powder (in fact, as the ladies

say, the use of it is a perfect luxury), that can

be made.

He has also a lotion for strengthening the

gums and putting the teeth in the best pos-

sible position for use, and a cure for the

agony in the face, and tooth ache caused by

cold.

An assortment of excellent tooth brushes,

each and every article required in the

profession. Belleville, Dec. 30, 1867. 205-1m 40f

MASTER

DUDLEY WALLER,

THE CELEBRATED

BOY ELOCUTIONIST!

OF NEW YORK.

Will give a series of RECITATIONS AT

ONTARIO HALL,

ON

Thursday Evening, Jan. 16th, 1868.

Admission 25 cents. Children half-price.

Doors open at 7.30.

Recitations commence at 8 o'clock.

Belleville, Jan. 13, 1868. 216-4f

1868. ADVERTISEMENT. 1868.

M. D. WARD,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.

In seeking for a renewal of that patronage

with which he has been honored by the in-

habitants of the County of Hastings for the last

three and a half years, and cordially thanking

them for it, would respectfully observe that,

so far as the profession is concerned, without

the charge of egotism being substantially

preferred against him, his ability and skill

have been so far proved in this and other

Counties, that like Caesar's wife, both are

above suspicion; his efforts have been in-

variably crowned with complete success.

Tis true there are many Dentists in the

world, and so far as our own good Town is

concerned, we have our share.

Mr. Ward can truthfully say that inasmuch

as he has always put faith in that inasmuch

that the practice of his profession now enables

him to have the proud satisfaction of know-

ing that he has his full share of the patronage

and confidence of the County of Hastings.

He would have allowed the Dentist's fees, at least

in this respect, to remain as heretofore. How-

ever, through precept by example, he boldly

"stood in the gap," and the result has been

that the practice of his profession now enables

him to have the proud satisfaction of know-

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that the practice of his profession now enables

him to have the proud satisfaction of know-

ing that he has his full share of the patronage

Miscellaneous Items.

"The best substitute for silver"—Gold.
 Quill, says his babies are all "holter jollies".
 A bad sign—to sign another man's name to a note.

What is the difference between one's mouth and a bad horse?—One is a good place to put a muffin.

What more natural than that sentimental young ladies, when they change their condition of single-blessedness, ceasing to be pensive, should be expensive!

What sort of a horse would you name when you demand a man to settle his bill?—Nader. What foreign officer would he name if he felt disposed to ignore the bill?—Payshaw!

Hall's Journal of Health says, "there is no trouble in eating pork in cold weather." We don't dispute it—but there is a good deal of trouble in getting pork to eat in cold weather, considering prices.

The Montana Legislature has exempted the following cases from serving as jurars: Ministers, lawyers, physicians, officers of the law, editors, pilots, insane persons, and regularly enrolled firemen.

A minister traveling through the prairies some years ago, asked an old lady on whom he called, "what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity? Oh, I think it's a good doctrine, if people would live up to it."

"So you are going to keep a school said a young lady to her old aunt. "Well, for my part, sooner than that I would marry a widower with nine children." "I should prefer that myself," was the quiet reply, "but where is the widower?"

Vake, lady, vake! The moon is high, twinkling stars are beaming, while now and then, across the sky, a meteor streaks! Vake, lady, vake, and look on me—awake Squire Nublin's daughter! If I'll have you, and you'll have me—(by gosh!) who threw that water!"

A wise man sought to explain to his little child the nature of a cross. He took two slips of wood, a long and short one. "See, my child," he said, "the long piece is the will of God; the short piece is your will; lay your hand in a line with the will of God, and you have no cross; lay it thwart and you make a cross directly."



Hurrah for the First CHRISTMAS OF THE DOMINION.

R. H. JONES
 BEGS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally that he has re-opened and opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Grocery and Liquor Store, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Brien & Hendry, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General Groceries, AND LIQUORS.
 For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS.
 YOUNG AND OLD HYSONS, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, JAPAN, SOUCHONG, CONGOU, &c., &c.

COFFEES.
 THE BEST IN TOWN OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to the stock of

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.
 Brandy, Ports, Sherries, Irish, Scotch & Morton's Whiskies.

Old Tom & Holland Gins, in WOOD AND BOTTLE.
 Together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE, of the most popular brands.
LIQUEURS & CORDIALS, &c.
 In addition to these there will be found a splendid stock of

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS,
 Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.
 Belleville, Dec. 9, 1897. 188 49M

HUFFMAN HOUSE, MADOC, ONTARIO.
HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors, (LATE OF PETERBOROUGH).
 Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new. 140 39M

ORANGE CERTIFICATES
 FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCER's Office
 Intelligence Buildings, Front Street
 Belleville.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ROSE MINING COMPANY OF MADOC.

Capital Stock, - - - \$25,000.
 Divided into - - 5,000 Shares.
 5,000 Shares - - - \$5.00 Each.
 Deposit on Subscription Twenty-five per cent.

GEO. D. WYCKOFF, A. L. McLELLAN, JAS. CARR RITCHIE, F. E. KILVER, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., J. E. O'BRIEN, E. H. BAILE, and HUGH FAIRBANKS, are the owners of the property hereinafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$1,200 in cash, and 2,300 shares of paid up stock of the said company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation, under cap. 23, 27-28 Vic., and have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the following Prospectus:

This Company is being formed for the purpose of developing the Mineral Resources of five acres of land, being part of Lot No. 10 in the 8th concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, situated on the main road, between three and four miles from the village of Madoc, upon which gold and silver have been found in paying quantities, several assays having been made by Professor Wyckoff, who selected with great care this locality as being not only rich in minerals, but possessing facilities for mining which gives this company peculiar advantage over many others, there being on the property a high ridge, upon which a road could be constructed, and a small stream, which would furnish water for the purpose of sinking shafts, (a most expensive and tedious operation), drifts can be run from the base of the ridge, crosscutting the different veins, and giving eight feet of backs to work upon, which will furnish as much ore as could be taken out for the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small to machinery, being required to free the mine from water.

This Company intend, as soon as a charter is granted, to erect a mill house, with suitable machinery for reducing, and separating the precious metal, thereby saving the cost of cartage to other mills, and the great expense and inconvenience incurred in having the ore reduced and the metal extracted by custom mills.

Adjoining this property is a lake from which an abundant supply of water can be obtained for all purposes.

Another great advantage in this property is, that immediately the work is commenced ore can be taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay the working expenses, and in that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the mines in that district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages described above, it cannot but prove remunerative to those who may become interested in this Company.

DIRECTORS, PRO TEM.
 GEO. D. WYCKOFF, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., F. E. KILVER, A. L. McLELLAN, JAS. CARR RITCHIE, JAS. EDWIN O'BRIEN, E. H. BAILE.
 PROVIS. PRESIDENT—GEO. D. WYCKOFF.
 PROVIS. SECY & TREAS.—JAS. C. RITCHIE.
 SOLICITORS—THOMSON & KILVERT.
 GEO. D. WYCKOFF, A. L. McLELLAN, JAS. CARR RITCHIE, F. E. KILVER, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., J. E. O'BRIEN, E. H. BAILE, and HUGH FAIRBANKS, are the owners of the property hereinafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$1,200 in cash, and 2,300 shares of paid up stock of the said company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation, under cap. 23, 27-28 Vic., and have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the following Prospectus:

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PROSPECTUS OF THE BAY STATE MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED.) WORKING CAPITAL, - - - \$24,000.

Capital Stock \$120,000, divided into 1,200 Shares of \$100 each.

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LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERTY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1898.

No. 218.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
18 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.
Knitted Woolens,
Laces,
Ladies Collars and Sets,
Small Wares in great
variety,
Trimming and Ornament
Hosiery and Gloves,
Valley Ribbons, &c.
HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 156-6m

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for
MALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wines, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.
414 St. Paul St., Montreal, Quebec.

PEAVEY & MARCH,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 234 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Francis Xavier, Montreal.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
H. HOGAN, Proprietor,
Great St. James Street, Montreal. 15-6m

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Lard, &c., &c.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, Collins
Wharf, Halifax.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and drafts
authorized against shipments to our care for
sale here or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces. 350-6m Wm

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
378 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES,
WINE,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.

22 Hospital St., MONTREAL.
OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL
ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines,
at as LOW figures and
ON AS GOOD TERMS
as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
74d.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, . . . \$10,000,000.
FIRE AND LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required to
develop the benefits of Life Insurance, and
afford every facility to intending assureds—
One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that
the outside expenditures for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Board of Directors
to Ten per Cent. of the Net Life Insurance
Income. This most important restriction
insures that the interests of participating policy
holders are closely watched and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is es-
pecially called to this point, as the proportion
of premiums expended for Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in
1898, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

Dr. CANNIFF,
Medical Referee,
May 1897.

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Prothlingham & Workman,
MONTREAL.
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hard-
ware.

Warehouse and Offices 395 to 399, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large Stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c.
May 1st. 15-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
530 La Comptesse Street, Montreal.
For all home for consultation before 10 A. M. between
2 and 3 and after 6 P. M.

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
300 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
Every description of Jewelry manufactured
with care and to the latest style, under his own supervision.
25-6m

A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Rooms, 616 1/2 New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

Agents for Valer Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-
ting Cottons, Derby; and J. M. Perry & Co.'s Gray's
Talcum Lotion, Collars, Nottingham, England. 15-6m

MAITLAND FISHER,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.
OFFICE: Corner of St. Jacques and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal.
Kearney, Robertson & Beattie, Robert, Esq.,
Esq., 345 Terrace, East. 34-6m

DAVID, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRITS
AND Commission Merchants,
40 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sarnient Street,
MONTREAL. 15-6m

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant,
Importers to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 15-6m

JOSEPH KIRKUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 259 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 25-6m

Place d'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
The attention of Tourists visiting the City is recom-
mended to select stock of English Toilet Articles
which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
25-6m

Established 1861.
JOHN F. McCUAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital, and
St. George Street, Grand Wharf,
MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and
Fuel and other Produce, and purchase of Mer-
chandise. 25-6m

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
109 GUY NEW STREET, MONTREAL.
HAVE FOR SALE—
DRAIN PUMPS,
Gas Pumps,
Water Limes,
Portland Cement,
Paving Tiles, &c.
Fire Clay,
Fire Bricks,
Chimney Tiles, &c.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN SOFA, CHAIR,
and BED ROOMS.

THOS. HOBBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments to our
service, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Lower Port.
May 1st, 1897. 27-6m

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Cloths, Cana-
dian Woolens, Fannels and Blankets, Linens, Cottons,
Fruit, Dress Goods, Mattings.
478 St. Paul Street & 399 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL.
Auburn Woolen Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 15-6m

Important to Miners and
MINING MEN.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for
WET GROUND and SUBMARINE
Blasting, is much cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States, from
Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Vivwell,
Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear,
and all others.

Address JOHN'S & Co.,
150-3m
Sherbrooke, Q.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT

CHARLES PAPINEAU,
Begs to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,
in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Cole-
man's, and he has fitted it up in
first class style, with every convenience. He
will keep constantly on hand the best Ale
and Porter, and the purest brands of Liquors,
and Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
always on hand.

Belleville, Oct. 10, 1867. 146-4f

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the public
that having thoroughly

REFITTED their STORE!
are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
Special attention is called to their fine as-
ortment of
Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER.
Nov. 19th, 1897. 15-6m

GEORGE ROCHE,
HATTER & FURRIER,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his au-
merous friends and customers that he
is now prepared to take orders for

ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first-
class Cutter from Paris, particular attention
paid to reparing.

All orders sent by mail will be prompt-
ly attended to.
Neilson's Block, opposite Apothecaries
Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
N. B. The highest price in cash paid for
Raw Fur.
October 14. 15-6m

MILLINERY
And Dress Making.

MISS FRITH,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the pub-
lic that she has just returned from
New York with the largest and most select

STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Belleville, and to which she
invites inspection.

Her stock consists in part of Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Fastens, Velvets,
Felt, and Waterproof Hats, Cloak and Dress
Trimming, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Laces,
Lace Handkerchiefs, the latest style of
French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Woolen Scarfs,
Woolen Hoods, Gloves, Dress Caps, &c.

Felt and straw made over in the
latest styles.
Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made
up in the most fashionable manner, and on
the shortest notice.
Belleville, Nov. 20, 1897. 173-4f 404f

BELLEVILLE
AGRICULTURAL WORKS
AND
IRON FOUNDRY
WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Threshing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c.

May 1. 15-6m

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
UNDER CONTRACT with the Government of Canada for
the Conveyance of
the Canadian & United States Mails.
1897—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1897.
Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.
Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built,
Double-Engine Iron Steamships—
HELVETIA 2700 Tons Capt. Aitken.
AUSTRIA 2700 Tons Capt. Dutton.
MORAVIA 2600 Tons Capt. Wylie.
HIBERNIA 2434 Tons Capt. Brown.
NOVA-SCOTIA 2434 Tons Capt. Brown.
NORTH-AMERICAN 1734 Tons Capt. Brown.
BELGIAN 1600 Tons Capt. Wylie.
DANASCUS 1600 Tons Capt. Wylie.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL EVERY THURSDAY,
from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch
Fyne to receive on board and land, Mail and Passen-
gers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
dispatched from PORTLAND as undermentioned, viz:—
HELVETIA Saturday, 21st Dec.
AUSTRIA Saturday, 28th "
MORAVIA Saturday, 4th "
HIBERNIA Saturday, 11th "
NOVA-SCOTIA Saturday, 18th "
NORTH-AMERICAN Saturday, 25th "
BELGIAN Saturday, 1st Jan.
DANASCUS Saturday, 8th Jan.

Rate of Passage from Belleville to Londonderry or
Liverpool, per Grand Tourist Railway—
CABIN . . . \$50 00 to \$60 00
(according to accommodation.)
STEERAGE . . . \$20 00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Berths not secured until paid for.
For particulars apply to
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
Canadian Express Office,
Belleville.

7710m-16111

Belle Isle Business Directory.

A. R. DOWELL,
Solicitor, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
Office over O'Connell's Book Store, and opposite
"The Intelligence" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solici-
turers, &c., &c., Office—Ground floor next the
Express Office, Bridge Street.

Maclean & Maclean,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolventcy
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street,
Belleville.

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
Hos. Jno. Ross, JOHN BELL, THOS. HOLDEN
15-6m Wf

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.,
Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belle-
ville. A. DIAMOND, Geo. D. DICKSON.
15-6m Wf

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Family Biscuit Man-
ufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries,
No. 175, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 15-6m Wf

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and FURRIER, Front Street, Belle-
ville. Highest price paid for raw fur.
15-6m Wf

McLeod & Carre,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent
Solicitors, 1535 Front Street, Belleville.

MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
Mdcoe. 15-6m Wf

Pitcaithly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Build-
ings, Front Street, Belleville. 15-6m Wf

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into
co-partnership under the name of Jellett
& Readell, Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.

R. P. JELLETT,
H. T. BLEASDELL.
8th October, 1897. 25-6f

Forrest & Loxo's
ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Photographer's New
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 25-6f

T. Lockery,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
of Segars, and Pipes and Tobacco. No. 175,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the best
quality of leaf used. 22-6m

Ponton, Falkner & Demark,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville. 15-6m

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware always on
hand. Repairing done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 15-6m

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
Retail, at the old stand, Front Street,
Dealers will find his stock the best and cheap-
est in the country. All orders promptly filled.
15-6m

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St.,
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit. 15-6m

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies', gent's and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and made
to order. All work warranted. 15-6m

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.
A large stock of Ready-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 15-6m

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at
the subscriber's shop. Drills and slodges
made of the best refined cast steel. Solid
punches, Sweden Iron Pick Axes and Prospect-
ing Picks, cast steel pointed. All warranted,
and cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street,
Belleville. WM. POWELL. 15-6m

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
well assorted and of the best material, and it
is sold at extremely low prices for cash. They
are extensive manufacturers, and, being prac-
tical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders executed promptly, and all work
warranted. Remember the place, opposite
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belle-
ville. 15-6m

ALLSOP'S ALE,
Guinness' Stout,
Blood's Porter!!
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
HAMBLYN'S.

BILL HEADS,
AND all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, exe-
cuted with neatness and dispatch at the
Intelligence Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Sketches in Abyssinia.

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS OF THE
COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

The newspaper correspondents who ac-
company the English expedition to Abyssi-
nia are writing some interesting sketches
of the country and the customs of the
people. We glean the following from a
mass of this correspondence:

HOW THE CAMP IS SITUATED WITH WATER.
At home it is often difficult to realize
what thirst means. Here, if the sportsman
walks for three hours without having taken
a preparation to carry with him liquid of
some kind, he finds himself uncomfortable
but one who would wish to see illustrated
in their strongest shape the effects of that
appetite, and the forms which excessive
thirst can assume, should visit the tanks of
the camp to see a morning watering.

The tanks are daily filled with the ex-
cellent water from the condensers of the
eight or nine steam vessels lying in the
bay. They are surrounded by troughs,
into which water is pumped; round these
latter clusters, from sunrise to an o'clock,
some hundreds of mules with dervies, and
over a hundred loose animals; each dervie
has a string of some three or five mules,
and pushes or lights his way as best he can
from the outside of the crowd to the
troughs; the strings of mules get entangled,
and each animal wildly endeavours to
pierce on his own account, and independ-
ently of the mules to which he is fastened,
his way to the water; the drivers, who are
from the outside of the crowd, are dis-
tinguished by the long poles which they
string of animals come into collision be-
fore each other's beasts, while the loose
horses and mules, who can move more
easily than their haltered companions, rush
into the troughs, and then, when vacated
at the trough, but not so capable of
protection every one's hand is against these
poor brutes, and they are driven by repeated
blows to the outside, even in such cases
as have been seen, where an animal has quietly
taken an amount of drinking, and is in no
way, rather than relinquish the opportunity
which it had obtained of quenching its
thirst.

DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES.
It is curious to watch the different man-
ner in which the muleteers of the various
nationalities depart their animals. The Arab
drivers wear their animals if they get the
chance of doing it without much trouble,
if they do not they will sneak back to camp
with mules that have not had a drop of
liquid, and leave their animals to be led
by their large frames, and by the fact that
they are always mounted, will never give
up an inch of ground they have gained, or
leave without having given their charges
drink; the Hindostani men seem equally
fond of their animals, but not so capable of
fighting their way in a crowd; while the
new Europeans seem to dislike the crush,
and come very early to avoid it, or appeal
to some one in authority to aid them
through it.

DEATH OF THE HEAD OF THE ARABIAN
CHURCH.
The Arabian is dead. He was the head
of the Abyssinian church—a man who had
not personally been a high character, but
whose loss is to be regretted, as he was an
enemy to those who had been his literary
friends and useful to us. If the new
Abyssinian, who is consecrated by the head
of the Coptic church at Alexandria, should
rouse the fanaticism of Abyssinia against
us, this death might prove of political
importance.

A POLYLOFT ENTERTAINMENT.
The European and Egyptian aristocracy
of Moscow seem to go upon the principle
of doing at Rome as Roman does, and live
with more than a Spartan simplicity. The
house of Mr. Munzinger, the British consul,
is said to be the coolest and one of the
best in Moscow; it consists of one large
room—all cupboards and windows, and
approached from the outside by a flight of
wooden steps. The consul's room
seemed to be a regular rendezvous for all
Moscowans who had nothing particular to
do, and who made up a most singular
melody of nationalities. At one time there
were together, a Spaniard, a Maltese, a Ger-
man, a Swiss, an Egyptian, an Abyssinian
priest, a Dutch Jew, and myself (an Eng-
lishman), while a number of natives
of Abyssinia, and many very now and
then into the room to have a word or two
with Mr. Munzinger.

Most of the party had some strange
mission or history. The Dutch Jew had
been sent out by the Paris synagogues
endeavor to establish friendly relations
with the Egyptian, a race north-west of
Abyssinia, who hold the Jewish faith.
The German, the Rev. Mr. Hausman, had
been imprisoned with the Magdalen captives,
but was released when the British govern-
ment, that Mr. Hausman had not, like Dr. Blane
and other of the captives, been writing or
speaking against him. He has recently
been chosen, on account of his knowledge
of Arabic and his experience as a traveller
in Abyssinia and elsewhere, to join the
intelligence department of the force, and
he was now on his way to Kassa to try
the claims for the British Government.
Abyssinian priest is also to accompany the
force of Mr. Munzinger's assistant, and to
act, if necessary, as interpreter, of whom

Miscellaneous Items.

The Earl of Morley is staying at the Clarendon, New York.

Nicholson, of the pavement, died at the ripe age of 56.

The Queen has now made Sir Francis B. Head, a member of the Privy Council. He was sworn in on the 29th.

Says the New York Tribune: "The New Dominion is going into the market for a new six per cent loan. They will not put it out to Mr. Seward at once, and save trouble and expense? Of course, he is ready to buy any odd currency up around Hudson's Bay."

The following official note has just been published at Constantinople: "Certain journals have stated that the victory refused a payment of the Egyptian tribute. This intelligence is entirely destitute of foundation. On the contrary, the Viceroy has already paid the tribute due for the present year."

There has been a great exodus of Russians from Alaska since a thousand lately for Cronstadt in Russian ships. Daily reports of gold discoveries on the mainland are reported, and the employees in the Quartermaster's department have given notice of their intention to leave the service for the purpose of mining.

The annual sale of pewes at Rev. Mr. Beecher's church took place on Tuesday night. The highest premium paid for one pew was \$125. The new and extra chairs were appraised at \$12,800 and the premiums offered exceeded the same by \$36,788.50, making the total income of the church from pew rents alone \$48,736.50.

The Cork Examiner states that the reluctance to Italian emigrants to their friends are beginning to assume something like the proportions they bore five or six years ago. During the American war the absence of many at the scene of action, and inadequate rate of exchange, caused the transmission of money to Ireland to sink to almost nothing, prepaid passage tickets forming the staple of the gifts from the other side. Now, however, numerous money orders are passing through the different Irish banks from Irish-Americans to their relatives in this country.

The surplus of the Paris Exhibition is said to amount to £120,000, which, under the terms of the original agreement, is to be divided in equal portions between the Government, the City, Paris, and the guarantors. The amount to which they would be entitled as their share of the profits would be £40,000, or one-twelfth of the amount for which they held themselves liable in the event of the failure of the Exhibition. It is rumored that each of the parties entitled to a share will be too public spirited to take it, and that the profit which has accrued will be applied to some public object.



Hurrah for the First

CHRISTMAS OF THE DOMINION.

R. H. JONES

BEGS leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has retired and opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Grocery and Liquor Store, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Brien & Henck, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General Groceries, AND LIQUORS, For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS.

YOUNG AND OLD HYSONS, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, JAPAN, SOUCHONG, CONGOU, &c., &c.

COFFEES.

THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINE, SPIRITS & LIQUORS, Brandy, Ports, Sherries,

Irish, Scotch & Morton's Whiskies,

Old Tom & Holland Gins,

In WOOD AND BOTTLE,

Together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE, of the most popular brands,

LIQUEURS & CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a splendid stock of

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS,

Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.

Belleville, Dec. 9, 1867. 188 43-1/2

BLANKS of every description for sale at The Intelligence office.

PROSPECTUS

ROSE MINING COMPANY OF MADOC.

Capital Stock, - - - \$25,000.

Divided into - - 5,000 Shares.

5,000 Shares - - - \$5.00 Each.

Deposit on Subscription Twenty-five per cent.

GEO. D. WYCKOFF, F. E. KILVERT, JAS. A. BURNHAM, JR., J. E. O'REILLY, E. H. HALE, and H. H. FAIRBANKS, are the owners of the property hereinafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company, with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$1,250 in cash, and 2,250 shares of paid up stock of the said company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation under cap. 23, 27-33 Vic., and have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the following Prospectus.

This Company is being formed for the purpose of developing the Mineral Resources of five acres of land, being part of Lot No. 10 in the 8th concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, situated on the main road, between three and four miles from the village of Madoc, upon which gold and silver have been found in paying quantities several assays having been made by Professor Wyckoff, who selected with great care this locality as being not only rich in minerals, but possessing other valuable advantages over many others, there being on the property a high ridge or mountain of rock, in which several veins of gold-bearing quartz crop out, and instead of sinking shafts, (a most expensive and tedious operation), drifts can be run from the base of the ridge, prospecting the different veins, and giving a right of back to work upon, which will furnish as much ore as could be taken out for the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small, no machinery being required to free the mine from water.

This Company intend, as soon as a charter is granted, to erect a mill-house, with suitable machinery for reducing and separating the precious metal, thereby saving the cost of cartage to other mills, and the great expense and inconvenience incurred in having the ore reduced and the metal extracted by custom mills.

Adjoining this property is a lake from which an abundant supply of water can be obtained for all purposes. Another great advantage in this property is, that immediately the work is commenced on it can be taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay the working expenses and in that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the mines in that district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages described above, it cannot but prove remunerative to those who may become interested in this Company.

DIRECTORS, PRO TEM.

GEO. D. WYCKOFF, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., F. E. KILVERT, A. L. McLELLAN, JAS. CARP RITCHIE, EDWIN O'REILLY, B. H. HALE.

PROV. PRESIDENT—GEO. D. WYCKOFF. PROV. SEC'Y & TREAS.—JAS. C. RITCHIE. SOLICITORS—THOMSON & KILVERT.

Stock Book opened at J. W. Morton's Exchange Office, Hamilton. Application for Stock and other Communications may be addressed to any of the Directors, or to

Provis. Sec. & Treas., Hamilton. December 31, 1867. D183-1/2

BUY YOUR TEA DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to the list of prices. Bunches of Chests and Boxes of Teas will be bought by getting indirect through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes, and the carriage will be sent to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Teas will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the rest of the country. 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 56 chests about 50 lbs. Chests do 40 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Teas equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA. COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong, 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, \$4.00. FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.75. EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.75. RICH FLAVORED do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.75. VERY FINE do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.75. VERY FINE do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.75.

GREEN TEA. TWANKAY, Common, 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.75. FINE do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.75. YOUNG HYSON do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.75. FINE do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.75. SUPERFINE and VERY CHOICE do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 1.75. GUNPOWDER do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 0.85. EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 50 chests, 50 lbs. each, 1.00.

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 24th, 1867. D184-1/2

ORANGE CERTIFICATES FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCE Office Intelligence Buildings, Front Street

Business Cards, AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with dispatch, at the Intelligence Office, Intelligence Buildings, Front Street.

PROSPECTUS

BAY STATE MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital Stock \$120,000, divided into 1,200 Shares of \$100 each.

WORKING CAPITAL, - - - \$24,000.

THIS COMPANY is duly incorporated under Cap. 23, Cons. Statutes of Canada, and is formed for the particular purpose of developing the mineral resources of part of Lot 12 in the eighth concession of the Township of Madoc, containing the Bay State Mine and 84 acres of land secured to the Company, and generally for carrying on such other mining operations as may from time to time be determined upon.

A shaft has already been sunk to the depth of 31 ft., and such successive test discoloring rich and now auriferous. The ledge is fully five feet wide, and, in the opinion of Dr. Otway, one of the best defined lodes yet discovered in the district. Indeed, he believes it to be a continuation of the same lode as that at the Richardson Mine, and that it may probably equal it in ultimate results.

Various assays have been made from rocks taken from the mine at different depths. One by Mr. Wyckoff, from 44 lbs. ore, taken from a depth of 20 feet, yielded:

Gold, 41 grains—value per ton, \$80 00
Silver, 4 1/2 grains—value per ton, 4 1/2

Total value per ton, \$84 17

Another by Dr. Otway, made with ore from a depth of 35 feet, yielded \$300 to the ton, including \$30 of silver. Another still from a chemist in Boston yielded \$100 to the ton. A. P. Days of that city, made with rock from a depth of 27 feet, gave a yield of \$127 to the ton.

The average result of three other assays at depths varying from 30 to 33 feet—two of them by Dr. Otway and one by Mr. J. McFee—was \$514 to the ton.

An offer has been received from a highly respectable firm of machinists to erect a crushing mill and take half their pay in the Company's stock, their agents having been to Eldorado and satisfied himself of the character of the mine. Negotiations are now in progress for the erection of a mill, which it is hoped will be in operation within three months; so that dividends may be looked for at an early date.

There can be no doubt now of the probable success of most of our Mining Companies, if managed with tolerable prudence. It is well known that in Australia immense profits are realized from their mines, though their average yield of gold per ton is only \$7, while in Nova Scotia it is only \$3 to \$10, and in California nearly the same. The return of \$19 to the ton from the Bay State Mine, and the fact that there is a sound basis to work upon, and will undoubtedly yield large returns; and yet, as it was taken from near the surface, it may be regarded as a mere indication of the richer deposits below. As a sample of what may be looked for, even with a moderate amount of gold, it may be stated that the Port Phillip Gold Mining Company, in Australia, obtained from their mine—which gives an average of only \$10 to the ton (equal to \$2.35)—the very large amount of \$350,000 for the first half only of the present year. Again, the Empire Mine, in Nevada, which has only yielded \$10 to the ton, in length upon Comstock lode, and one acre of quartz yielded only \$24.50 to the ton, realized last year the enormous sum of \$488,000. Other examples might be given from Nova Scotia and other gold countries; but every intelligent man can make these inquiries for himself.

This Company propose to issue at present only a very limited amount of stock, just so much as is needed to proceed vigorously in the development of the mine, as they feel confident that the stock must speedily rise in value; and if more funds should afterwards be needed, an advanced price can be obtained.

The following are the Directors for the first year:

E. W. HOLTON, Belleville. F. H. ROUS, Belleville. J. H. McFEE, Belleville.

R. E. LUND, Manager and Overseer of the Mine. L. McQUARRIE, Eldorado. J. B. LAZIER, Eldorado.

J. H. HURD, Port Perry. DIAMOND & DICKSON, Solicitors. E. W. HOLTON, President. F. H. ROUS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Applications for shares may be sent to the Secretary, to JOHN McFEE, Front Street, Belleville, or to WILLIAM KHESTEMAN, 62 Church Street, Toronto.

Belleville, December 31, 1867. 190-3m

India and China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.

CANADA DEPOT—22 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb. either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable, \$1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall. ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.

August 16th, 1867. D190-1/2 w27-1/2



PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, DIRECTORS, TORONTO.

HON. J. HILLIARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President. HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. McDONELL, Esq., C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. BOWEN, Esq., J. McGILLIS, Esq., GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.

MARINE INSURANCES—insured and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.

Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. MCANNANY, Esq. JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Agent, Belleville. Manager. November 12, 1867. 39 wden-165-1/2m

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, QUEBEC, 9th March, 1863.

It is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that the Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be according to the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the Canada Gazette.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS, OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the said 25 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 321-1/2 Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED PAPER IN MONTREAL.

THE "DAILY NEWS," \$4 00 per Annum in Advance.

JOHN LOVELL, Printer and Publisher.

American Watches.

The true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is indeed little else than a machine shop, the principal work in which is not made upon the wheel, but upon machinery to make watches.

If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or of movement, no mistake in the sizes or shapes of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in the properties, and no error in the mechanical principles. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. The method established in every department is the reproduction of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is brought to the same standard of place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned home—instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance wheel under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce Watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest detail, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired, always as good as new.

There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes of all watches and clocks, but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBINS & APPLETON, No 182, Broadway, N.Y.

ROBERT WILKES, TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

Toronto, Nov. 2, 1867. 188-3m, 40-3m

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carrier at a rate of one year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$6 a year. \$2 50 for 6 months; \$1 50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable dispatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with BELLEVILLE CONSUMERS in Montreal, and other towns, and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and all other matters of local interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, nothing will be omitted which may be of interest to the Daily Intelligencer's worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$5 00

Half Square, 6 months, 10 00

One Square, 6 months, 20 00

Two Squares, 6 months, 30 00

Four Squares, 6 months, 40 00

Notices of Births, 50

Do of Deaths, 50

Do of Deaths, 50

"Business Notices"—All matter under this heading, headed on the first line, per line, measured by a scale of solid matter.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each subsequent insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

is published every Friday Morning at \$2 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$2 1/2 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has rapidly increased, and it is now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400.

With such a large and general circulation throughout the Dominion, the DAILY INTELLIGENCER presents unparalled advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines of solid matter, per line, 10 00

Each subsequent insertion, 10 00

Above six lines, per line, first insertion, 10 00

Each subsequent insertion, 10 00

"Business Notices"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as solid matter which is advertised.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 10 o'clock, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted null and void, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the country.

The DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug & Book Store, at St. John's.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BOWLE, THE INTELLIGENCER BUILDING, Front Street, Belleville.

Belleville Intelligencer.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LITIGATION IN THINGS NON-ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1868.

No. 219.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.
Dresses, Ready-made, Trussings and Combs, Buttons, Corsets, Elastic, Felt Hats, Gent's Collars and Ties, Hosiery and Gloves.
Kiln Plates, Castings for Breweries, Malt or Oatmeal.

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for MALT OR OATMEAL will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brands, Wines, Segars, Tobaccos, &c., &c.
41 St. Paul St., Montreal.

PEAVEY & MARCH,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class grocery.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
H. HOGAN, Proprietor,
Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Lard, &c., &c.,
St. Paul Street, Montreal.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class grocery.

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
41 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
&c., &c., &c.,
25 Hospital St., Montreal.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.
FIRE AND LIFE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE principles on which this Company is founded contain all the elements required to develop the benefits of Life Assurance, and afford every facility to intending assureds.

Must Largely Influence Profits and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in 1868, and all those who wish to participate in the profits should insure at once.

Dr. CANNIFF, Medical Referee,
May 1867.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,
MONTREAL.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES 305 to 309, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools, and have constantly on hand a large stock of Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c., &c.
May 1st. 1d-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
430 LaSalle Street, Montreal.

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
30 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Rooms, 610 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

MAITLAND FISHER,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER,
OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas Streets, Montreal.

DAVID CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT
AND Commission Merchants,
49 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant,
Importers to order of all kinds of English and French Goods.

JOSEPH KIRKUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 229 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Place D'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.

Established 1861.
JOHN F. McCAUG,
Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital, and at Common Street, Canal Wharf.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 GREY STREET, MONTREAL.

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments to ourselves, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain and the Lower Empire.

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Montreal, Shawville, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Small Wares, Cloths, Canadian Woollens, Flannels and Blankets, Linens, Outings, Prints, Stuffs, Dress Goods, &c., &c.

JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse for Wet Ground and Submarine Blasting, is much cheaper than any other, and pronounced by Mining men much better than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well known in the mining and quarrying business from America, the United States, from Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bonanza, Wilelow, Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear, and others.

Address JOHNS & Co.,
150 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT
CHARLES PAPINEAU,
BEGS to inform the public that he has opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT, in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Coleman's Drug Store, and has fitted it up in first class style, with every convenience. He will keep constantly on hand the best Ale and Porter, and the purest brand of Liquors.

Dr. CANNIFF, Medical Referee,
May 1867.

CONCER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal patronage given them for the past year, beg to remind their customers and the public that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!
are now opening a well assorted stock of FISH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES, CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.

Special attention is called to their fine assortment of
Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER, J. A. CONGER,
Nov. 13th, 1867.

GEORGE ROCHE,
HATTER & FURRIER,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous friends and customers that he is now prepared to take orders for

ALL KINDS OF FURS.
Having procured the services of a first-class cutter from Paris, particular attention paid to repairing.

All orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.
Neelson's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

Raw Fur,
October 14 1d-6m

MILLINERY
And Dress Making.

MISS FRITH,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that she has just returned from New York with the largest and most select STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS

over brought to Belleville, and to which she invites inspection.
Her stock consists in part of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Velvet Felt, and Waterproof Hats, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Laces, Lace Handkerchiefs, the latest style of French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Woollen Scarfs, Woollen Gloves, Dress Caps, &c., &c.

And made over in the latest styles.
Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made up in the most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

Belleville, Nov. 20, 1867. 172-41 401f

BELLEVILLE
AGRICULTURAL WORKS
AND
IRON FOUNDRY
WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Threshing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c.

May 1. 1d-4f

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
UNDER CONTRACT with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the
Canadian & United States Mails.

1867-SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1867.
Passengers Booked to London and Liverpool.
Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the undersigned, First-Class, Full-Powered, Cliffe-Built, Double-Engine Iron Steamships—
HELVIA, 2700 tons, Capt. A. T. DUFFY, R.N.
AUSTRIA, 2700 tons, Capt. W. L. WATTS, R.N.
MORAVIA, 2700 tons, Capt. W. L. WATTS, R.N.
PERUVIA, 2700 tons, Capt. W. L. WATTS, R.N.
HIBERNIA, 2700 tons, Capt. W. L. WATTS, R.N.
NOVA-SCOTIA, 2700 tons, Capt. W. L. WATTS, R.N.
NORTH-AMERICAN, 2700 tons, Capt. W. L. WATTS, R.N.
DANUBIUS, 2700 tons, Capt. W. L. WATTS, R.N.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch Foyle en route to Londonderry and Belfast, and thence to Glasgow and London.)
The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be detached from PORTLAND as indicated, viz—
HELVIA, SATURDAY, 21st Dec.
AUSTRIA, SATURDAY, 21st Dec.
MORAVIA, SATURDAY, 21st Dec.
PERUVIA, SATURDAY, 21st Dec.
HIBERNIA, SATURDAY, 21st Dec.
NOVA-SCOTIA, SATURDAY, 21st Dec.
NORTH-AMERICAN, SATURDAY, 21st Dec.
DANUBIUS, SATURDAY, 21st Dec.

Fares per Nov. Scotia, 11th January, from Montreal to St. John's, N. E. 27s-6d; to Cork, 30s; to Liverpool, 35s.
Rates of Passage from Belleville to Londonderry or Liverpool, per Grand Trunk Railway—
First Class, \$20 to \$25 50
Second Class, \$12 50 to \$15 00
Third Class, \$7 50 to \$10 00
(According to accommodations.) 121 00
An experienced Surgeon carried on each ship.
Berths not secured until paid for.
For particulars apply to
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
Canadian Express Office,
97 DUNDAS ST. W. BELLEVILLE.

Belleville Business Directory.

A. R. DOWELL,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Office over O'Neill's Book Store, and opposite "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Solicitors-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c., Office—Ground floor next the Express Office, Bridge Street.

Maclean & Maclean,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street, Belleville.

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner of Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville.
Hos. J. Ross, John Bell, Thos. Holden.

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.,
Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

A. DIAMOND, G. D. DICKSON, 1D-WH

Legate & Price,
BARRISTERS and Solicitors, Fancy Biscuit Manufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries, No. 178, Front Street, Belleville. All orders promptly attended to.

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belleville. Highest prices paid for raw furs.

McLeod & Carr,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN and PATENT SOLICITORS, 128 1/2 Front Street, Belleville.

Pittsburgh & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.

Law Partnership,
THE undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership under the name of Jellett & Bleasdale. Office—Corner of Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville.

R. P. JELLETT, J. H. T. BLEASDALE, 8th October, 1867.

Forrest & Loze's
ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Latest New Building, opposite the Anglo-American Hotel, Front Street, Belleville.

T. Lockery,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds of Segars, and Pipes and Tobacco. No. 175, Front Street, Belleville. None but the best quality of tea used.

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville.

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St., Belleville. A large stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware always on hand, and repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and Retail, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville, and has the best and cheapest in the country. All orders promptly filled.

J. W. Brown,
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel. Garments made to measure and warranted to fit.

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select assortment of ladies, gent's and children's boots and shoes constantly on hand and made to order. All work warranted.

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing always on hand. Garments made to measure and warranted to fit.

To Gold Miners,
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at the subscriber's shop. Drills and sledges made of the best refined cast steel. Solid Picks, Axes and Pick Axes and Prospecting Picks, cast steel pointed. All warranted, and cheaper than any other shop in Canada. Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street, Belleville. WM. POWELL.

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large, well assorted and of the best material. They are extensive manufacturers, and, being practical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction warranted. Remember the place, opposite Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belleville.

ALLSOP'S ALE,
Guinness' stout,
Blood's Porter!!
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
HARVEY'S.

BILL HEADS,
AND all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, executed with neatness and dispatch at the INTELLIGENCER Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Miscellaneous Items.

The leaves of a geranium are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of the kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the bruise will be cicatrized in a short time.

At Craigellachie Junction station, the other day, two gentlemen were warning themselves in the waiting room, when a son of the Emerald Lake, rather stout in the elbows, entered the room. One of the gentlemen, characteristically humorous, said to Pat, "I'll be after giving you my chair to warm yourself, for a sizen?" "Will you keep it for a shilling; and it's meself that has much need of one just now."

The Governor of New York in his recent annual message, admits the total taxation for general, state, and local purposes to amount to \$120,000,000 per year, or more than \$80 per head of the population; but he considers the value of the real and personal property of the State to have been in a good supply of apples, actually worth \$4,500,000,000, out of which the aggregate taxation is only three per cent. It seems to us that the comfort he takes from this view of the case is discounted by the fact that the annual increase of the value of the property in the State, from profits, never, when taxation was at its lowest, amounted to any such sum. Therefore, unless heavy taxation is eminently conducive to the wealth and prosperity of those subjected to it, the greatest part of the profits of the industry of the State, are now annually abstracted by taxation, and a large number of its citizens must be tiding over the difficulties of day by day mortgaging the expectations of to-morrow.

There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more wisely and universally liked than an apple. Why every farmer has not an apple orchard, where the trees will grow all, in one of the mysteries. Let every house-keeper, in a good supply of apples, and it will be the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthful diet that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidity, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectively than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples—sound and ripe—for rice, cakes and sweetened milk which their children are too frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total doctor's bills, in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

A Paris correspondent writes, "The Emperor is doing pretty well, exhibiting himself on his political destiny, evaded during the past year. He is extremely fond of the ladies, and though Eugenie is a good wife, she is too pious and religious for him. He is very anxious to be able for the people to lend the fashion. It is generally known, but not generally admitted, that the Emperor keeps some half a dozen beautiful fair creatures in the capacity of mistresses. Prince Napoleon follows his illustrious father's example, and does the same. A daughter of Baron Hausman is one of them; but the Baron probably reconciles his conscience very easily to such things, for he, too, follows suit. Horrible for the people here have so much regard for pomp and show, and love so much to ape the fashions, vices and follies of their rulers, that the influence of the pernicious example set them in high quarters is followed with unscrupulous fidelity. I am sick of these things, and, while I would be sorry to report that it was not true, yet I believe in telling truth and shaming the well-to-do, the father of lies."

The following is the recapitulation of a statement published in the New York Herald, showing the losses by fire in the year 1867, in all cases where the loss stands over \$20,000.

Month	Amount
January	\$4,043,000
February	4,468,000
March	3,984,000
April	3,050,000
May	3,070,000
June	4,473,000
July	3,235,000
August	2,540,000
September	2,280,000
October	1,860,000
November	1,770,000
December	4,274,000

Total losses in 1867.....\$30,905,000
Total losses in 1868.....40,410,000
Total losses in 1865.....43,139,000
Total losses in 1864.....4,723,000
Total losses in 1863.....14,960,000
Total losses in 1862.....17,400,000
Total losses in 1861.....18,000,000
Total losses in 1860.....15,267,000
Total losses in 1859.....40,058,000
Total losses in 1858.....12,861,000
Total losses in 1857.....21,160,000
Total losses in 1856.....21,160,000

Total losses in twelve years.....\$304,854,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going East.	8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going East.	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West.	6.30 P. M.
Express going East.	12.05 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	9.30 P. M.
Express going West.	9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time.	



Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

Hon. Bill Plim's letter is crowded out, but will appear to-morrow.

THE PENITENTIARY.—The Kingston News learns that Mr. D. E. McDonald, Warden of the Penitentiary, is about to retire with a pension, and that Mr. James Moir Ferris is to succeed him.

THE LITHOGRAPH.—Mr. J. C. Overall, book seller, has laid upon our table this magazine for January. It is an admirable number, well illustrated. The colored engraving of "The Albert Memorial in Hyde Park" is well executed. The articles and maps of Abyssinia, at the present moment, are highly interesting and instructive.

TIDERS.—The Municipal Election for this Township resulted in the return of R. Norman, Esq., Reeve; Messrs. John Ray, D. Hyde, W. H. Hunter and James Pidgeon. We learn that there will be a contest at law to finish this election, it being contended by the relators that some of those who have been returned are not qualified, and not legally elected, the taxes of many voters not having been paid. The new law is likely to furnish work for the gentlemen of the long robe.

DUDLEY WALLER.—This boy gives his entertainment at Ontario Hall, to-night. The Rev. S. S. Nella, D. D., President of Victoria College, Cobourg, recommends him as follows: "Having heard Master Dudley Waller recite a number of poems and celebrated pieces, I cheerfully bear testimony to his extraordinary powers of elocution. He is a remarkable boy—simple and childlike in manner, of a beautiful and striking countenance, and apparently prompted only by the intuitions of genius in his rendering of what he recites. I have no hesitation in recommending him to public attention."

DISTRESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Reports from Nova Scotia bring the sad news that distress continues among the fishermen of that province owing to the failure of the shore fisheries during the last fall. Movements are on foot in different parts of the province to raise means to assist these suffering people. All sums subscribed and deposited to the credit of E. C. Jones, Esq., in the Bank of Montreal, their agent, will be gratefully applied. We would suggest that a general appeal be made to every part of Quebec and Ontario for contributions to this fund. Let Montreal take the initiative and appoint a general committee, and we have no doubt but that the appeal would be responded to in such a manner as to force the conviction upon the mind of every Nova Scotian, that we look upon them as brethren, in every sense of the word.

The Grand Trunk and the Globe.

Will not somebody tread on the tail of the *Globe*, it is itching for a fight? Happy country when it, even it, cannot find anything to find fault with. Why Conservatives journals are often offending in not doing wrong. Will not some one of the many journals in the Province, say and do something with which the *Globe* can get up a howl. Its last attempt is exceedingly rich. It says: "We observe that not one of the Conservative journals—those which usually sustain the demands of the Grand Trunk Company—venture to say a word in favour of the modest request of Captain Tyler, that the Province of Canada should pay another million sterling to enable the Grand Trunk to carry the produce of the Western States to Portland. None of them have yet had the boldness to condemn the proposals, but it is impossible that they can long maintain a neutral position. Undoubtedly the Grand Trunk people will be in the lobbies in Ottawa next session pressing their claims, and then they will be forced to speak out." It will be quite time enough to object, to condemn, and reject a proposal when it is made, without conjuring up difficulties for the future. Whatever Capt. Tyler may have recommended or suggested, we question if ever the Company or those who control it, ever entertained the idea of asking this country for another million of money. If they do the Conservative press will, as in the past, take that course, which will most conduce to the public good, without the aid or suggestion of the *Globe*.

It is reported that both France and Italy are pushing forward their naval and military preparations for war with almost unexampled rapidity.

Volunteer Snapper.

On Tuesday evening, January 14th, Capt. Hambly and the officers of No. 1 Company, 48th Batt. (formerly the Belleville Rifles), entertained their men and a number of guests at a supper at Ontario Hall. The supper was provided by Mr. Cronin, of the Club House, in a style which proves him to be an excellent caterer. Captain Hambly occupied the chair, and on his right were Col. Brown and Major Howell, 48th Batt., and Lieut. Crozier and Diamond and Asst. Surgeon Burdett, 15th Batt. On the left, Capt. Sutherland, Capt. Nunn, Capt. Hulme, Ensign Phillips and Quarter Master Crozier, Ensign Carruthers occupied the vice chair, supported by Capt. Wills, Capt. Murphy, Capt. James and N. B. Falkner and Wm. Sutherland, Esqs.

The supper being ended, the usual loyal toasts were given, and the evening spent pleasantly with speeches and songs, during which the Rifles were highly complimented for their efficiency and general good conduct, whether on service or at home. The entertainment having been given by the officers as a compliment to the men for having, upon the 1st day of January, won the prize which was contended for with a number of Captain Nunn's Company, and also to distribute extra prizes given by Capt. Hambly and his officers; the successful shots were called to the front, and \$54 in prizes presented by Col. Brown to the following men of No. 1 Company:

John Geddes	32 points
Robert Baker	32 "
Jas. Lloyd	31 "
C. Woodcock	31 "
Jas. Smith	29 "
Chas. Addison	29 "
William Blaind	28 "
Albert Vandervoort	24 "
John Hill	23 "

The remaining four men of the firing party, Privates Gibson, Ryan and Wilson, and Sergeant Cunningham, though among the best shots in the Company, were unsuccessful upon this occasion. All we can say to them is, better luck next time. One pleasing thing connected with the distribution of these prizes, was the fact that the men to whom they were awarded, as were also those who did not succeed, were those who had been connected with the Company for years, and who had done duty on the frontier. After this agreeable part of the ceremony had been performed, the company separated. In every respect the party was exceedingly pleasant, and Captain Hambly deserves every credit for the interest which he manifests in making his Company rank among the best Volunteer corps in the Province.

Reciprocity.

It is gratifying to find the American press candidly acknowledging, that in repealing the Reciprocity Treaty they bit off their own noses to spite their faces—that while they expected to ruin Canadian trade and drive Canadians into annexation, they have injured themselves, and now seek to remedy that evil by a return to unrestricted trade with this Dominion. A letter in the *Hamilton Spectator*, written by a gentleman in New York, says: On the 5th of February there is to be a meeting of delegates appointed by the different Boards of Trade of the leading cities of the United States to discuss subjects connected with the mercantile interests of the Union, and amongst other measures the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada will be brought forward. We have got a party appointed as one of the delegates from our Board of Trade who is strongly in favour of a renewal of the treaty. Our object in writing you is to inquire if you could send us any statistics in regard to the working of the last Treaty that would be of use when bringing it before the meeting at Boston."

The American press is also taking up the question and beginning to reason with some degree of sense. One paper candidly says: "The question of Reciprocity has been little discussed of late; and it would seem that there is on their side of the line, as on ours, a too general indifference to the subject. That the Canadians have suffered from the abrogation of the treaty, directly and immediately, far less than ourselves, is certain; and the natural result of this fact is to blind many of them to the extent to which they are really injured by it. Ours is a direct pecuniary loss of the profit that came to us through the channels of trade with the Province, a trade now nearly annihilated. Then, too, the flour, grain, and lumber which we imported from them, kept down the prices of those commodities, and diminished the cost of living to the masses."

Another, the *Press*, concludes an article as follows: "The sentiment of our northern neighbors is plainly favorable to a renewal of the commercial treaty in some just form. They are not likely to make the first advances; indeed, in the present

state of affairs, the initiative properly lies with us, they would, we are sure, be found ready, proper solicitation, to enter into negotiations for a new treaty and to consider dispassionately some equitable basis of agreement. There can be no doubt that a suitable arrangement of the kind would be an immense advantage to both countries, and it is to be hoped that this matter may soon be taken up in a proper spirit by the leading men on both sides, and settled in a manner mutually satisfactory."

Let us hope that the predictions of the *Press* may be realized, that we "are not likely to make the first advances." The more our neighbors suffer from the effects of the repeal of that treaty, the better terms we shall be able to make, and as our trade is developing itself in other directions, the less necessity will there be for urging a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty. When the Americans have punished themselves sufficiently, they will seek a renewal of the treaty.

Ontario Legislature.

In the Assembly on the 15th, a number of petitions were read, amongst them one from the inhabitants of Thurlow, praying that no charter be granted to the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

The question of franking was brought before the House by Sir Henry Smith, who stated that notwithstanding the declaration of the Attorney General, postage had been charged upon letters sent by members. Mr. K. Graham said he had received a letter having 20 cents in stamps upon it, and his correspondent informed him that the postmaster refused to forward the letter unless it was prepaid. This was an assumption of authority on the part of the Postmaster, because the law permits the payment of postage by the receiver as well as the sender. The postmaster ought to be reported. Hon. John S. McDonald promised to make enquiries. Probably the members mailed their letters at the city post office, when they should only be mailed at the post office in the House. The franking privilege in Ottawa only extends to the mailing office in the House.

Mr. Graham (West Hastings)—Bill for the formation of Joint Stock Companies, for the purpose of manufacturing cheese and butter.

A number of Bills have been introduced to amend the municipal laws of the Province.

On motion of Mr. Rykert a Committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Toronto Hospital. Mr. McDonald, while admitting the good done by these Hospitals, declared that the time had come when some new system of supporting hospitals must be devised.

The Hon. Mr. Richards introduced his resolutions providing for free grants of land.

The Drama.

The Belleville Dramatic Association made their first appearance last night, at Ontario Hall. The play selected was "Othello." It required considerable experience, or a large amount of confidence to make a commencement with such a difficult play, and we must confess to a sort of nervousness on behalf of our Belleville Amateurs when we first entered the hall. This feeling, however, was speedily lost, and our impressions on leaving the Hall were such as might have been had we just left Drury Lane. Altogether the performance was beyond praise, and although we might suggest a few little improvements, we will forbear. It is difficult to say whether Mr. Muir, as "Othello," or Mr. McFee, as "Iago," was best. Certainly they were both excellent, the latter showing by his play, as well as facial expression, his thorough conception of the character of the false friend luring on Othello to destruction; while Mr. Muir, whose delivery was splendid, represented the worthy Moor in such a manner as to remind one of the Duke of Venice in Council was very fine, as also the soliloquy when Othello first suspects the faith of his wife. As *reale* the characters were well sustained. "Emilia" (Mr. Whatmough) might have been a little more feminine, and with the addition of gloves would do very well for a strong-minded woman, whilst "Desdemona" (Mr. A. Dwyer) would at one time have been better without them. Mr. Webster's "Rodrigo" was full of grace. "Brabantio" (Mr. Maybee) was a trifle overstrained. Mr. Hurst as "Cassio" did very nicely, and was taken from our young men as to remind one of the Duke of Venice in Council was very fine, as also the soliloquy when Othello first suspects the faith of his wife. As *reale* the characters were well sustained. "Emilia" (Mr. Whatmough) might have been a little more feminine, and with the addition of gloves would do very well for a strong-minded woman, whilst "Desdemona" (Mr. A. Dwyer) would at one time have been better without them. Mr. Webster's "Rodrigo" was full of grace. "Brabantio" (Mr. Maybee) was a trifle overstrained. Mr. Hurst as "Cassio" did very nicely, and was taken from our young men as to remind one of the Duke of Venice in Council was very fine, as also the soliloquy when Othello first suspects the faith of his wife. As *reale* the characters were well sustained.

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The revenue of Prince Edward Island for the financial year ending January 31st, will fall short \$400,000.

The free schools of Massachusetts cost the State \$10 per head; female teachers receive a little less than a dollar a day. The number of scholars is 326,000; teachers 8,000, seven-eighths of whom are females.

The Leader of the 15th, says: "We regret extremely to have to announce to-day the rather sudden death yesterday morning of the wife of the Hon. M. C. Cameron, Registrar of Ontario."

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Central Schools.

I am an old ratepayer of the town, have had in former years some practical experience in teaching, have always been interested in the cause of education, and have watched attentively the working of the Central Schools in Belleville. It was therefore prepared to read with much interest the reports of proceedings, editorials and correspondence appearing in our local press in connection with the proposed Central School. As I am totally unconnected either with municipal politics, or the Board of Trustees, or any other governing body in the matter of our schools, and have no self-interest whatever to subvert in the question, I may be supposed to give an unbiased and independent opinion in the present controversy.

Let me, therefore, be permitted to offer my testimony to you, and the Board, for your mainly and fearless declaration, in the face of a storm of temporary unpopularity, that you were in favor of the Central School. I read with amazement the speeches of such men as Mr. Bell and Mr. Reid, betraying, or rather displaying—for I can hardly conceive of such gentlemen not really knowing any better—so gross a contradiction to the acknowledged first principles of effective school management. The great advantage of public schools over private tuition lies in the saving of the expense of a teacher of education. The great advantage of a large school over a small one is that it enables us, especially in towns, to profit by the fact that our population is growing, and to put into practice the principle of the subdivision of labor. A country school is necessary to a large country town, where you expect to get a little of all sorts; but if a man wished to take to advantage, he would come to town, where each merchant, dealing in one particular line, is able to understand it better and buy and sell cheaper.

So it is with different trades. In the backwoods a man is obliged to be Jack of all trades. In the town every man gives himself to a particular branch, and thus works to better advantage for himself and for the community. It is only in the matter of education that we are blind to these obvious principles.

Every man will teach best what he best understands, and what he has had most experience in teaching. Thus in our highest Seminaries of learning every branch has its own particular professor, and any man with common sense would laugh at the idea of making each Professor teach a little of each subject. Even the branches taught in a school require a different mental turn and training to impart them to advantage.

To teach Reading will require a special ear and voice, and a trained teacher of arithmetic giving up his attention to that one branch, will be able to give an extent of ground, and teach a number of scholars utterly impossible under the old system. A writing master will bring a boy on further in three months (I speak from experience) than he would get in three years upon the present plan.

Who can fail to perceive that a school of this kind would be a great advantage? In the country parts this cannot be done, because the scholars have to be drawn from so large an area, that many of them would be miles away from the central school, but here in town we have the population of a whole township gathered together in one spot, no corner of which would be as far from the central school as the others have every day to travel to their school in the country. All these advantages we now throw away.

Another point is very clearly put in Mr. Wille's letter of the 10th of November, in a mixed Common School. This difficulty lies not with the class which happens to be up before the master, but with those classes which are in their seats, and I can confidently assert that one-half the time and force of ordinary teachers is necessarily spent in looking around them and exclaiming, "John, I see you," "Mary, are you not studying?" "Richard, come up here!" &c. Under the Central system this would be a great evil obviated.

The present schools are nearly worthless, and it is almost the cost of throwing away, and this is owing not so much to the teachers as to the system.

In the small country schools the defects of the system do not so clearly appear, because, owing to their smallness, they are more under control; but to apply the same system to our crowded town schools is a solecism, and must, from its inherent defects, break down and end in failure. I should like to say something about the advantages of classification, but must not trespass too long upon your patience. I will finish with a prediction that supposed sectional and vested interests and a blind, unreasoning terror of increased taxation, without a candid inquiry whether the benefit is worth its cost, must eventually give way before the force of truth.

By promoting this scheme you and your late colleagues will be the true friends of all classes in the community, and will put, especially within the reach of those in poor or moderate circumstances, an education of a quality as can now only be commanded by the rich, who send their children away from home.

In a few years hence it will be acknowledged as one of the great claims of Mr. Bell and the Board to the thanks and esteem of the community that they did good service in initiating and helping to establish a Central School.

Belleville, Jan. 13, 1868.

A Boston paper alluding to the reported row at Richmond the other day, says "reporters, as a class, are the most peaceful of men."

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Lisbon, Jan. 15.—The Lower Chamber Cortes has been dissolved by the King, and orders have gone out for the election of deputies for the new chamber to meet next April.

London, Jan. 15.—The Fenian officers and men arrested on the Glasgow ship, in South Wales, have been committed on a charge of treason.

It is stated that Prussia has joined France and Austria in their note to the government of Servia, concerning its hostile preparations.

Paris, Dec. 15.—The *Patrie* to-day says the government of France and Prussia have agreed to act together on the Roman question, so far as to restore the relations between the Kingdom of Italy and the state of the church, to the exact status created by the September convention between Italy and France. The *Patrie* hopes Italy will not interpose any obstacle to the accomplishment of this purpose. The appearance of the pamphlet on the international relations and domestic affairs of France, which is being prepared by Prince Napoleon, is eagerly awaited by the public.

Vienna, Jan. 15.—The arrival of the frigate "Novara" having been signalled from Trieste, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Arch-Duchess, and other members of the Imperial family left to-day on a special train for that city to receive the restoration of Maximilian to the throne.

Florence, January 15.—A large class of the Catholic population of Italy, since the consolidation of the kingdom under Victor Emmanuel, has steadily refused to recognize his government by voting, has resolved to abandon its policy of inaction and will take an active part in the next Parliamentary elections. The Marquis Guadagni has been appointed Minister of the Royal Household and General Superintendent of the Civil List.

London, January 16, 11:15 a.m.—Consols at 92½ for money; 92½ to 93½ for account; Bonds 71½ to 71¾; others unchanged.

Paris, Jan. 15, noon—Bourse heavy; Renten 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16, noon.—Cotton steady; sales 13,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Petroleum dull.

American Despatches.

San Francisco, January 15.—The steamship "Moses Taylor" sailed to-day.

New York, January 15.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is stated to-night that at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, to-day the President directed Secretaries Seward, McCulloch and Welles to issue orders to their subordinates in no way recognize Stanton or hold official relations with him. Gen. Sherman and Grant waited on Mr. Johnson to-day and informed him that they had advised Stanton to resign. There is a very intense feeling manifested by Congressmen on the subject, and many affirm that should Mr. Johnson dare to ignore Stanton he will be impeached at once.

It is reported that General Grant had an interview with the President early in the day. It is stated that very warm words passed between them. The President appeared very much excited after General Grant returned. The city is full of rumors and speculations as to what the President intends to do.

A Havana special to the *Herald* says: Pedro Fischer cleared here and has shipped to Europe. He will rejoin his late Imperial master's family.

Ex-Minister Ramirez is about to publish a most important series of documents relating to the history of the Mexican Empire. It is the correspondence between Maximilian and Napoleon during that eventful regime. Ramirez was Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1864 to 1866.

The Caracas National Guard at last accounts was moving in two columns, one on Tay, the other on Aragua, to suppress the factions in those quarters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The State Department has received a communication from the British Government, replying to and denying the correctness of complaints made by the United States consul at Nassau, in regard to the enforcement of the quarantine regulations at that port.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The *National Intelligencer* has a long editorial, and argues, that Congress has no power over the Supreme Court; that Stanton is not Secretary of War and will not be reappointed.

In Cincinnati a few days since, a robber of the Pluff Clifford school entered a boarding house, and, nosing his way, uninterfered by any one, to a room in the second story occupied by a lady and gentleman, both of whom happened to be out, he made free with what came under his observation. He donned a dress overcoat to investigate the drawers of the bureau, when he heard a noise upon the stairs, and he started for the door. There he met by the lady occupant, whom, he saluted with, "Ah! this is Mrs. B. I presume. Your husband sent me for his overcoat, and he is just about to start for St. Louis, and so much engaged that he cannot come for it himself." The lady, supposing him to be one of the attaches of the office in which her husband was engaged, and knowing that he was often remarked, "All a moments notice, simply here before he leaves!" Receiving an answer in the negative, she said, "Here, take this twenty dollar note and tell him to send me a package of Christmas presents I spoke of him about." The fellow took the note and him about. The fellow took the note and him about. The fellow took the note and him about.

—Let us wish is elected Mayor of Memphis. Let us wish should be his clerk.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

Commercial Bills buying at 97
 selling at 99
 Greenbacks, buying at 70
 selling at 72
 Bank of North Canada Bills, 61
 Silver, buying at 44
 selling at 46
 Gold opened at 139; closed at 139.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, January 16.
 Cotton dull at 16 1/2 to 16 3/4.
 Flour dull; receipts 4,888 bbls; sales 3,900 bbls at \$9.80 to \$10.70 for common to choice extra state; \$9.40 to \$12.00 for common to choice extra western; \$9.75 to \$13.75 for common to choice H. O.
 Rye flour quiet at \$7.50 to \$9.50.
 Wheat dull; receipts 750 bushels.
 Rye quiet and heavy.
 Corn unchanged; receipts 4,393 bushels.
 Barley quiet.
 Oats shade firmer; receipts 2,900 bushels; sales at 80 1/2 to 81 1/2 for extra A.
 Pork heavy at \$21.22 for old mess; \$27.87 for new do.
 Lard steady and quiet at 13 1/2 to 13 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 16.
 Stocks heavy.
 Money 6 per cent.
 Sterling Exchange, 109 1/2 to 110 1/2.
 Gold 139 1/2.
 At second board stocks were steady.
 Gold closed 139 1/2.
 The New York financial article says the loan market is quiet. Stock market firm and irregular. Government more buoyant. Railroad shares depressed. Exchange firm.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
 From Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1897.

Flour—Superior Extra, \$8.00 @ 8.25
 Extra, 7.90 @ 8.00
 Fancy, 7.60 @ 7.75
 Welland Canal Superior, 7.50 @ 7.75
 Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat, 7.50 @ 7.60
 No. 2 Western Wheat, 7.40 @ 7.50
 No. 3, 7.10 @ 7.20
 Bag Flour, 8.00 to 8.70
 Wheat—Canada Fall, 1.70 to 1.75
 Spring, 1.67 1/2 to 1.70
 Oats—Per 32 lbs., 7.45 to 7.50
 Barley—Per 48 lbs., 10 to 10 1/2
 BUTTER—Dairy, 15 to 19
 Store, 14 to 16
 ASHES—Pots, 5.33 1/2 to 5.37 1/2
 Pearls, 5.00 to 5.25
 FURS—Mink, 15.00 to 15.50
 Prime Mink, 13.00 to 13.50
 Prime, 12.00 to 12.50
 DRESSED HORN, 5.75 to 6.25
 Pigs, 8.50 to 8.75
 RYE FLOUR, 4.10 to 4.30
 Flour—no business doing; rates practically unchanged. Grain nominal and unchanged rates. Provisions: Pork quiet but steady. Hogs dull at former rates. Butter neglected. Ashes dull, rates unchanged.

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Imports—1 car merchandise.
 Exports—3 cars merchandise.

Ticket Office for Great Western Railway, opposite the Market, Front St. Tickets issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, Fort Riley, Kansas, Cheyenne, Decatur, Denver, Colorado, and all points West. Fare reduced either in Greenbacks or current funds.
 R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every family to keep at hand.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It sells everywhere, and gives satisfaction. Read the following extracts from letters:
 I. P. BOWEN, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes, April 4, 1896: "Allen's Lung Balsam has performed some remarkable cures about here. I recommend it with confidence in case of the throat and lungs."
 FREDERICK BROWN, Druggist, writes from Carrollton, January 27, 1897: "Send us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We are anxious to get out of it. It gives more general satisfaction than any other medicinal we used."
 Sold by all Family Medicines.
 J. P. DAVY & SON, Agents for the Dominion of Canada. 47-49 213-214

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Is the cheapest and most certain cure in the world. The moment it is used, pain ceases. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliary Colic, Indigestion of the Kidneys, almost instantly. It eases with safety, Coughs, Croup, Influenza, Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Pains, Neuralgia, Fever, &c., &c., take from Four to Six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a glass of warm water, sweetened with sugar or honey, before the throat, head and chest with Ready Relief, if Ague or Intermittent Fever, before the spine also, in the morning you will be cured.

HOW THE RELIEF ACTS!

In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened. If there is much distress in the stomach, the Relief will assist nature in removing the offending cause, as general warmth throughout the entire body, and its digestive stimulating properties rapidly counteract the morbid action of the system, absorbing the morbid and partially paralytic glands and organs to renew and healthy action; preparation food, and the surface of the body becomes increased heat. The sickness at stomach, chills, headache, oppression, and all other symptoms of cold, throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.
 It will be found that in using the Ready Relief, either on the spine or across the kidneys or over the stomach and bowels, that for several days after a pleasing warmth will be felt, the feeling of the time continues to influence over the disease part.
 Prepared by R. R. RADWAY, 60 cents per bottle, sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.
 See Radway's Almanac for 1898. 47-49 213-214

Horses, Carriages, &c., FOR SALE.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS

TAKEN AT PAR.

Apply to H. PRETTY,

Opposite the Market.

Belleville, Oct. 22, 1897. 157-M

Business Cards.

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch at the

Intelligencer Building, Front Street.

There are but fifteen English members in the Quebec Legislature, fourteen of whom are Protestants and one Roman Catholic.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE.
 Belleville, Jan. 16, 1897.
 FALL WHEAT—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
 SPRING WHEAT—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
 BARLEY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 RYE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 OATS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 PEAS—demand only for local use at 15c to 30c.
 BEANS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 BUTTER—Dull at \$3.50 to \$4.00.
 EGGS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 LARD—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 HIDE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 SHEEP—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 CALVES—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 PIGS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 POTATOES—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 CABBAGES—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 CORN—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 FLOUR—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
 POTASH—\$1.00 to \$1.10.

Belleville Gas Company.

REPORT of the Belleville Gas Company, made, entered, published and reported in accordance with the first section of the sixty-third chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, for the year ending 31st day of December, 1897.

Amount of Capital of the Co., \$80,000.00
 Capital Stock subscribed, 33,040.00
 Capital paid up, 32,640.00
 Existing debts of the Company, 12,506.41
 F. MCANNANY, President.
 JNO. LEWIS, Secy.
 GEO. VAIR, Treasurer.
 J. H. MEACHAM, JOHN BEDFORD, Directors.

I, Jas. Glass, of the Town of Belleville, Secretary of the Belleville Gas Company, make oath and say that the above report is correct in all its particulars, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. GLASS, Secretary.
 Sworn before me at Belleville this 15th day of January, 1898.
 R. PATTERSON, J. P.
 For the Town of Belleville.

NEW MUSIC

AT

F. VANNORMAN'S.

La Crosse Galop and Quadrille!

and a lot of

CHOICE NEW PIECES.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1897.

Notice of Partnership.

WE HAVE this day admitted William Jones, of Belleville, as partner into our firm.

A. S. PAGE & CO.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1898. 218-1m

DIARIES, DIARIES,

FOR 1898,

AT

J. C. OVERELL'S,

TURNBULL'S BLOCK,

180 FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

1898. 1898.

RELIEF,

DENTIST.

MR. RELIEF at the close of 1897, desires

to express his thanks to all who have

employed him for the last twenty years.

Gratified for the confidence placed in his professional ability for so long a period, it is his

intention to avail himself of every modern

improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business, and the demand on his constant personal

services at the operating chair, he has found it

necessary to engage a thoroughly competent

mechanical dentist, who will now have the

exclusive charge of that department.

A great deduction in the price of artificial

teeth has taken place in consequence of the

introduction of the rubber base, and thus the

means of obtaining this very necessary aid to

to a pleasing personal appearance has

come within the means of all.

Mr. Relief takes pleasure in assuring those

who through fear of pain, have been deterred;

that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is

MASTER

DUDLEY WALLER,

THE CELEBRATED

BOY ELOCUTIONIST!

OF NEW YORK,

Will give a series of RECITATIONS at

ONTARIO HALL,

ON

Thursday Evening, Jan. 16th, 1898.

Admission 25 cents. Children half-price.

Doors open at 7.30.

Recitations commence at 8 o'clock.

Belleville, Jan. 13, 1898. 216-4

THE GREAT ARTIST.

WALLACK

WHOSE wonderful Monologue Enter-

tains have been the theme of

wonder and delight, and have been visited

by His Excellency the Governor General of

the New Dominion and all the Governors

throughout the West Indies and the élite of

the fashionable world, will give two of his

entertainments in

ONTARIO HALL, Belleville,

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, JAN. 17 AND 18.

50 instantaneous changes of dress; forty

songs and dances.

Miss ADA PYNE, the charming Vocalist

and Pianist, will preside at the pianoforte and

sing several English, Irish and Scotch Songs.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cts.

Doors open at half-past 7; performance to

commence at 8 o'clock.

J. A. KILLEEN, Agent.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1898. 218-4

GRAHAM FLOUR,

OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS,

BEANS, &c.

—ALSO—

WHITEFISH AND HERRINGS

IN BARRELS & HALF BARRELS.

At the "Corner Store,"

Front and Bridge Streets.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

January 15, 1898. 7-17, 445-21

The X-Mas No. of the

ILLUSTRATED OGDON NEWS,

IS NOW READY.

BOUND NUMBERS OF

British Workman,

Band of Hope Review,

Children's Friend,

Infant's Magazine,

Good Words,

Sunday Magazine,

LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY

AT HOME, &c., &c.

AT

J. C. OVERELL'S,

OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,

FRONT STREET,

Belleville. 209

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants

of the Town of Belleville, that by order

of the Mayor and Council, dated the 7th

instant, a Board of Health, consisting of Drs.

Burdett, Power, and Dorland, with Messrs.

J. P. McDonald and George Jones, is con-

stituted by By-Law for three months from this

date, and the public are hereby informed that

on and after the 10th inst., between the hours

of TWO and THREE in the afternoon of

each day, Medical gentlemen of the Board of

Health will be in attendance at the new

Town Hall, to receive and vaccinate the

poor free of charge.

The Board of Health requests that all in-

formation connected with the existence of

Small Pox, or other endemic disease, may be

promptly furnished to the undersigned, that by

a view of this visiting and reporting thereon;

and it is also notified that any infringement

of the By-Laws on the subject of Health, will

be promptly and seriously dealt with.

GEORGE JAMES, Secretary.

Board of Health Office,

January 8th, 1898. 47w1m-2134m

CANADA WEST

FARMERS' MUTUAL

AND

Stock Insurance Company.

THE Annual general meeting of the Mem-

bers of "The Canada West Farmers'

Mutual and Stock Insurance Company" will

be held (pursuant to resolution adopted at

the last annual meeting) on Thursday, the

6th of February next, for the purpose of re-

ceiving the Annual Report, and of electing

four Directors to serve in place of the late

Jacob Binkley, deceased, H. J. Lawry, who

retires, and William Stewart, and Thomas

Stock, whose term of office expires, but who

are eligible for re-election.

RICHARD P. STREET,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1898. 210-5v

GRAND

DISCOUNT SALES

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

P. D. CONGER'S.

HOOP SKIRTS,

LATEST STYLES.

G. C. Holton & Co.

Belleville, Oct. 1, 1897. 1D-4m

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Ladies Work Boxes,

Writing Desks,

Dressing Cases,

Photograph Albums,

Fancy Wool Goods,

Ladies Bonnets,

A fine assortment of

Dress Goods!

and the

Latest Styles in Cloth

FOR LADIES JACKETS.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Dec. 19, 1897. 1D-17

THE Dominion Burner.

Far superior to the Sun, Ellsolt and other

Burners.

The Dominion Burner

Readers all perfectly non-explosive.

The Dominion Burner

Less liable to get out of order than any

now in use.

The Dominion Burner,

From its peculiar construction, prevents

chimneys from breaking to readily

FOR SALE ONLY AT

APOTHECARIES HALL.

F. HACKETT

HAS RECEIVED A

PUTTING THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.
The following conversation took place between the Bow Street magistrate a short time back. An Irish tailor from Drury Lane was brought up for being drunk on the previous night. "What has brought you here, sir?" Prisoner: "Two policemen, please your honor." Magistrate: "I suppose you had nothing to do with it?" Prisoner: "Yes, sir, they were both blind drunk."

THE BEECH AS A HEDGE PLANT.—I noticed your article in the *Farmer of Nov. 9th*, upon the use of the beech as a hedge plant. I think it may be used with much success, making a beautiful hedge, if care is used in shortening it. I saw many hedges of this kind in Switzerland, Eastern France and Prussia, and was struck with the adaptation of the beech for a thin but effective hedge. It branches little, is soft and keeps its place. I saw but little that was killed or injured by dry seasons.—T. S. L., in *Maine Farmer*.

FINDING RUSTY STRAW.—Says a correspondent from Wrentham county N. Y.: "Tell your readers to beware of feeding rusty straw to your stock. I had some experience in this line last winter with three colts, which had free access to a stack of rusty spring wheat straw. They came near dying; their coats were raw and staring, swellings filled with thin pus of water appeared on their limbs and some parts of their bodies, and they also seemed to have a difficulty in the head and nostrils. Change of feed and good care alone got them through to grass, but they were much injured. I have also seen cattle do very poorly when feeding on rusty straw, though they were stabled and fed hay, &c., nights and mornings. I think farmers should be careful in feeding or allowing their stock to eat this; the best use for it is to be used with."—*Rural New Yorker*.

Bennett and Horace Greeley, the leaders of the American press, both came up from poverty. Greeley is a native of New Hampshire, son of a poor farmer, who was unable to give him a liberal education. He went to New York without a dollar, and started the *Tribune* with no capital but his busy brain and industrious hands. The *Tribune* is a power in the land, and Greeley is a millionaire who makes Presidents and unmake politicians by the breath of his mouth, and dictates to congresses and conventions from his sanctum, as an autocrat would to his subjects from his palace. James Gordon Bennett is a Scotchman, born in poverty, who commenced his career as a successful journalist in a cellar, whose furniture consisted of a board laid across two barrels of whisky, and an inkstand, where, as proprietor, editor, and vender, he laid the foundations of the *New York Herald*, which has given him wealth and influence. In both cases, success has resulted from eminent ability, the foundation of which is industry.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ROSE MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC.
Capital Stock. \$25,000.
Divided into . . . 5,000 Shares.
5,000 Shares . . . \$5.00 Each.

Deposit on Subscription Twenty-five per cent.

CARL RITCHIE, F. E. KILBERT, ASA A. BURMAN, JR., J. E. O'REILLY, E. H. HALE, and HUGH FAIRBRIER, are the owners of the property hereinafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company, with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$1,250 in cash, and 2,250 shares of paid up Stock of the said company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation, under cap. 23, 27-28, Vic., and are desirous of calling the attention of the public to the following Prospectus:

This Company is being formed for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the County of Hastings, situated on the main road, between three and four miles from the village of Madoc, upon which Gold and Silver have been found in paying quantities, several assays having been made by Professor W. G. M. who selected out in minerals, but possessing facilities for mining which gives this company peculiar advantages over many others, the being on property a high ridge or mountain of rock, in which numerous veins of gold-bearing quartz crop out, and instead of sinking shafts, (which would be very expensive), drifts can be run from the base of the ridge, cross-cutting the different veins, and giving eight feet of back to work upon, which will be a great advantage, as could be taken out for the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small, no machinery being required to free the mine from water.

This Company intend, as soon as a charter is granted, to erect a mill-house, with suitable machinery for reducing and separating the precious metal, thereby saving the cost of cartage to other mills, and the great expense and inconvenience incurred in having the ore reduced and the metal extracted by custom mills.

Adjoining this property is a lake from which an abundant supply of water can be obtained for all purposes.

Another great advantage in this property is, that immediately the work is commenced, it can be taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay the working expenses and in that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the mines in that district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages described above, it cannot but prove remunerative to those who may become interested in this Company.

DIRECTORS, PRO TEM.
GEO. D. WYCKOFF, ASA A. BURMAN, JR., F. E. KILBERT, A. L. McLELLAN, JAS. CARL RITCHIE, JAS. EDWIN O'REILLY, E. H. HALE.
PROV. PRESIDENT—GEO. D. WYCKOFF.
PROV. SECY & TREAS.—JAS. C. RITCHIE.
SOLICITORS—THOMSON & KILBERT.
Stock Book opened at J. W. Merton's Exchange Office, Hamilton. Application for Stock and other Communications may be addressed to any of the Directors, or to JAMES C. RITCHIE, Prov. Secy & Treas., Hamilton.
December 31, 1887. D183-1f

BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!
THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hotel Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, big to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their stock, and to the fact that they are the only Tea and Scent Merchants in Canada who have a direct connection with the plantations.

Tea will be taken out by getting direct through the Importers.
All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards can be sent to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will be forwarded immediately on order, or enclosed notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order for full containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 3 1/2 cwt. each. Green Tea 3 cwt. to 100 lb. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lb. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had as cheap. The Company are desirous to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.
COMMON CONGO, Broken Leaf, Strong, 40 45
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. 6 65
YOUNG HUYSON do. 6 65
SOUND OOLONG do. 6 65
RICH FLAVORED do. 6 65
VERY FINE do. 6 65
JAPAN do. 6 65
VERY FINE do. 6 65

GREEN TEA.
TANKAWA, Common 40 45
FINE do. 6 65
YOUNG HUYSON do. 6 65
FINE do. 6 65
SUPERFINE do. 6 65
EXTRA GUNPOWDER do. 6 65
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 6 65
Reductions made to buyers of Five C chests and upwards.
August 31st, 1887. 108-11-1

ORANGE CERTIFICATES
FOR SALE BY THE INTELLIGENCER'S OFFICE
Intelligencer Building, Front Street
Belleville

Business Cards.
AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with dispatch, at the *Intelligencer* Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
BAY STATE MINING COMPANY,
(LIMITED).
Capital Stock \$120,000, divided into 1,200 Shares of \$100 each.
WORKING CAPITAL. \$24,000.

THIS COMPANY is duly incorporated under Cap. 23, Cons. Statutes of Canada, and is formed for the particular purpose of developing the mineral resources of part of Lot 12 in the eighth concession of the Township of Madoc, containing the Bay State Mine and 81 acres of land secured to the Company, and generally for carrying on such other mining operations as may from time to time be determined upon.

A shaft has already been sunk to the depth of 37 feet, each successive foot disclosing rich and new materials. The lode is fully five feet wide, and, in the opinion of Dr. Orway, one of the best defined lodes yet discovered in the district. Indeed, he believes it to be a continuation of the same lode as that at the Richardson Mine, and that it may probably equal it in ultimate results.

Various assays have been made from rocks taken from the mine at different depths. One by Mr. Wyckoff from 41 lbs. ore, taken from a depth of 30 feet, yielded:

Gold, 41 grains—value per ton. \$80 00
Silver. 4 17
Total value per ton. \$84 17

Another by Dr. Orway, made with ore from a depth of 35 feet, yielded \$330 to the ton, including \$30 of silver. Another still from a chemist in Boston, yielded \$437 to the ton. The average result of three assays from 30 to 35 feet—two of them by Dr. Orway and one by Mr. J. McFee—was \$514 to the ton.

An offer has been received from a highly respectable firm of machinists to erect a crushing mill and take half their pay in the Company's stock, their agent having been to Eldorado and satisfied himself of the character of the mine. Negotiations are now in progress for the erection of a mill, which is hoped will be in operation within three months; so that dividends may be looked for at an early date.

There can be no doubt now of the probable success of most of our Mining Companies, if managed with tolerable prudence. It is well known that in Australia immense profits are realized from their mines, though their average yield of gold per ton of ore is only 7, while in Nova Scotia it is only \$20 to \$10, and in California nearly the same. The return of \$10 to the ton from the Bay State mine in Turkey & Gilbert is therefore a sound basis to work upon, and will undoubtedly yield large returns, and yet, as it was taken from near the surface, it may be regarded as a mere indication of the richer depths below.

As a sample of what may be looked for, even with a moderate amount of gold to the ton, it may be stated that the Port Phillip Gold Mining Company, in Australia, obtained from their mine—which gives an average of only 10 oz. 6 grs. of gold per ton (equal to \$9.50)—the very large amount of \$250,000 for the first half only of the present year. Again, the Empire Mine, in Nevada, which has only a claim 20 ft. in length upon the Comstock lode, and whose quartz yielded only \$24.50 to the ton, realized last year the enormous sum of \$486,000. Other examples might be given from Nova Scotia and other gold countries, but every intelligent man can make these inquiries for himself.

This Company propose to issue at present only a very limited amount of stock, just so much as is needed to proceed vigorously in the development of the mine, as they are confident that the stock must rapidly rise in value, and if more funds should afterwards be needed, an advanced price can be obtained.

The following are the Directors for the first year:

E. W. HOLTON, Belleville.
F. H. ROUS, Belleville.
JOHN MCREE, Belleville.
H. E. LUND, Manager and Overseer of the Mine.
J. B. LAZIER, Eldorado.
J. B. LAZIER, Eldorado.
A. BURD, Port Perry.

DIAMOND & JACKSON, Solicitors.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Agents.
Applications for shares may be made to the Secretary, to JOHN MCREE, Front Street, Belleville, or to WILLIAM REESTMAN, 62 Church Street, Toronto.
Belleville, December 31, 1887. 100-3m

India and China Tea Company.
HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.
CANADA DEPOT—33 Hospital Street, Montreal.
PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the best plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black Green, or Mixed.
Protect by Trade Mark.
Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb., Finest procurable, \$1.00.
Protect by Trade Mark.

Sole Agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1887. 100-1y w27-ly

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
INCORPORATED 1846.

HEAD OFFICE, DIRECTORS:
HON. J. BILLYARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. FILTON, Esq., W. J. McDONELL, Esq.,
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. McILLIEN, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAPPEL, Esq., J. A. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.
SOLICITORS—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS.
FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Island and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.
JAS. MCANNANY, Esq., Manager.
November 12, 1887. 100-6m-100-6m

American Invoices—Discounts.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.
QUINCE, 5th March, 1888.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to the Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate of weekly Notice, and to be applied to all purchases made in the United States during that week.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.
OTTAWA, June 8, 1887.

IT is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be that rate 25 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be applied to all purchases made in the United States during that week.
THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 81-11-1f Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

THE LARGEST CALCULATED PAPER IN MONTREAL.
THE "DAILY NEWS,"
60 00 per Annum, in advance.
JOHN LOVELL, Printer and Publisher.

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that they are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is a little else than a machine shop, the principal work in which is not upon watches that upon machinery to make watches with. The watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or in their position. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. The method established in every department is the duplication of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. It is a necessary result, the Watch goes through a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed into its place, and every screw turned home. Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the heaviest springing, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce a watch which cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautiful, but substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new.

There are differences of detail in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means; but the Waltham Watch bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBERT & APPLETON,
120 Broadway, N.Y.

ROBERT WILKES,
General Agents,
Toronto, Nov. 2, 1887. 100-3m 40-3m

The Daily Intelligencer.

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$2.50 a year if paid in advance, \$5 otherwise. Single copies 5 cts. For 6 months, \$12.50; for 8 months, \$15.00.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, and the latest cable despatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with the BELLEVILLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the *Daily Intelligencer* worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:
Cards, not exceeding six lines, 5 cts. per month.
Half Square, 6 months, \$2.00.
One Square, 6 months, \$3.00.
Two Squares, 6 months, \$5.00.
Four Squares, 6 months, \$8.00.
Notice of Birth, 10 cts. per line.
Do of Marriages, 50 cts.
Do of Deaths, 50 cts.

"Business Notices"—All matter under this heading, headed or solid, 10 cts. per line, measured by a scale of solid minion.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks.

Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cts. per line. First insertion, 10 cts. per line. Each additional insertion, 5 cts. per line.

The Weekly Intelligencer

Is published every Friday Morning at \$2 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail, and \$2.50 if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 30 cts. will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months its circulation has largely increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,000. With such a large and increasing circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, WALTHAM INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:—0.50 Six lines and under, first insertion. 0.125 Each subsequent insertion, first insertion 0.07. Above rates per line (per line) first insertion 0.125. Each subsequent insertion 0.07 per line.

"Business Notices"—All matter under this heading, headed or solid, 10 cts. per line, measured by a scale of solid minion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

Is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of Plate and every printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the County.

The Daily and Weekly Intelligencer can be had at the Book Store in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at all Druggists. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

Intelligencer Building, Front Street, Belleville. Publisher.

Hurrah for the First
CHRISTMAS
OF THE DOMINION.
R. H. JONES

BEGET leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Grocery and Liquor Store,
in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Brien & Henchy, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General Groceries,
AND LIQUORS.

For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS.

YOUNG AND OLD HUYSONS,
GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY,
IMPERIAL JAPAN,
SOUGHONG,

CONGOU, &c., &c.

COFFEES.

THE BEST IN TOWN OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.

Brandy, Ports, Sherries,

Irish, Scotch & Morton's Whiskies.

Old Tom & Holland Gins,

IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE,

of the most popular brands,

LIQUEURS & CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a splendid stock of

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.

Belleville, Dec. 9, 1887. 189-43-1f

BEGETS of every description for sale at the *Intelligencer* Office.

Daily Intelligence

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERTY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1868.

No. 220.

Montreal Business Directory.

do B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.
Hosiery, Knives, Woolens,
Laces, Ladies' Collars and Sets,
Bonnets, Straw Goods,
Corsets, Small Wares in Great
Variety, Trimmings and Ornaments,
Felt Hats, Gents' Collars and Ties,
Hosiery and Gloves, Umbrellas.

HOOF SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 156-6m

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS for BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for
MALT or OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wines, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.
418 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not
making it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive
prompt attention, and goods not in stock will be pur-
chased and charged at lowest market prices. 156-6m

PEAVEY & MAROH,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 344 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Sacrament Xavier Street, Montreal. 156-6m

Every article warranted to be as represented or
may be returned. Goods sent to any part of the City
Free of Charge. 156-6m

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
20 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
H. HOGAN, PROPRIETOR.
Great St. James Street, Montreal. 156-6m

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Leather, &c., &c.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

**Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, Collins
Wharf, Halifax.**
Premises—Large, dry and central, with
every facility for handling provisions to ad-
vantage.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and drafts
authorized against the same, for the care of
sale here or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces. 35m-4m-6m

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
278 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

MAPS, Plans, Circulars, Cards, Invoice Headings,
M. Bills of Lading, Bank Cheques, Notes, Drafts,
Bills of Exchange, Diplomas, Ornamental Business
Cards, in any number, and in any style. Drawings
Specifications, Maps, &c., executed at the shortest
notice, consistent with good work, on the most reason-
able terms. 27m

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.

25 HOPPER St., - - - MONTREAL.
Offer for sale a COMPLETE and WELL
ASSORTED STOCK of the above lines,
at as LOW figures and
ON AS GOOD TERMS
as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally. J. C. FRANCK & Co. 74d.

July 27, 1867.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000
FIRE and LIFE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required
to develop the business of Life Insurance, and
afford every facility to intending assured.
One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that
the outside expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settle-
ment to Ten per Cent. of the Net Life
Income. This most important restriction
shows that the interests of participating policy
holders are closely watched and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is es-
pecially called to this point, as the proportion
of premiums expended for Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

DR. CANNIFF, Medical Referee
May 1, 1867. M. BOWELL, Agent.
4D-6m.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frithingham & Workman,
MONTREAL.

**IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hard-
ware.**
Warehouse and Office 395 to 399, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large Stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c.
May list. 1d-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
630 Lagache Street, Montreal.
Every description of Jewelry, manufactured
from solid extracted by his care, under his own super-
vision. 256m

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
303 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Every description of Jewelry, manufactured
from solid extracted by his care, under his own super-
vision. 256m

A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Rooms, Gibb's New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

Agents for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-
ting Cottons, Derby, and J. M. Perry & Co.'s (dry's)
Patent Laces, Fine Cloths, Nottingham, England. 1d-6m

MAITLAND FISHER,
TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.
OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal.

References: Robertson & Beattie, Robert Esdaile,
Esq., Jas. Tannock, Esq., 3113m

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT
AND Commission Merchants,
49 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL. 1d-6m

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant,
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 1d-6m

JOSEPH KIRKUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 395 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 256m

Place D'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
This attention of Tourists visiting the City is request-
ed, to call at this stock of English Toilet Articles,
which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
E. MUIR,
Chemist and Druggist,
Place D'Armes, Montreal. 256m

Established 1861.
JOHN F. McCAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner of St. Francis Xavier and Hospital,
and at Common Street, Canal Wharf,
MONTREAL.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and
Pearl Ashes and oil of Furze, and purchase of Mer-
chandise. 256m

W. & P. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 GUYENNE STREET, MONTREAL.
HAVE FOR SALE—
Gas Pipes, Roman Cement,
Water Lime, Portland Cement,
Paving Tiles, Garden Vases,
Fire Clay, Fire Bricks,
Chimney Tops, &c.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN SOFA, CHAIR,
and BED SPRINGS. 246m

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.
Liberal advances made on consignments to our
clients, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Lower Port. May list, 1867. 276m

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Cloths, Cana-
dian Woolens, Flannels and Blankets, Linens, Goggles,
Prims, Stuffs, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
478 St. Paul Street & 309 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL.
Auburn Woolen Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 1d-6m

**Important to Miners and
MINING MEN.**
JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse
for WET GROUND and STRAIGHT
BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States; from
Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Wiswell,
Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wiess,
and others.

All orders promptly attended to.
Address: JOHN'S & Co.,
Sharnbrook, Q.
150-3m

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT
CHARLES PAPINEAU,
BEGS to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,
in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Cole-
man's Drug Store, and he has fitted it up in
first class style, with every convenience. He
will keep constantly on hand the best Ale
and Porter, and the purest brands of Liquors.
Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
always on hand.
Belleville, Oct. 16, 1867. 143-4m

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!
are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRIANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
Special attention is called to their fine as-
sortment of
Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER.
Nov. 13th, 1867. J. A. CONGER, Daily

GEORGE ROCHE,
HATTER & FURRIER,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his au-
merous friends and customers that he is
now prepared to take orders for

ALL KINDS OF FURS.
Having procured the services of a first-
class Cutter from Paris, particular attention
paid to repairing.
All orders sent by mail will be promptly
attended to.
Neelson's Block, opposite Apothecaries
Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for
Raw Furs. October 14 1d-6m

**MILLINERY
And Dress Making.**
MISS FRITH,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the pub-
lic that she has just returned from
New York with the largest and most select
STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Belleville, and to which she
invites inspection.
Her stock consists in part of Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Velvet
Felt, and Waterproof Hats, Cloak and Dress
Trimmings, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Laces,
Lace Handkerchiefs, the latest style of
French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Woollen Scarfs,
WoolenHoods, Gloves, Dress Capes, &c.

**Felt and Straw made over in the
latest styles.**
Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made
up in the most fashionable manner, and on
the shortest notice.
Belleville, Nov. 20, 1867. 127-4f 401f

**BELLEVILLE
AGRICULTURAL WORKS
AND
IRON FOUNDRY**
WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Thrashing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON and BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c.
May 1. 1d-4f

**MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,**
Under Contract with the Government of Canada for
the Conveyance of the
Canadian & United States Mails.
1867—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1867.
Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.
Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned First-Class Full-Powered, Clyde-Built,
Double-Engine Iron Steamships—1867.
AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. AITON.
NESTORIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. WATSON, R.N.
MORVIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. WATSON.
PERUVIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. BALLANTYNE.
HIBERNIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. BROWN.
NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. ALLEN.
NORTH-AMERICAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. WATSON.
BELZONIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. GRANGE.
DAMASCUS, 1600 Tons. Capt. WATSON.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL EVERY THURSDAY, and
from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch
Foy to receive on board and Mail and Passen-
gers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)
The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
despatched from PORTLAND as undermentioned, viz:—
BELZONIAN, Saturday, 21st Dec.
AUSTRIAN, Saturday, 28th.
HIBERNIAN, Saturday, 4th.
MORVIAN, Saturday, 11th.
PERUVIAN, Saturday, 18th.
NESTORIAN, Saturday, 25th.

For Fare per Nova Scotia, 7th January, from
Seaboard to St. Johns, N. F., are—Cabin, \$30; Steerage,
\$15.
Rates of Passage from Belleville to Londonderry or
Liverpool, per Grand Tour Railway—
CABIN (according to accommodation) \$20 30
STEERAGE. 150 20
An experienced Purser carried on each vessel,
and a competent crew of 100.
For particulars, apply to
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
77 DUNDAS STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Belleville Business Directory.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c., &c. Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Overall's Book Store, and oppo-
site "The Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors
in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyan-
cers, &c. Office—Ground floor, next the
Express Office, Bridge Street.
ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART.
1D6m-WH

Maclean & Maclean,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street,
Belleville. 1D6m-WH

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
Hos. Jno. Ross. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.
1D6m-WH

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c., Office—
Neelson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 1D-WH

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Man-
ufacturers, 178, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 1D6m-WH

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and FURRIER, Front Street, Belle-
ville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 1D6m-WH

McLeod & Carre,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent
Solicitors, 153 1/2 Front Street, Belleville.
MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & CO.,
Madoc. 1D6m-WH

Plethately & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Build-
ings, Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m-WH

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into
a copartnership under the name of Jellett
& Bleasdel. Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.
8th October, 1867. J. H. T. BLEASDELL.

Forrest & Loze's
ROYAL Photographic Gallery, Lazier's New
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 35D-4f

T. Lockerty,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
of Sugars, and Finest and Tobacco. No. 175,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the best
quality of leaf used. 23D5m

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law
Front Street, Belleville. 1D6m

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.,
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware always on
hand. Repairing done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 1D6m

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
retail, at the old station, Front Street.
Dealers will find his stock the best and cheap-
est in the country. All orders promptly filled.
1D6m

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St.,
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit. 1D6m

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies, gent's and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and made
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belle-
ville. All work warranted. 1D6m

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belle-
ville. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 1D6m

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools at
the subscriber's shop. Drills and slotted
augers, and all the tools used in the gold
mining business. Also a large stock of
punched Sweden Iron Pick Axes and Prospecting
Picks, cast steel pointed. All warranted,
and cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street,
Belleville. WM. POWELL. 1D6m

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
and selected with the best material, and is
sold at extremely low prices for cash. They
are extensive manufacturers, and, being prac-
tical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders executed promptly, and all work
warranted. Remember the place, opposite
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belle-
ville. 1D6m

ALLSOP'S ALE,
Guinness' Stout,
Blood's Porter!!
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
1D6m HAMBLYN'S.

BILL HEAD,
AND all other kinds of
Intelligencer Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Wasted Time.

Alone in the dark and silent night,
With the heart's thought of a vanished year,
And good deeds come back to sight,
Along with the specter of the past,
There glows the old year's dying flame,
The shadow of a shadow that was.

The chances of happiness cast away,
The opportunities never sought,
The good resolves that every day,
Have died in the impotence of thought,
In the rugged path we have striven to climb,
How they furrow the brow and pale the lip,
When we talk with Wasted Time!

What are we now? what had we been,
Had we hoarded time as the miser's gold,
Through the summer's heat and the winter's
cold,
Shrinking from thought that the world could do,
Feeling might but the touch of crime,
Laboring, struggling all seasons through,
And knowing no Wasted Time?

Who shall recall the vanished years,
That held our life in its ebbing tide,
That leave us remorse, and shame and tears,
To have our life in its ebbing tide,
To have our life in its ebbing tide,
To have our life in its ebbing tide,
To have our life in its ebbing tide,

The years that pass come not again,
The things that die no life return,
But to 'em from the rust of his creaking chain,
A golden truth is glimmering through,
And turns away with strength sublime,
And makes our year out-do the last,
There is no Wasted Time!

The Great Fertile Belt.
From the British Columbian.

Obviously the fertile
valleys so beautifully and graphically de-
scribed in Sir George Simpson's "Little
Book," must be thrown open, and the most
active means must be adopted for the
purpose of guarding the tide of emigration
thither, and a highway must be opened up
connecting the two oceans before Confed-
eration can reasonably be expected to bring
any substantial advantage to us. Our
present duty seems to be to be to co-
operate with the Red River and Canadian
peoples in seeking to impress upon the
Imperial Government the great national
importance and necessity of at once opening
up the immense central country, establish-
ing facilities of communication through-
out, and directing the surplus millions of
the old kingdom into the fertile prairies
and blooming valleys of the new. Let us
unhesitatingly point out the absolute ne-
cessity of this in order to the completeness
and success of the greatest scheme of the
age—that of making out of a number of
isolated and unprotected colonies one great
nation. Let us seek to convince all con-
cerned, that without this, that unless the
boundaries of the infant nation extend from
ocean to ocean, unless the young giant
plant one foot upon the Atlantic, and the
other upon the golden strand of the Pacific,
the constitution of the new Dominion is not
worth the paper it is written upon. If
immediate admission will facilitate this
work, let us have it, if we can get it. But,
be that as it may, the great work of the
hour is obvious in colonial and internal
improvements—the opening up and organ-
ization of the great "fertile belt," and the
construction of a highway across the con-
tinent, by which alone we can ever hope to
have the country settled up, or attain any
position or substantial prosperity as a
nation.

**A Revolutionary Crisis at Wash-
ington—A call upon the
Country.**
From the New York Herald.

We live in revolutionary times. The
recent proceedings of the radical party in
Congress show that we are still in the
midst of a revolution. "Old Thad Stevens" is
one of the master spirits of the age, as
was Hampden in England in his day, and
as, in their turn, were Robespierre and
Marat in France. The work of transforming
the republic into a military despotism advances
with startling rapidity. We have, or are
to have, the national Executive reduced to
an automaton, the Supreme Court reduced
to a nullity, the head of the army reduced
to a mere servant of the radical faction, the
States reduced to a mixed despotism of
bayonets and negro semi-barbarians; and
all this in bold defiance of the constitution,
the pledges of Congress itself and the will
of the people. We may well ask the
question, therefore, what comes next, or
where will be the end of these audacious
revolutionary doings of the rampant
radical party in power? We can only
answer that it is abundantly evident that
this party do not intend to stick at trifles
or hesitate in any scheme to maintain
themselves in power, even to the destruc-
tion, if deemed expedient, that the
republican ideal and that the empire has
taken its place.

Is there no hope? Is this free govern-
ment to go the way of all the republics
of the past? The work of transforming
the republic into a military despotism
on the one side and the impudent copper-
heads and the submissive rank and file of
the democratic party on the other, is there
no way of escape from a ruling radical

Committee of safety, or a military despotism? Is there no half-way rest to be found between Mexican anarchy and French imperialism?

A Fenian Convict—A Near Relative of Tim Anglin.

"That Train Again!"—George Francis Train has agreed to deliver a lecture in New York for the benefit of the Irish and children of Col. John Warren, the Irish-American lately in England sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. He says:

"Give me no praise—I do it for love! Irishmen have always been my friends. Irishmen never called me fool, charlatan, fanatic and traitor! Turn out by thousands for the benefit of the family of brave John Warren. I will make a political speech that will shake New England to its centre, and no cold England read the letters of the 'Hand-writing on the wall.' Down with British tyranny and up with Irish liberty! Liberate our citizens in British jails! Pay the 'Alabama' claims, or I shan't jolly the Irish nation." The "brave John Warren," whose incarceration has raised the anger of George Francis Train, is, as most people know, a near relative of John Warren Anglin, M. P., of St. John (N. B.) Freeman, who have been chosen by a clique of the Montreal St. Patrick's Society as the representative Irishman of the Dominion. We hear it is in contemplation to invite Mr. Train to give one of his lectures in Montreal for the behoof of Mr. Anglin's admirers and "Col. Warren's sympathisers." Train is evidently of the "wider" and worthy of their support. We would suggest, in addition, that his name be inscribed on the walls of the buildings in which the next celebration of the St. Patrick's Society is held, and that "Yank Doodle" be substituted for "God Save the Queen." The man who is capable of shaking New England to its centre can be no common man, and his light ought not to be hidden under a bushel. Old England and the New Dominion had better be prepared for something very terrible in the way of a shaking up, thanks to the explosive genius of this redoubtable Train.—*Montreal Daily News.*

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West, 7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 8.15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West, No. 5, of the 7th Regiment, allowed on this train, 6.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East, 12.05 P. M.
Night Express going East, 11.10 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East, No. 6, of the 7th Regiment, allowed on this train, 9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 17.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.—It is reported that a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Andrews, Quebec, at midnight on the 14th, and that the same shock was felt in Montreal, accompanied by an unusually loud noise.

TROOPS.—The *Cobourg World* says: "On Tuesday evening, 14th inst., the first detachment of the troops destined to be quartered in Cobourg, arrived from Ottawa, and were at once marched to the barracks. The troops arrived comprised Company E, No. 5, of the 7th Regiment, and are under the command of Capt. Colquhoun. It is expected that further arrivals will take place in a few days."

GOLD.—Mr. H. G. Thibault, of Stirling, exhibited to us yesterday, a small piece of greyish quartz, completely studded with gold. It was picked up by Mr. J. W. West, of Hingham, while hunting deer late in the fall, about sixty miles north of Madoc, and is as rich as specimens we have seen. He describes having seen extensive reefs of quartz in the east and west, and from which he obtained several specimens similar to the one exhibited.

FIRE IN SEYMOUR.—On Saturday evening, the 11th inst., the barn of Mr. Thomas Odell, 5th concession of Seymour, lot No. 1, on the town line between Seymour and Rawdon, was burned to the ground. One span of fine horses and a young colt perished in the flames. A quantity of grain, hay, pork, some harness and agricultural implements were also consumed. Loss about \$900. Insured for \$600.

RAWDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The following are the names of the officers elected for the Rawdon Branch Agricultural Society, for 1888: Christopher A. Jordan, President; John B. Fanning, Vice-President; George E. Bull, Secretary; Henry G. Thibault, Treasurer. Directors—Frederick S. Hine, John McCaw, William Kingston, Alexander Bille, Eugene Hubbell, Samuel B. Vandervoort, Martin Sely, Thomas Walker, and Solomon Johns.

STIRLING SCHOOL DIVISION.—The election of School Trustees in the village of Stirling this year created more than usual interest, not on account of any principle involved, for we are informed all the candidates were in favor of taxing Grammar School pupils a nominal sum, and making the Common School free. It seemed to be simply a trial of strength between individuals. The retiring trustees were Messrs. Stedman and Judd. The candidates were Messrs. James Boldrick, William Judd, and Dr. Bradley. From the first, the election was keenly contested, and of the vote the result was, as was polled. Mr. Judd had 92 votes, Mr. Boldrick 54 votes, and Dr. Bradley 43 votes. The Board for the present year will consist of Messrs. Wm. Judd, James Boldrick, Morgan Judd, Peter Chubb, F. B. Parker and William Martin.

THE STIRLING MILLS.—The property known as the Stirling Mills, erected by William Baker, Esq., was purchased last fall by Dugald McDougall, Esq., of Hamilton, a man of means and enterprise. During the winter he has been fitting up the stone building originally built for a woolen factory, with machinery for a flouring mill. The building is admirably adapted for the purpose, and with the new and improved machinery which is being introduced, it will be equal to any first-class mill in the country. It is expected to be in operation in about a month. The erection of this mill will be of great advantage to the farmers of that section of the country, and will be the means of restoring to Stirling the trade and commerce which it enjoyed when the Stirling mills were in full blast. The proprietor of the property has not yet determined what he will do with the ruins of the old mill, but from the enterprise he has already displayed, we may safely assume that it will be turned to good account before long. Already, three or four lots belonging to the property have been sold to men who have put buildings upon them, one of which is for an extensive carriage shop, and we understand carding and fulling mills will shortly be started in the village.

WALLACE'S ENTERTAINMENT.—We take the following from the *Ottawa Times* of December 19th:—"Wallace's Entertainment is a good house last night, appearing in about fifty characters. Lord Alexander Russell, who, with the Governor General, had become a patron of the performance, attended with the officers of the Battalion. The applause and acclamation of the audience was immense throughout the whole performance. Wallace's Entertainment is a man who is not surprised at the many recommendations which he brings from distinguished persons, because judging from the pleasure evinced by such of the same class who visited him last night, he would certainly have little difficulty in obtaining similar recommendations here. As his performance, they are too numerous to be even enumerated in the space at our disposal. They must be seen to be appreciated. It appears that a number of gentlemen waited on the agent last night to request him to remain here for this evening, which he has consented to do, postponing his appearance at Prescott till to-morrow. There is no doubt but that the Theatre will be full, for those who saw him will recommend him to their friends."

Canadian Dairyman's Association.

A circular from the President of this Association informs us that the first annual meeting of the Canadian Dairyman's Association will be held in the Town of Ingersoll on Wednesday and Thursday, February 5th and 6th, 1888; and that the executive of the association is desirous of making the annual convention of the society of the greatest possible advantage to the dairy interests of the country. With this object in view, they have selected and noted the principal subjects that will be presented for the consideration of the association. Ample opportunity is to be afforded to members to introduce such other pertinent topics as they may choose, but the greater portion of the time will be devoted to the following subjects:

1. Purity of flavor in cheese, what are the requisites, how best procured?
2. Are curd mills beneficial, and would their general use be advisable?
3. What constitutes the superiority of the Cheddar system of cheese-making, and could it be adopted with advantage in Canada?
4. Statistical clearing—could it be made useful in equalizing and maintaining the late price for cheese the current year?
5. How long is it desirable to press cheese? Would two or more days improve the quality or texture?
6. Is it not practicable to adopt the American system of making cheese once a day, and would it be profitable to make twice a day, as practiced by our factory-men?
7. Best stock for dairy purposes.
8. What is the best hour and plan for milking?
9. What kind of salt is most suitable in cheese-making, and how does the Goderich salt compare with the Liverpool dairy salt?

It is requested that factory reports be sent to the Secretary a few days before the meeting in February, or handed to him at the convention, and it is expected that these reports will, in all cases, as far as possible, be filled up, as they may be expected to form a valuable part of the reports. It would also add much to their interest, if in making these reports, the topics above named be touched upon by cheese-makers. This is a question which interests our dairymen and deserves their attention.

Quartz Crushing.

We clip the following from a London paper. It will give our mining readers an idea of the yield of the gold producing quartz in other countries, showing a much less quantity per ton than that produced in Madoc. It must also be borne in mind that we have no water accounts to lessen the profits of our mining operations. The paper says the directors of the Port Philip and Colonial Mining Company have received the following advice from their resident director, Mr. Blund, at Clunes, dated 25th October last, says—

"The quantity of quartz crushed during the six weeks ending in Sept, was 7,041 tons, yielding 4,404 lbs. 16 dwts. of gold, or an average of 1 lb. 16 dwts. per ton. The receipts for the same period were £2,149 13s. 6d. and profit £1,000 13s. 6d."

£10,185 18s., which, after adding the balance from last month, viz., £14 8s. 6d., makes a total of £10,200 4s. 6d. The amount divided between the two companies was £5,000. The Port Philip Company's proportion of which was £2,500, and the amount of the water supply debt, amounting to £2,000, was written off, and a balance of £200 4s. 6d. carried forward to next month's (October) account. The above return shows a considerable improvement over that of August, the yield of quartz being 11 dwts. 11 grs., against 7 dwts. 18 grs. the previous month, and a large quantity of gold obtained from pyrites added very considerably to the return, bringing it much above the general average. The net profit for the month being a very satisfactory £1,000 13s. 6d. to write off the balance standing against the water supply account, amounting to £2,000. The company is now entirely free from debt. The following is the return for the first three weeks of October. Quantity of quartz crushed, 8,701 tons, yielding say 1,576 dwts. of gold, or an average per ton of 1 dwts. Remittances, £5,000 on dividend account, and £233 15s. 7d. on stores account, &c.

Ontario Legislature.

On the 15th Sir Henry Smith introduced a Bill for the better protection of game, which was referred to a special Committee.

Mr. Coyne's Bill to amend section 397 of the municipal Institutions Act, by striking out the words "and that I will not connect myself with, or attend the meetings of any Secret Society while I am a member of the Police Force," was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Institutions, without debate.

The following resolutions are to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Richards in Committee of the House:

1. That in the opinion of the House, free grants of public lands to actual settlers would tend more rapidly to develop the agricultural resources of the Province, and it is expedient that authority should be given to provide for such grants, under regulations to be prescribed by the Lieut. Governor in Council, not inconsistent with the following resolutions.
2. That such grants should be confined to lands lying in the townships between the Ottawa river and the Georgian Bay, to the west of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the township of Palmerston; north-westerly along the western boundaries of the townships of north Sherbrooke, Lavant, Blithfield, Almaton, Bromley, Stafford and Pembroke, to the Ottawa River, and to the north of the rear or northerly boundaries of the townships of Old, Olden, Kennebec, Kaladar, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dunsmuir, Smith, Hargrove, Somerville, Larton, Gordon, Rama and of the River Severn; and the townships in the districts of Nipissing and Algoma; and in the townships hereafter to be surveyed in the said districts, and in the county of Simcoe.
3. That any person being the head of a family, or of the age of twenty-one years, should be allowed to enter upon and be located for any lot or parcel of land not exceeding in quantity acres, upon such terms as may be prescribed by such regulations, with a view to free grant thereof.
4. That after a continuous and actual residence thereon of years next after the date of such location, and the clearing and cultivation of not less than acres annually, for the period of years next after such location, and the erection of a house thereon at least feet by feet, and in compliance with the regulations aforesaid, the locatee shall be entitled to a patent for such land.
5. That to give greater encouragement to occupy and improve lands, the subject of such location, grant it is expedient that such lands should not be liable for any debt or cause of action incurred or accrued within years from the date of such location, and that the locatee shall not have power to alienate, mortgage or pledge such land within years from the date of such location.
6. That such locations should be made only upon lands suitable for actual settlement and cultivation, and not upon lands valuable chiefly for their timber or mineral resources; and that it is expedient that alienable timber, and minerals, &c., upon any lands so located or granted should be reserved.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th.

A large number of petitions were presented to-day against granting a charter to the Licensed Victuallers' Association. Mr. K. Graham presented a petition from the Board of Managers of Albert College and University, Belleville, for a grant of money.

Hon. John S. McDonald introduced a Bill founded on the resolutions adopted by the House with regard to provincial duty on tavern keepers. Second reading to-morrow.

The Bill to authorize the publication of an *Ontario Gazette*, and a Bill respecting the appointment of Magistrates and Coroners, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ferguson's Bill to amend the Municipal and Assessment laws, was read a third time and referred to the Committee on Municipal amendments.

The Bill to amend the Bill regulating Agricultural tenancies distributed. It is long, and we have not room for even a synopsis to-day.

The House adjourned at 4 p. m., until Monday next, so as to allow members to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. M. C. Cameron.

—Dieties among the poor of Quebec, exists to such a degree that the meeting to be held in that city on Saturday, the 18th inst., to adopt measures of relief.

Municipal Law.

The *Globe* of the 17th inst. says:

"The Committee on the Municipal and Assessment Law was organized yesterday, and began its work. The Committee went through the existing Municipal Act cursorily—marking each clause to which any member of the Committee had any amendment to propose. In this way, about one hundred and thirty clauses of the Act were marked, as, in the opinion of some member or other, requiring amendment. As from parties throughout the Province, are suggestions from other members of the House, and from parties throughout the Province, are suggestions, freely, the Committee will have a heavy task to perform before it disposes of all the suggestions, wise and otherwise, which are coming before it."

What a comment upon the herculean labors of Messrs. McKellar and McKenzie in connection with the Municipal Act, of which we heard so much last session.

The British Periodicals.

These periodicals contain the fruits of the scholarship, wit, and genius of the literary men of Great Britain, and are alike of great value to the scholar, the professional man, or the intelligent reader. Their pages abound with elaborate criticisms, brilliant essays, profound speculations, and with whatever of interest may be found in science, literature, morality, and religion. While they are the acknowledged representatives of certain principles in politics, they are far from being grossly partisan.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.—In point of age, is first on the list. It was established by Jeffrey, Brown, and Sydney Smith, for the purpose of combating the Conservative power. Sustained by the force of brilliant intellect, and upheld by a strong public opinion, it carried on its contest single handedly until the Conservative leaders took alarm, and

THE LONDON QUARTERLY.—Was established to meet this bold and daring champion on its own ground, and such writers as Southey, Scott, Lockhart, and Wordsworth enlisted as its contributors. It represents Conservative principles, but its opponent's pages are mainly devoted to literary subjects.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—Belongs to a more liberal school of politics, its merely literary essays are not only on a level with, but often far above those in other journals. Strange as it may appear to certain of our readers, this journal, with its trenchant, scornful criticism on the productions of our recognized and educated men, is the one of all others that our educated ministers and thinking minds will regularly regard. It points out to them the devices of the enemy, where assault is to be made, and it tells them without the purchase of scores of costly European books in foreign tongues, what criticism is doing in Germany, Italy, France, and England, and thus it keeps them abreast with modern thought.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—Made its appearance as a special advocate of evangelical religion. It was founded by Dr. Chalmers, and since his death has been edited by the charge of Dr. Hanna, and more recently of Prof. Fraser. It is conducted on the same principles and with the same vigor which characterized it when under the care of Chalmers. In its surveys of science and literature it competes with the other Reviews.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The late Wm. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, a shrewd, clear-headed, and intelligent man, was annoyed by the assumption of his Whig neighbors and believing that "The blue and yellow" the colours of the Edinburgh—should be changed in its title, and resolved to establish a magazine. He objected to a Quarterly, as his object was, by a monthly periodical, varied, racy, and trenchant in its character, to appeal to the popular mind, and for every single appearance of the Review. The world now knows the energy and remarkable judgment combined with great literary talent which characterized the editorial of Blackwood. The editorship was attributed to Prof. Wilson, Prof. Aytoun, and others, but really they were only contributors, and from the beginning, and during all its history, the members of the staff have been the responsible managers. William Blackwood, senior, and his son, John, have mainly ruled the destiny of the magazine, their principle being simply to select the best writers, to pay the highest prices, and take no articles from any one, no matter how famous, how learned, how wealthy, or how flattered, without remuneration.

For terms &c., see prospectus in another column.

(For the Intelligencer.)

Crushing Mills.

MR. EDITOR.—My attention has been called to the above subject by the communication of C. P. O., as well as the editorial in yesterday's INTELLIGENCER.

Allow me to state that at the foundry and machine shops in this town, as good work can be turned out, and at as cheap rates, as can be procured at Montreal, New York, or elsewhere. I believe, also, that the work can be accomplished in as good time as at a distance, taking into consideration the time required for transport.

The crushing mill built at the works of James Brown, Esq., of this town, for Messrs. Turley & Gilbert, being the first erected at El Dorado, is the first proof, and the one built by Charles Martin, Esq., also of Belleville, and now in running order at Bridgewater, is a second and sufficient proof that all the machinery necessary to carry on the crushing for gold mining in our back country can be furnished by our Belleville foundries and machine shops.

The shops of Brown, Walker, Wallbridge, and Martin, are either of them sufficient capability to cast and turn out all the heavy work required, and to fit the same for use, and in all cases can be made to manufacture the boiler, engine, and stamps and all the necessary apparatus for carrying on the crushing of our valuable mineral rocks in North Hastings.

The boiler, engine, stamps, &c., of my mill at Bridgewater were all made by Mr.

Martin at my foundry, and will be found second to none in workmanship. It has already commenced to work, and a few days will test its power to perform the amount of labor for which it was calculated.

It might be well for persons desirous of obtaining estimates, to go to Bridgewater, or El Dorado, to examine the works before going from home for machinery. Our first duty should be to try to build up our own manufactures, and thereby benefit and enrich our own mechanics.

Yours, &c.,
J. H. PLANT,
Belleville, 16th January, 1888.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, January 16.—The police at Manchester have arrested a man supposed to be the Fenian Desay. Two Americans named Barrett and O'Neil, strongly suspected of Fenianism, have been arrested at Glasgow. Papers found on them strongly implicated them.

The notion to try Burke, Casey and Shaw in London instead of Warwick is likely to be granted.

TRINITY, January 16 (a.m.). The fleet bearing the remains of Maximilian entered the harbor of Trieste this morning. The frigate *Norax* was immediately boarded by the Archduke who covered the catafalque containing the corpse with wreaths of flowers. Great preparations have been made for the funeral.

LONDON, January 16.—It is reported that Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister to Austria, and Lord Clarendon have gone on a mission to Rome to request the Pope to use his influence with the inhabitants of Ireland for the suppression of the Fenian agitation.

The aggressive policy of the Russian government against the eastern question causes much alarm in Turkey.

The Northern Post, of St. Petersburg, declares that Russia does not desire an extension of territory. Her only aim is to secure the safety of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* asserts that both England and France have urged the Sultan to make extensive military and naval preparations in the Mediterranean.

It is reported that the banker Jecker intends bringing a suit against the French government for the recovery of \$13,000,000 due on Franco-Mexican bonds held by him.

Second Despatch.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 16.—It is reported that the efforts of Chamberlain Constenius, in his negotiation with the United States government, to secure certain privileges and exemptions for merchants of St. Thomas, have been defeated by the opposition of Secretary Seward.

TOULON, Jan. 16.—Admiral Farragut, whose fleet arrived here this week, was received with every attention by the city authorities, and was suitably entertained by the officers of the French navy at this port. The United States squadron sailed to-day for Naples.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16.—Intelligence of the death of Maximilian was for the first time communicated to his widow four days ago.

LONDON, Jan. 16, eve.—The official returns of the Bank of England, show that the amount of specie in the vaults has increased twenty-five thousand pounds sterling during the week.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The bourse is firm; rentes closed strong at an advance.

PARIS, January 17, 3 p. m.—The bulletin to the Bank of France has increased 17,000 francs.

LONDON, January 17, 11:15 a. m.—Consols 92½ to 93 for money and account; others the same.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17, 11:15 a. m.—Cotton opens firm; sales 12,000 bales; prices the same; sales of the week 96,000 bales, including 17,000 for export; stock on hand 494,000 bales, of which 11,115 are American. Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet and steady.

LONDON, January 17, 3 p. m.—American securities dull; others the same.

LIVERPOOL, January 17, 3 p. m.—Cotton buoyant; sales will reach 18,000 bales; Corn declined; Wheat advanced; Sugar heavy; Spirits Turpentine 85s 6d; others unchanged.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, January 16.—By cable from Santiago de Cuba, the Secretary of State is informed that the people of St. Thomas and St. John's have voted for annexation to the United States. The vote was 1244 to 22.

The American Consul at St. Thomas has telegraphed to Secretary Seward that the vote on annexation was most enthusiastic, and that the people are anxiously awaiting a distant, but speedy, acknowledgement of Secretary Seward.

A duel was fought yesterday near Paterson, New Jersey, between a merchant of this city named C. X. Pemberton and a Wall Street bank clerk named Deblair, in which Pemberton was wounded in the head.

Advices from St. Domingo state that General Osgando and Andrea were in attack on Azon with 1200 men. A place was taken after a bloody combat. Puerto Plata capitulated to the besieging rebels after a bloody conflict. Gen. Hungria was pressing reinforcements from Gen. Bax he would take the capital, even if he had to use fire and sword.

The World's Washington special says that no notice have been issued by Mr. Johnson relative to the War Department, nor is it contemplated to issue any orders or proclamations.—Arrangements for the funeral of a priest at El Dorado.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16.—Arrangements are being made for a prize fight between Dwyer and Chandler for \$10,000 a side.

The Good Time Coming.

Mark Twain takes this view of the millennium of women's rights:

"In that day a man shall say to his servant, 'What is the matter with the baby?' And the servant shall reply, 'It has been sick for hours.' And where is its mother?" "She is out electioneering for Sallie Robbins." And such conversations as these shall transpire between ladies and servants applying for situations.

"Can you cook?" "Yes."

"Wash?" "Yes."

"All right. Who is your choice for State milliner?"

"Judy McGinnis."

"Well, you can't tramp."

And women shall talk politics instead of discussing the fashions; and men shall nurse the babies while their wives go up to the polls to vote. And in that day the man who hath beautiful whiskers shall beat the honey-moon of wisdom for Governor, and the youth who waltzes with exquisite grace shall be Chief of Police, in preference to the man of practical sagacity and determined energy.

Every man, I take it, has a selfish end in view when he pours out eloquence in the half of the public good in the newspapers, and such is the case with me. I do not want the privileges of woman extended, because my wife holds office in nineteen different female associations, and I have to do all her clerking.

If you give the women full sweep with men in political affairs, she will proceed to run for every office of woman extended. That will finish me. She would not have time to do anything at all then, and every solitary thing would fall on me, and my family would go to destruction; for I am not qualified for a wet nurse.

The Sheriff's religion—Writ-u-alism.

"The Voice of the night"—Those blessed babes.

The lasses candy wedding is when the first baby gets old enough to lick.

Some one calls the times of squeezing girls hands the palmy season of life.

It may be paradoxical, but a generous hotel landlord is an in-hospitable man.

A company formed for the protection of tar may with propriety be called a target company.

THE LUNGS IS THE GREAT LABORATORY OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—When once destroyed they never can be made sound again. We should remove the first cause which leads to their destruction. When sores are forming, it is indicated by a cough or pains in the chest, or difficulty of breathing. Now Allen's Lung Balm will check these symptoms at once, if it is used in time, and prevent fatal consumption.

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PROSPECTUS

ROSE MINING COMPANY OF MADOC.

Capital Stock - - - \$25,000.

Divided into - - - 5,000 Shares.

5,000 Shares - - - \$5.00 Each.

Deposit on Subscription Twenty-five per cent.

ROSE MINING COMPANY, A. L. McLELLAN, JAS. CARR RITCHIE, F. E. KILVERT, A. BURNHAM, JR., J. E. O'REILLY, E. H. HALE, and HUGH FAHIGHER, are the owners of the property hereinafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company, with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$1,250 in cash, and 2,250 shares of paid up Stock of the said company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation, under cap. 23, 2738 Vic., and have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the prospectus for its incorporation. This company is being formed for the purpose of developing the Mineral Resources of five acres of land, being part of Lot No. 10 in the 8th concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, situated on the main road, between three and four miles from the village of Madoc, upon which Gold and Silver have been found in paying quantities, several assays having been made by Professor Wyckoff, who selected with great care this locality as being not only rich in minerals, but also possessing facilities for mining which gives this company peculiar advantages over many others, there being on the property a high ridge or mountain of quartz rock; and instead of sinking shafts, (a most expensive and tedious operation), drifts can be run from the base of the ridge, cross cutting the vein, and the vein, giving eighty feet of backs to work upon, which will furnish as much ore as could be taken out for the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small, the machinery being required to free the mine from water.

This Company intend, as soon as a charter is granted, to erect a mill house, with suitable machinery for reducing and separating the precious metal, thereby saving the cost of cartage to other mills, and the great expense and inconvenience incurred in having the ore reduced and the metal extracted by custom.

Another great advantage in this property is, that immediately the work is commenced ore can be taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay the working expenses and in that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the mines in that district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages described above, it cannot but prove remunerative to those who may become interested in this Company.

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PROSPECTUS

BAY STATE MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital Stock \$120,000, divided into 1,200 Shares of \$100 each.

Working Capital, - - - \$24,000.

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Working Capital, - - - \$24,000.

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is, indeed, little else than a machine, and the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or the movement, no mistake in the sizes or shapes of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, January 17.—Information is received that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Tenerife and in that vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, etc., damage very great, though no mention is made of the loss of life.

TURKEY, January 17, evening.—The remains of Archduke Maximilian were landed this morning with impressive ceremonies. Public and private buildings were draped in mourning. The cortege was preceded by a body of cavalry, and consisted of the municipal government, the clergy, the house loaded with flowers, the Archduke of the Empire, Admiral Togo, the Ambassadors of foreign nations, Austrian officials of high rank, foreign consuls, and the people generally. A division of infantry brought up the rear. A feeling of profound grief was everywhere shown by the vast multitude. Almost the entire population assembled to honor the memory of the Archduke. The ceremony was one of the most touching and impressive spectacles ever witnessed.

CORK, January 17.—A trial of Greek fire was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials here, but the material failed to ignite. No injury was done. No clue to the perpetrator.

DUBLIN, January 17, evening.—At the examination of Leman yesterday, Sergeant Kelly, of the two policemen who were shot, and a woman, both of whom fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shot which wounded one policeman and killed another.

LONDON, January 17.—The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving the navigation of the mouths of the Danube.

Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai state that another battle had been fought between the rebels and Imperialists at Shingtung. The Imperialist army, which was under the command of Foutai, was again defeated.

FLORENCE, Jan. 17.—Sales of ecclesiastical estates sequestrated by the Italian Government show an average rise of 48 per cent in the value of the property since it was placed in the market.

Second Despatch.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—When the Cunard steamship "Scotia," from New York for Liverpool, entered port of Queenstown late last evening, a strong police force quietly waited and arrested George Francis Train, Grenfell, and Geo. It is understood these gentlemen were taken into custody on a charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. These proceedings cause considerable excitement here, and elsewhere throughout the kingdom, and especially among the American residents.

LONDON, January 18, 11:15 a. m.—Steamer *Atlanta* from New York has arrived. American securities in demand; bonds 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; U. S. 5%; ex div 4 1/2; consols unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18, 11:15 a. m.—The steamer "Scotia" from New York has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, January 18, 11:15 a. m.—Cotton excited, prices the same; sales 30,000; corn dull; wheat firm; common roses 5 3/4; linseed cakes 210 5/8.

HALIFAX, January 18.—The steamer "Etna," from Liverpool, has arrived, and will sail for New York this afternoon.

The death of Captain Ransford, late of the 104th Regiment, New Brunswick Fusiliers, is announced. He served in 1812, and took part in the famous march of that regiment to Canada.

Ticket Office for Great Western Railway, opened the New Brunswick tickets issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, Fort Riley, Kansas City, Des Moines, and all points West, and all points West. Fare received either in Greenbacks or current funds.

R. P. DAVY, AGENT.

CHRIST CHURCH, NEAR UPPER BRIDGE.

REV. SEPTIMUS JONES, B.A., INCUMBENT.

SUNDAY SERVICES 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. Holy Communion Third Sunday in every month. This church is wholly supported by the offertory collections. SEATS FREE.

November 28th, 1867.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special Telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER from Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

(MONTREAL, Jan. 18, 1867.)

FLOUR.—Superior Extra... \$3.00 to \$3.25
Extra... 7.00 to 7.50
Wheat... 7.00 to 7.50
Super No. 1 Canada Wheat... 7.00 to 7.50
Super No. 2 Canada Wheat... 7.00 to 7.50
Super No. 3 Canada Wheat... 7.00 to 7.50
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The Eastern Question.

RUSSIA ONCE MORE MENACING TURKEY AND AUSTRIA.

[From the London Review, Dec. 28.]

It is the general opinion on the continent that the real danger of war does not lie in the hostile attitude of France or Prussia or Italy, but in the measures which Russia has taken with such great activity to hurry on a new attempt to break up European Turkey. At home she has this year pursued a system of merciless oppression. She has determined that Poland shall be altogether blotted out. The history, the religion, even the language of the Poles is proscribed; and throughout, she has even made her few and faithful German subjects in Livonia and Courland long to the yoke of Russian uniformity. On the other hand, she has been equally eager in stirring up the spirit of nationality where it seemed likely to be of use to her. She had her exhibition at Moscow to which she had invited all the but her exhibition was merely an excuse for the general gathering of the representatives of the Slavonic nations, including even Bohemia, which she is willing to take under her wing. She holds Serbia and the Danubian Principalities in the hollow of her hand. She has sent a Russian Princess to the Court of Greece, and it is entirely through her that the struggle in Crete has been prolonged. The Sultan has declined to admit the interference of the European powers in his government of Crete, and at one time the successes of the Turkish troops, and the destruction of the Greek blockade runner, seemed to promise an end to the Cretan question for the present. But Greece, backed by Russia, manages to keep the flame of insurrection alive, and no country can stand beyond a certain length of time the process of slow disintegration which Russia is continually applying to Turkey, and, in a minor degree, to Austria also. Unless the policy of Russia is changed in deference to such pressure as remote powers can bring to bear, Austria and Turkey must before long go to war in order to exist.

The Emperor of China has called upon the leading nations of Europe to help him in subduing his rebellious subjects. Through all the northern provinces of the Empire the rebels are having things all their own way, and crucifixion and disembowelling people in a way that is terrible to contemplate. His Celestial Majesty is in a very disagreeable predicament.

THE TELEGRAPH IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Statistics collected in 1865 shows that 10,000 miles of telegraph line and 77,440 miles of wires, then existed in Great Britain, with 2,040 telegraph offices open to the public. In the same year, 4,662,000 telegrams were sent between inland stations in the proportion of one to 151 to the letters that passed through the post-office, the number of which was 706,567,667.



Hurrah for the First CHRISTMAS OF THE DOMINION.

R. H. JONES
Begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has refitted and opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Grocery and Liquor Store, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. O'Brien & Henchy, where he will keep on hand a select and varied assortment of

General Groceries, AND LIQUORS.

For family use and medicinal purposes.

TEAS.
YOUNG AND OLD HYSONS, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY, IMPERIAL, JAPAN, SOUCHONG, CONGOU, &c., &c.

COFFEES.
THE BEST IN TOWN, OF ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

He would especially call the attention of families to his stock of

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUORS.
Brandy, Ports, Sherries.

Irish, Scotch & Morton's Whiskies.

Old Tom & Holland Gins, IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

Together with a large assortment of

CHAMPAGNE, of the most popular brands.

LIQUEURS & CORDIALS, &c.

In addition to these there will be found a splendid stock of

LAMP GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

Goods sent promptly to customers in any part of the town.

186 43-4

PROSPECTUS OF THE ROSE MINING COMPANY OF MADOC.

Capital Stock - - - \$25,000.
Divided into - - - 5,000 Shares.
5,000 Shares - - - \$5.00 Each.

Deposit on Subscription Twenty-five per cent

GEORGE D. WYCKOFF, A. L. McLELLAN, JAS. CARR RITCHIE, R. E. KILVERT, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., J. E. O'REILLY, E. H. HALE, and HUGH FAIRBANKS, are the owners of the property hereinafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company, with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$1,250 in cash, and 2,250 shares of paid up stock of the said company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation, under cap. 23, 27-28 Vic., and have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the following Prospectus:

This Company is being formed for the purpose of developing the Mineral Resources of the 8th concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, situated on the main road, between three and four miles from the village of Madoc, upon which Gold and Silver have been found in paying quantities, several assays having been made by Professor Wyckoff, and selected with great care this locality as being not only rich in minerals, but possessing facilities for mining which gives this company peculiar advantages. The property is a high ridge or mountain of rock, in which numerous veins of gold-bearing quartz crop out; and instead of sinking shafts, the Company intend, as soon as capital is taken out for the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small, no machinery being required to free the mine from water.

This Company intend, as soon as capital is granted, to erect a mill house, with suitable machinery for reducing and separating the precious metal, thereby saving the cost of cartage to and from mills, and the great expense and inconvenience incurred in having the ore reduced and the metal extracted by custom mills.

Another great advantage to this property is, that immediately the work is commenced, ore can be taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay the working expenses and in that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the other mines in the district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages described above, it cannot but prove remunerative to those who may become interested in this Company.

DIRECTORS, PRO TEM.

GEORGE D. WYCKOFF, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., R. E. KILVERT, JAS. CARR RITCHIE, JAS. EDWIN O'REILLY, E. H. HALE.

PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT—GEORGE D. WYCKOFF. SECRETARY—JAS. CARR RITCHIE. SOLICITORS—THOMSON & KILVERT.

Stock Book opened at J. W. MURTON'S Exchange Office, Hamilton. Application for Shares and other Communications may be addressed to any of the Directors, or to

JAMES C. RITCHIE, Provins. Sec. & Treas., Hamilton.

December 26, 1867. p183-4

BUY YOUR TEA THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported large quantities of Green and Black Teas, beg to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Chests and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea, 1/2 lb. chests about 50 lbs. Chests 30 to 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.

COMMON CONGOU, Broken Leaf, Strong 40 45
TOO FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON DO. 50 55
EXCELLENT FULL FLAVORED DO. 55 60
ROUND DO. 60 65
FINE FLAVORED DO. 65 70
JAPAN 70 75
VERY FINE DO. 75 80

GREEN TEA.

TWANKAY, Common 80 85
FINE DO. 85 90
YOUNG HYSON 90 95
FINE DO. 95 100
SUPERFINE AND VERY CHOICE 100 105
FINE GUNPOWDER 105 110
EXTRA SUPERFINE DO. 110 115

Reductions made to buyers of Five Chests and upwards.

August 24th, 1867. 186 43-1

ORANGE CERTIFICATES

FOR RULE BY THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE

Intelligencer Buildings, Front Street, Belleville.

Business Cards,

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with dispatch, at the Intelligencer Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BAY STATE MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital Stock \$120,000, divided into 1,200 Shares of \$100 each.
WORKING CAPITAL, - - - \$24,000.

THIS COMPANY is duly incorporated under Cap. 23 Cons. Statutes of Canada, and is formed for the particular purpose of developing the mineral resources of part of Lot 12 in the eighth concession of the Township of Madoc, containing the Bay State Mine and 81 acres of land adjacent to the Company, and generally for carrying on such other mining operations as may, from time to time be determined upon.

A shaft has already been sunk to the depth of 37 feet, each successive foot disclosing rich and new materials. The lode is fully five feet wide, and, in the opinion of Dr. Orway, one of the best defined lodes yet discovered in the district. Indeed, he believes it to be a continuation of the same lode as that at the Richardson Mine, and that it may probably equal it in ultimate results.

Various assays have been made from rocks taken from the mine at different depths. One by Mr. Wyckoff, from 41 lbs. ore, taken from a depth of 30 feet, yielded—

Gold, 41 grains—value per ton \$50 00
Silver - - - - - 4 17

Total value per ton \$54 17

Another by Dr. Orway, made with ore from a depth of 35 feet, yielded \$39 to the ton, including \$9 of silver. Another still from a chemist in Boston employed by A. P. Days of that city, made with rock from a depth of 27 feet, gave a yield of \$32 to the ton.

The average result of three other assays at depths varying from 30 to 33 feet—two of them by Dr. Orway and one by Mr. J. McFee—was \$51 to the ton.

An offer has been received from a highly respectable firm of machinists to erect a crushing mill and take their part in the Company's stock, their agent having been to El Dorado and satisfied himself of the character of the mine. Negotiations are now in progress for the erection of a mill, which it is hoped will be in operation within three months, so that dividends may be looked for at an early date.

There can be no doubt now of the probable success of most of our Mining Companies, if managed with tolerable prudence. It is well known that in Australia, immense profits are realized from their mines, though their average yield of gold per ton of ore is only \$7, while in Nova Scotia it is only \$9 to \$10, and in California nearly the same. The return of \$19 to the ton from the Bay State Mine in Turkey & Gilbert's mill is therefore a sound basis to work upon, and will undoubtedly yield large returns; and yet, as it was taken from near the surface, it may be regarded as a mere indication of the richer deposits below. As a sample of what may be looked for, even with a moderate amount of gold to the ton, it may be stated that the Port Phillip Gold Mining Company, in Australia, obtained from their mine—which gives an average of only 10 lbs. of gold per ton (equal to \$9.35)—the very large amount of \$250,000 for the first half only of the present year. Again, the Empire Mine, in Nevada, which has only a claim 20 ft. in length upon the Comstock lode, and whose quartz yielded only \$34.50 to the ton, realized last year the enormous sum of \$486,000. Other examples might be given from Nova Scotia and other gold countries; but every intelligent man can make these inquiries for himself.

This Company propose to issue at present only a very limited amount of stock, just so much as is needed to proceed vigorously in the development of the mine, as they feel confident that the stock must speedily rise in value; and if more funds should afterwards be needed, an advance price can be obtained.

The following are the Directors for the first year

E. W. HOLTON, Belleville.
F. H. ROUS, Belleville.
JOHN MCFEE, Belleville.
R. E. LUND, Manager and Overseer of the Mine.
L. McQUARRIE, El Dorado.
J. B. LAZIER, El Dorado.
A. HURD, Port Perry.
E. W. HOLTON, President.
F. H. ROUS, Secretary and Treasurer.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers.
Applications for shares may be made to the Secretary, to JOHN MCFEE, Front Street, Belleville, or to WILLIAM KERSTEN, 62 Church Street, Toronto.
BELLEVILLE, December 21, 1867. 199-3m

India and China Tea Company.

HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool.

CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavour, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., either Black, Green, or Mixed.

Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts per lb. Finest procurable. \$1.00. Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall. ROBERT BARKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BARKER, Agent, Trenton. 600-1y w27-1y

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

HON. J. HILLIARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, A. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. McDONELL, Esq.,
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. MCGILLIS, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. MCMASTER, Esq., A. A. SMITH, Esq.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.

MARINE INSURANCES—Inland and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.

Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.

F. MCANNANY, Esq., JAS. SIDNEY CROCKER, Agent, Belleville. 39wfm-165d6m

November 12, 1867.

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

Quebec, 6th March, 1868.

It is directed by the Hon. the Finance Minister, that hereafter Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

R. S. M. BUCHETTE.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS.

OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

In accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized discount is declared to be this day 25 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be allowed on American Invoices, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 8D14-1f Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

THE LARGEST CALCULATED PAPER IN

THE "DAILY NEWS,"

\$5.00 per Annum, in advance.

JOHN LOVELL, Printer and Publisher.

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, it is Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is indeed little else than a machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or the movement, no mistake in the sizes or shape of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each and every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished piece. The method established in every department is the reduplication of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a result, every watch goes together as a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw will hold tight. Instead of sluggish and leebic action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest manspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion. The beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce Watches that cannot be equalled for every quality which makes a watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and clean, but it gives the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired always as good as new. There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means. Every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON.

No 182, Broadway, N.Y.

ROBBINS & WILSON.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

General Agents.

Toronto, Nov. 2, 1867. 168-3m 40-3m

The Daily Intelligencer

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon, and will be delivered by the carrier, to be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2 50 for 6 months; \$1 50 for 3 months.

It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, and will be furnished by Carriers at the rate of \$5 a year if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise. Mail subscribers \$5 a year. \$2 50 for 6 months; \$1 50 for 3 months.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Madoc, Bridgewater, Marston and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and in short, neither pains nor expense will be spared to make the DAILY INTELLIGENCER worthy of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows for the first six lines, 6 months—

Card, not exceeding six lines, 6 months—\$5 00
Half Square, 6 months—\$10 00
One Square, 6 months—\$20 00
Two Squares, 6 months—\$30 00
Four Squares, 6 months—\$50 00

Notices of Births—50

Do of Marriages—50

Do of Deaths—50

"Bride's and Groom's Notices" and "Banns" heading, headed or solid, 10 cents per line, measured by a scale of solid insertion.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square, and who have the privilege of changing their advertisements every two weeks. Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer

Is published every Friday Morning at \$3 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and 85¢ if delivered by the Carrier, payable in all cases in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past few years its circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400. With such a large and increasing circulation throughout this and adjoining Counties, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 0 50
Each subsequent insertion, 0 25
Above six lines (per line) an insertion, 0 07
Each subsequent insertion per line, 0 06
"Business Notices"—10 cents per line, each insertion, equivalent as solid matter.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday to insure their appearance.

All advertisements without written directions inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

The Intelligencer Job Office

Is supplied with Power Presses, Hand Presses, and possesses every facility for the rapid and neat execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as any other establishment in the County.

THE DAILY and WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Stores in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Madoc, and at El Dorado.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BOWELL, Proprietor.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 222.

England's True Policy.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 30th Dec.
s: We must make up our minds to the
clusion that whether we like it or not,
have got to live in the midst of

who are to the full as much
termined as ever they were to live upon
terms of constant readiness for hostili-
ty, and the practical inference is not that
ought to run a race with them in heap-
ing up warlike stores and drilling vast

is to say, by putting and keeping every part of our institutions, both civil and military, in the highest possible state of efficiency and unity, so that we may be prepared for any national effort in any direction.

tion that the circumstances of Europe
call upon us to make. More than 70
years ago Burke contrasted the vigour of
revolutionary France with the languid ad-
ministration of England.

constitution "provides greatly for our happiness—it furnishes few means for our defence." He should have said that our institutions interfere little with our enjoy-

... and did little either for our happiness, or for our defence, or for our instructions, or for the development of our powers. I thought to interfere much more with our

placements, and do a great deal more for each and all of the objects which we have mentioned, besides many others. We do not want more soldiers perhaps, nor more ships, but more civilization.

...not more expenditure of public money, but more and wiser government, to hold our proper place in Europe, and to discharge our national obligations duly to other parts of the world. If the Reformers

Trade in the United States.

The most melancholy cries came from every part of the Republic. Rascality, politics, and want of employment have

"The workmen, nearly one thousand employed in the railroad shops at Scranton

are notified that a reduction of ten per cent, in their wages would be made on the 1st inst. The shops have recently been working at eight hours time. The proprietors of the Dixon Iron Works at the

same place, which employs about seven hundred men, gave a similar notice to their employees, and will also reduce the number of workmen by discharging many of the

"We have the same story from all parts of the State. The Lackawanna Iron Company at Scranton recently discharged a large number of men."

the country. The Secretary of the Navy, under an order of Congress, is about discharging several thousand men from the navy yards throughout the country. Some prominent politicians used ever

endeavour to have obnoxious fiat rescinded
ent to no purpose. In New York there are
0,000 people out of employment, and
0,000 people have no immediate prospect

"Such a state of things at this season of the year is not alone very distressing, but is directly dangerous to the public peace."

any of those men have been living from hand to mouth, and then in many instances the heavy earnings have prevented them from saving money. We doubt not, but that

en who may be, at heart strictly honest, will be tempted, if not to deeds of violence at least to petty vices, in order to possess the common necessities."

Nova Scotia.
THE ALTERNATIVE. REPEAL OR ANNEXA

The *Halifax Evening Reporter*, under the lead of "Treason," says:
A correspondent writes that an American

...telling people that he had a long talk with the leading Anti office holder, and that the latter expresses himself confident that a appeal will be granted, but if not granted,

at the next step will be to appeal to the congress of the United States to admit the province into the American Union. This model American citizen declares that the

deal will not and cannot be granted by the Imperial Parliament, and that therefore he hopes soon to see the day when, under the leadership of the present Government, the Stars and Stripes shall wave where the

British Ensign has floated to the breeze. This kind of secret agency is, we have reason for believing, at work throughout the Lower Provinces, striving to its utmost

...the feeling against Confederation, and to familiarize the minds of the people with the idea of annexation to the States as a panacea for all the ills of Confederation. That it is, therefore, to be annexed to the

What is it? It is to become familiar not only with the Internal Revenue tax on liquor and on cigars, but on almost

the land with groaning, such as the
 helites groaned under when they had to
 like bricks with straw. It is to be bound
 der the restrictions of a tariff ten times

are opposed to the free trade policy of

Nova Scotia—aye, twenty times more than the tariff we now have. It is to belong to a country—so smitten with the plague of war and political strife and depreciated currency, that business has become prostrate and an army of 60,000 laborers out of employ clamor for food in one single city. But why dwell upon these things? What we want to do is to call attention to the fact that from Martin's utterances are trumpeted over the country, and perhaps distorted by designing men with a view to create a feeling in favor of annexation, to remind him and others like him that his views come forth with an authority not like those of private persons. The mouths of people who make such treasurible utterances as those alluded to above should be stopped with a heavy hand.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West, 7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.30 P. M.
Morning Express going East, 6.30 P. M.
Evening Express going East, 12.00 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 1.30 P. M.
Morning Express going West, 7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.30 P. M.
Morning Express going East, 6.30 P. M.
Evening Express going East, 12.00 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 1.30 P. M.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, JAN. 20.

VOLUNTEERS.—The story is again rumored that the whole Volunteer force will probably be called upon to do frontier duty at an early date in the spring.

MONTREAL DRILL SHED.—The Corporation of the city of Montreal has voted a further sum of \$34,000 towards the erection of a drill shed. The former appropriation was \$50,000, making a total of \$84,000.

PENITENTIARY.—The Whigs say an extra guard has been placed upon the Penitentiary, and that owing to the extra duty to be performed, the probabilities are, that the two companies of the 17th, now stationed in Kingston, will not be removed to Colborne.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The attention of the reader is directed to the Missionary Meeting in the Episcopal Methodist Church, to-morrow evening. Chair will be taken by the Hon. E. B. Read. Several interesting addresses will be given.

LECTURE.—It will be seen by advertisement that Dr. Oway is to deliver a course of lectures in this town, the first of which will be given at the Marble Hall on Tuesday, the 21st instant. Subject: "Gold Mining and the Metallurgy Treatment of the Precious Metals."

49TH BATT. INFANTRY.—The different Companies comprising this Battalion will be inspected by the Brigade-Major as follows:
Trenton, Wednesday, 23rd at 12½ p.m.
Sidney, " 23rd at 3 p.m.
Stirling, " 23rd at 4½ p.m.
Madoc, Thursday, 24th at 12½ p.m.
Trenton, Friday, 24th at 12½ p.m.
Belleville, " 24th at 1½ p.m.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.—The question of indemnity to members of the Quebec Legislature has been considered, and it has been decided that each member shall be allowed six dollars for every day of attendance, if the session does not extend beyond thirty days; if beyond thirty days then the session allowance shall be \$450 and no more. A reduction of five dollars a day from the session allowance will be made during the absence of a member. A travelling allowance of ten cents per mile is provided for. The salary of the Speaker is placed at \$2,400.

SOUTH HASTINGS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in the Town Hall, Belleville, on Saturday, January 18th, when the following officers were appointed for the current year: Benjamin Gilbert, Esq., President; Donald Anderson, Esq., 1st Vice President; Felix Graham, Esq., 2nd Vice President; Wm. H. Graham, Esq., Treasurer; John S. Diamond, Esq., Secretary. Directors—Messrs. Alexander Thompson, Messrs. Boardman, Hugh Campbell, Thos. Ware, Wm. Beatty, Wm. L. Ross, and F. Clarke.

Central Schools.

The Trenton *Courier*, edited by a gentleman who has had experience in School Teaching says: "The public of Belleville have rejected the proposition to build a central school for the instruction of their youth. The present outcry seems to be the sticking point; for although some of those who opposed it endeavored to introduce arguments in support of their views, there were none made use of against the central school, but what could with equal propriety be used against any school, whether a private establishment must appear to any impartial judge in favor of the central system. Whatever truth there may be in the objection, there can be no comparison in the merits of the two plans. It has well been asked how can a teacher do more for 70 pupils studying the whole series from A. B. C. up to Euclid? The estimate of \$1,200 for a hired master by the year, and \$1,000 for a central school, is fallacious. Having a Grammar School to look after the advanced pupils, and a College to give a higher polish to her own sons and daughters, the master could be secured for seven or eight hundred dollars as competent for his duties as one that might receive a thousand dollars. We know of central schools where the master only gets \$500 per annum. When, however, the amount of benefit that would

be secured by a proper classification of pupils is considered we wonder that men so clear headed as those who opposed the scheme, could be induced to oppose it."

Gold News.

Since the crushing mills have got to work and shown that gold exists in paying quantities, the Hastings gold region is attracting increased attention from capitalists. Within the past few weeks a large number of strangers, evidently men of means, have visited the gold district and generally expressed themselves satisfied with the developments being made, and from what we can learn there can be little doubt that by the opening of spring heavy investments of capital will be made in the purchase of lands, in mining, and the erection of additional crushing mills. Matters at El Dorado begin to assume a more earnest and stirring aspect. The temporary difficulties which always attend the introduction and satisfactory working of new machinery, have been removed, and the mills which have been working during the winter under so many disadvantages have at length got into successful operation and are worked to their utmost capacity. That of Scott & Taylor is running day and night, and we are informed, has produced gold from several different lots of quartz. It is said by those who have witnessed its operation to work very satisfactorily. Several improvements have been made in Turley & Gilbert's mill, and since the 8th inst., it has been running constantly, day and night. Mr. Gilbert has furnished us the following returns from this mill since the 8th inst., up to the 16th inst.:

Lots one and two, no yield.
Lot 3—one ton yielded \$19.50.
Lots 4 and 5, no yield.
Lot 6 consisted of 1800 lbs., and produced \$1.34.
Lots 7 and 8, no yield.
Lot 9, from the Toledo Mining Company, yielded \$50 per ton.
Lot 10, consisting of five tons of quartz, produced \$10.25.
Lot 11, consisting of 1700 lbs., yielded \$15.

A lot of five tons was in the mill on the 17th instant, the result of which we understand has turned out to be about \$85.

It must be remembered that most of the assays now being made by these mills are from surface rock, or from rock taken a few feet from the surface. The Richardson Company's Crusher will probably commence to-day to run regularly. It started once or twice last week, but, like all new machinery of that kind, it cannot be expected to run smoothly at once. On a recent visit to El Dorado, through the courtesy of W. M. Robertson, Esq., the Manager of the Company, a description of the mill, with its appurtenances, was taken in our note-book, but as we find a well written article in the *Mercury*, covering the whole ground, we avail ourselves of it. It may be said here, that the building of the mill, the arrangement of the machinery, as well as the mining at the shaft, has all been done under the superintendence of Mr. Robertson, a gentleman of large practical experience in mining, who thoroughly understands his business. The following is the *Mercury's* description of the mill and machinery:

"The main building which contains the batteries and the amalgamating machinery, is a substantial stone structure, 42 by 62 feet in dimensions; with an addition for the engine house and boiler, 22 by 35 feet. On the south side, a large shaft will also be erected, for the reception of the rock from the shaft, ready for immediate delivery to the crusher as it is wanted."

"The water for the supply of the boiler, &c., is taken from a well some 250 feet northwest of the building, to which it is drawn up by pipes, and raised to the height of 37 feet to which is situated over the boiler. The boiler itself is of the locomotive pattern, 14 feet 4 inches long and 5 feet in diameter. It contains 34-inch tubes, affording a large amount of heating surface. The fire passes under the tubes, the whole length of the boiler, returning through the tubes, and being taken away over the top of the boiler. In this way the boiler being surrounded by brickwork—the maximum heat is obtained with the minimum consumption of fuel, the tank of water being sufficient to run the machinery for twenty-four hours."

"The engine at present in use is of 35 horse power. This, however, will either be duplicated, or else replaced with one of greater power, on account of the increased number of stamps by the new battery is to be supplemented. The exhaust steam-pipes pass through the tank over the boiler, which means an ample supply of heated water is always ready either for the boiler, or for the other purposes for which it may be needed. The whole of the heating surface of the boiler is covered by a network of pipes, the power to the batteries is situated in the engine-house, and therefore out of the way of causing danger to those engaged in attendance at the amalgamating process. This shaft, and the other batteries are put in place—there are to be four or five, each capable of crushing in the aggregate, fifty tons of rock in a day—will extend the whole length of the main building."

"Connected with the tank is an arrangement of pipes for supplying either hot or cold water, as may be needed, to the batteries,

and by means of which, and a powerful jet of steam, the crushed rock can be thoroughly cleaned from the battery and amalgamating troughs, so that the mercury can be gathered together in one spot."

Extending across the building, in front of the batteries, is a long platform, on which the rock is broken up, and ready to be thrown into the hopper by a shovel. The stamps of the battery weigh 160 pounds each and are set in a row, the whole being supported on the rock into fine sand, the coarse gold falling down through a false bottom into a receptacle whence it can be gathered. The broken ore is also mixed with water, which, rising above the false bottom, carries off the finer particles of sand, which are discharged through a very closely double-bottom iron-wire sieve. The sand which passes through this sieve must necessarily be extremely fine, but still it may contain, or be mixed with very minute particles of gold. It falls upon a copper and amalgamated apron, with an incline sufficient to discharge the sand upon the shaking table below, which there is one to every five stamps. The shaking table is also copper-plated and amalgamated, and contains four cross riffles, or elevations, loaded with water. The shaking table travels along a small tram, with a forward and backward side motion, fast or slow, as may be required, the water being thus thrown gently over the riffles, and the gold, which is finer than the water, is carried off by the coarser particles of sand, for amalgamation with the mercury. Whatever sand or mercury may pass away from the shaking table, drops into a hopper, from which it is transferred to the Russ cone patent amalgamators—an invention introduced here from the gold mines of Nova Scotia—consisting of a series of cone shaped plates chemically prepared. These are altogether ten sets of these cone plates—the first three, when the process of amalgamation is going on, being filled with a certain proportion of mercury, the next three with less; the last three with still less, and the remaining one being left empty. After passing through the sluice box, containing these cones, the sand and water again pass through another copper-plated and amalgamated sluice box, with regulating traps at each end. Finally, it passes into the square tank, from where the tailings are discharged by a sluice box outside the building. After being subjected to such a searching process, it may well be supposed that the tailings are not likely to contain a trace of gold."

The work at the shaft is being conducted in a scientific manner, and at present three gangs of men are employed. The main shaft is 68 feet in depth, dipping north at an angle of 40 to 45 degrees. At a depth of 48 feet, they have commenced to tunnel east and west, sinking at the same time. A tramway runs the whole length of the shaft, and up this road a small cart brings up the rock to the surface. The ore, of which the company has now over a thousand tons, is stored away in a building provided for that purpose. In a large quantity of this ore, gold is visible to the naked eye, and every day or two splendid samples of quartz, completely studded with gold, are thrown out by blasts. It is intended to have the ore raised by horse power, and conveyed to the mill by means of a double tramway, the cars on which will be taken back and forwards by means of an endless chain or rope. The whole work at the mill and mine shows excellent management, and the company may well congratulate itself on having such an efficient superintendent as Mr. Robertson.

Some further notes about the gold region we must leave to to-morrow.

Town Council.

The new Council for the Town of Belleville met this day, at noon, to organize. The Clerk stated that the new members had deposited their declarations, and that Henry Corby, Esq., had been elected Mayor.

There were present the Mayor and Messrs. Sutherland, Brown, Diamond, Kennedy, Robertson, Henderson, McIntosh, Watters, Tannahill, Holden and Foster.

His Worship, upon taking his seat, addressed the Council as follows:

"He had great pleasure in meeting the Council at the commencement of a new year. He thanked the Council for the courtesy which he had been extended to him. He had been unable to attend the Council last year at its first meeting, and they, as a mark of respect, visited his house and made their declaration before him. He would now congratulate the new members upon their re-election; he had a great desire to see them re-elected, because he believed they had one object in view last year, and that was to advance the best interests of the Town; the affairs were in good hands. The past year had been an eventful one, we had ushered in a New Dominion, and he believed future generations would look upon the day when the Town took place, and that it would be a lasting benefit to the country. He considered it an important event that we were to have the Town established as a municipality; true, there was some little expense, but the benefit to be derived would far outweigh the cost. He would not, however, thought as loyal subjects we should extend to them a hearty welcome, and give them a good reception. He would not, however, thought as loyal subjects we should extend to them a hearty welcome, and give them a good reception. He would not, however, thought as loyal subjects we should extend to them a hearty welcome, and give them a good reception."

"The engine at present in use is of 35 horse power. This, however, will either be duplicated, or else replaced with one of greater power, on account of the increased number of stamps by the new battery is to be supplemented. The exhaust steam-pipes pass through the tank over the boiler, which means an ample supply of heated water is always ready either for the boiler, or for the other purposes for which it may be needed. The whole of the heating surface of the boiler is covered by a network of pipes, the power to the batteries is situated in the engine-house, and therefore out of the way of causing danger to those engaged in attendance at the amalgamating process. This shaft, and the other batteries are put in place—there are to be four or five, each capable of crushing in the aggregate, fifty tons of rock in a day—will extend the whole length of the main building."

He regretted the unfortunate affair at the Argyle. American. He said, upon enquiry, that the Mayor had appointed, when it would be known to whom licenses would be granted. He hoped the Mayor would be strictly attended to. He had nothing more to say, but hoped the proceedings would be carried on with the same harmony and good feeling as last year.

The Mayor stated that the School Trustees had applied for the use of the Council Chamber in which to hold their meetings.

Mr. Diamond said that if the Trustees did not use the room for the purpose of issuing mandamus against the Council he could see no objection.

Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, That Messrs. Diamond, Sutherland, Henderson, Watters and the mover, be a Committee to strike the Standing Committees for the present year.—Carried.

Mr. Sutherland introduced a By-Law to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Mayor appointed John A. Macinnes, Esq., as one of the Auditors.

Council went into Committee on By-Laws. Mr. McIntosh in the chair.

Mr. Sutherland moved, seconded by Mr. Watters, That James Blacklock, Esq., be the other Auditor.

Mr. Kennedy moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Henderson, That P. P. Lynch, Esq., be the other Auditor.

Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, That Jas. Ross, Esq., be the other Auditor.

The first motion, appointing Mr. Blacklock, was put first and carried. Committee rose and reported.

On a motion to adopt the report, Mr. Holden moved, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, that the report be referred back for the purpose of substituting Mr. Ross for Mr. Blacklock.

Mr. Henderson moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Kennedy, that the report be referred back for the purpose of substituting Mr. Ross for Mr. Lynch for that of Mr. Blacklock.

Both amendments were lost, and on the motion to adopt the report, the yeas and nays were demanded.

YEAS—Messrs. Sutherland, Brown, Diamond, Robertson, Henderson, Holden, Tannahill, Foster, and McIntosh—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Henderson, Holden, Tannahill, Foster, and McIntosh—5.

Mr. Kennedy wished to be excused from voting. The Mayor voted with the yeas, and the report was adopted.

The By-Law appointing Messrs. McIntosh and Blacklock, was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council, he would move for the appointment of a Grammar School Trustee, in place of the retiring Trustee.

A petition of the Town Council to the Ontario Legislature, to legalize the Collectors' Roll for the years 1832 to 1866 inclusive, was read and adopted, and an appropriation made to defray necessary expenses for its passage through the Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Tannahill, seconded by Mr. Watters, the next meeting of the Council is to be held on Wednesday, the 28th of February, and the meetings thereafter, on every alternate Wednesday.

Mr. Holden's notice of motion, respecting the Street Surveyor, was allowed to stand over, and the Council adjourned.

[At the request of the Mayor, the members of the Council, with a few friends, partook of oysters and refreshments at Hamby's.]

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Diet has passed a bill for a railway loan of forty million thalers.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—The party on the left has been defeated in the Italian parliament on the motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year.

ROME, Jan. 18.—Count Sartiges, the French ambassador at Rome, attended a *fete* of Francis II, the ex-King of the two Sicilies. Pleasant speeches were made, and there was much good feeling.

CONAG, Jan. 19.—A strict search of the person and baggage of Queen Victoria's train, disclosed no proof of complicity with the Fenian movement, or justifying his arrest by the British police, on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plottings. Mr. Train asserts that he came over to Europe as correspondent from Ireland for the *New York World*. He has formally protested, through the United States consul, against his detention, and declares he was arrested upon no other ground than the finding of an Irish paper in his trunk.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—The police of Limerick have made secure of the guns and ammunition found in the shops of that city, to put them out of the reach of the Fenian plottings.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19, eve.—Dr. Watters, another editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been arrested, but upon what particular charge, is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity in the Fenian movements.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Mike Marriall, who, it is claimed, is positively known to be the party who fired the gun at the Clarendon explosion, has been arrested at Glasgow and brought to London in irons. A man named Clancy has been arrested in this city, charged with firing upon the police. A Fenian manifesto was found this morning, posted on the wall of the Mansion House, where it had been affixed, despite the vigilance of the police, having no clue to the perpetrator of this daring act. The boldness and audacity of the Fenians is much uneasiness.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—Laurin has been appointed Austrian Minister of the Interior. He is a man of great energy and has been a member of the Austrian Parliament for many years.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Bourse heavy; rentes declining.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19.—The steamer "Dutchland," from New York on the 10th,

arrived last night, and sailed for Bremen this morning.

Second Despatch.

LONDON, January 30, 11:15 a. m.—Consols 92½; 92½ for money and account; Bonds 72; 104½ ex div.; Erie 45½; A & G W 24½.

LIVERPOOL, January 30, 11:15 a. m.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales 15,000 bales; bread stuffs quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL, January 30, 1:20 p. m.—Cotton 45½; Pork firm at 70½; Cheese 52½; Common Rosin.

LONDON, January 30, 5 p. m.—Consols 92½; Bonds 72; 110 85½; Erie 45½.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, January 30, 5 p. m.—Advices have been received here that the Fenians attacked a Martello Tower at Danganon, Ireland, on the evening of Friday. No particulars received.

American Despatches.

RICHMOND, January 30.—The challenge sent by Col. White to Gen. Butler is still pending. It demands reparation for being turned out of Gen. Butler's Department during the war.

TOWSONE, N. Y., January 30.—A shooting accident occurred yesterday by the tumbling down of a building used as a meat storehouse, whereby two men were instantly killed and five wounded seriously.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The *Herald's* Havana special gives advices from Jamaica to the 11th.

The Queen had addressed a letter of instructions to the Governor of Jamaica, advising him that henceforth responsible offices in the island will be filled from England, and that all party influences will be avoided in the selection.

The United States steamer "Minnesota" had arrived at Aspinwall from St. Thomas, after taking soundings from St. Thomas for the cable which is to connect with the line to New York.

The *Herald's* Chicago special says an atrocious attempt to murder an entire family, including husband, wife and three children, by administering strychnine, was made in that city yesterday. The family is that of Andrew Strang, one of the wealthiest Germans in the city. His daughter Elizabeth is under arrest as the poisoner. They will probably all recover.

The *Triune's* Washington special says that, with a view of eliciting the sentiments of Mr. Johnson, it is understood a resolution will be offered in the House calling on the President to furnish information on certain matters by certain dates, which can only be reached through the War Office. This will compel the President either entirely to ignore Stanton or recognize him as something more than a mere clerk.

Generals Grant and Sherman express the opinion that Stanton should resign. The President is determined to adhere to the letter of the law so far as Stanton is concerned, which will compel everything from the War Department to go forth with the words, "by direction of the President." It is stated that General Grant will obey the President only.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The steamer "Etna," from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The *World* of to-day has the following telegram:

"QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18, 9:45 a. m.—Have just been arrested by the British Government. Was seized on the "Scotia" immediately upon arrival. Have told the Derby Cabinet that the American ultimatum is a payment of Alabama claims and release of American citizens, or war."

(Signed), "GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

—The Legislature of New Brunswick meets on the 13th of February. Mr. Botsford, of Westmoreland, is likely to be elected Speaker.

—The second Teller of the New York City Bank has absconded, having robbed the Bank of upwards of \$200,000.

—Two anxious swains—the one a young farmer and the other a farm servant—were shot in Cumberland lately by the father of their sweethearts, who took them for burglars.

—Nearly three hundred duels were fought in Paris during the past twelve months. Only two of them had fatal consequences. Among the duellists were ninety-one journalists.

The international boat race between English and American rowers, which had been decided in favor of the former. The betting was five to one in favor of the American, but the English won by a boat length and a-half.

The British Viceroy in India has lately held a grand celebration at Lucknow. The princes of Victoria's great Oriental Empire of 30,000,000, passed in gorgeous procession before the Viceroy. Four hundred richly caparisoned elephants also formed part of the grand array.

Reports from Algiers describe the most frightful sufferings among the Arabs. The cholera has carried off fifty-two thousand, and now is spreading rapidly in the rest. People drop dead by the roadside and corpses are found exposed on the highways. An appeal has been made to France for help.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Belleville, Jan. 30, 1908.

WHEAT—\$1.00
SPRING WHEAT—\$1.00
RYE—\$1.00
OATS—\$1.00
BARLEY—\$1.00
CORN—\$1.00
PORE—\$1.00
BUTTER—\$1.00
EGGS—\$1.00
LARD—\$1.00
TALLOW—\$1.00
POTATOES—\$1.00
BEANS—\$1.00
PEAS—\$1.00
MAY—\$1.00
CORN—\$1.00
PORE—\$1.00
BUTTER—\$1.00
EGGS—\$1.00
LARD—\$1.00
TALLOW—\$1.00
POTATOES—\$1.00
BEANS—\$1.00
PEAS—\$1.00
MAY—\$1.00

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 20.
 Commercial Bills buying at.....97
 " selling at.....99
 Greenbacks, buying at.....71
 " selling at.....72
 Bank of Upper Canada Bills.....61
 Silver, buying at.....4 1/2
 " selling at.....4 1/4
 Gold opened at 1894; closed at 1894.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special Telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
 From Kingston, Livingston & Co.
 (Montreal, Jan. 20, 1897.)

FLOUR.—Superior Extra.....\$8 00 @ 8 25
 Extra.....7 50 @ 7 75
 Fancy.....7 00 @ 7 25
 Welland Canal Superior.....7 50 @ 7 75
 Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat.....7 50 @ 7 75
 " Western Wheat.....7 50 @ 7 75
 " " ".....7 10 @ 7 30
 Bag Flour.....6 50 @ 6 75
 WHEAT.—Canada Fall.....1 70 @ 1 80
 Spring.....1 70 @ 1 80
 Western.....1 70 @ 1 80
 OATS.—Per 32 lbs.....45 to 46
 BARLEY.—Per 48 lbs.....30 to 31
 BUTTER.—Do.....18 to 19
 Store Packed.....13 to 15
 ASHES.—Pots.....5 50 to 5 90
 PORK.—Mess.....18 50 to 19
 Prime Mess.....12 00 to 13
 DRESSED HOGS.....5 75 to 6 25
 PIGS.....8 50 to 9

Flour—heavy arrival; no demand; sales nominal but easier. Grain—no transactions and prices nominally unchanged. Provisions—Pork steady at unchanged rates. Hogs—receipts liberal; market a shade easier. Butter—no wholesale demand. Ashes neglected and droop; ing.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

New York, January 20.
 Cotton quiet at 17 1/2 for middling uplands. Flour active and in favor of buyers; receipts 670 bbls; sales 6,000 bbls at \$10 25 for extra state; \$8 30 to \$9 for superior state and western; \$9 70 to \$10 80 for common to choice extra; \$9 30 to \$11 for corn to choice extra; western; \$9 70 to \$13 75 for common to choice extra R. H. O.
 Eye four steady at \$7 50 to \$9 30.
 Wheat dull and drooping; receipts 8,630 bush; sales of small lots of red Pennsylvanias at \$3 65. Eye quiet; receipts 240 bush; sales at \$1 70 to \$1 72 for southern.
 Corn a shade better; receipts 61,212 bush; sales 22,000 bush at \$1 21 to \$1 23 for new mixed western; \$1 36 for old ditto in store; \$1 30 to \$1 32 for white southern.
 Barley dull; sales 4,000 bush at \$1 85 for state.
 Oats dull and lower; receipts 2,265 bush; sales 221,000 bush at 85c for western in store.
 Pork lower and heavy; sales \$20 52 to \$20 75 for old mess; \$21 50 to \$21 62 for new do.
 Lard steady; sales at 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 20.
 Stocks active.
 Money 6 per cent.
 Sterling Exchange, 60 days, 109 1/2.
 Gold 139 1/2.
 At second board stocks were active.
 Gold closed 139 1/2.
 The Post's financial article says the loan market is quiet at 6 per cent. Stock market firm. Governments advanced to 90 1/2 of 1890 and 100 1/2 of 1891. R. R. shares firm. Exchange dull.

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
 January 20, 1897.
 Imports.—1 car merchandise.
 Exports.—3 cars merchandise.

Ticket Office for Great Western Rail- way, opposite the City Hotel, tickets issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, Fort Riley, Kansas, Cheyenne, Colorado, Denver, Colorado, and all points West. Fare received either in Greenbacks or current funds.
 R. P. DAVY, AGENT.
 217-17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every family to keep at hand.
 ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It sells everywhere and gives satisfaction. Read the following extracts from letters:
 I. P. BOWIE, Druggist, Unadilla, Penn., writes April 4, 1895: "Allen's Lung Balsam has performed some remarkable cures about here. I recommend it with confidence in all cases of the throat and lungs."
 STERLING BROS., Druggists, with Carrollton, January 27, 1896: "Send us six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We are entirely sold of it. It gives most general satisfaction than any other medicine we sell."
 Sold by all Family Medicine dealers.
 Perry Davis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of Canada.
 47-2w 40-2w

R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
 Is the cheapest and best Family Medicine in the world. The moment it is used, pain ceases. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Kidneys, instantly. If seized with sudden Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chills, Fever and Ague, Mercurial Poison, Sore Feet, &c., take from Four to Six of Radway's Pills, and also take a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief, in a glass of warm water sweetened with sugar or honey. Take the throat, breast, chest, stomach, bowels, &c. Agent or Intermitter Fever, bathe the spine also, in the morning you will be cured.
 HOW THE RELIEF ACTS!
 In a few minutes the patient will feel a slight tingling irritation, and the skin becomes reddened; if there is more distressing the patient will feel a slight heat throughout the entire body, a general warmth, and the properties rapidly course through every vein and tissue of the system, arousing the sluggish and partially paralyzed glands and organs to renewed activity, action, perspiration follows, and the surface of the body feels increased heat. The chest, oppressed breathing, the soreness of the head, the oppressed internally, the throat, and all pains, either internally or externally, rapidly subside, and the patient falls into a tranquil sleep, awakes refreshed, invigorated, cured.
 It will be found that in using the Ready Relief externally, either on the spine or across the kidneys or over the stomach and bowels, that a new and better plan of placing warmth will be felt, showing the length of time it continues its influence over the system.
 Price of R. R. Radway's 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants, Grocers, &c.
 See Radway's Almanac for 1896. 47-4w 215-4w

Notice of Partnership.

WE HAVE this day admitted William Jones, of Belleville, as partner into our firm.
 A. S. PAGE & CO.
 Belleville, Jan. 15, 1897. 219-1m

The Cooke Gold Mining Company.

ANNUAL REPORT pursuant to Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 22 Victoria, chapter 63.

Capital Stock of Company.....\$15,000 00
 Amount of Stock paid in.....10,290 00
 Existing debts of the Company.....230 89
 Belleville, 20th Jan., 1898.

F. MCANNANY, President.
 JOHN SUTHERLAND, Secretary.
 GEO. NELSON.

I, Samuel Shaw Lazier, of the Town of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Secretary of "The Cooke Gold Mining Company," make oath and say that the above report is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. S. LAZIER, Secretary.
 Sworn before me at Belleville this 20th day of January, A. D. 1898.
 M. BOWELL, J. P.

PRECEPTORY No. 153, Royal Black Knights of Ireland.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Preceptory No. 153, Royal Black Knights of Ireland, will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20th, 1898.

All Knights interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
 W. H. SCHOLES, R.

MISSIONARY MEETING!

Episcopal Methodist Church, BELLEVILLE.

TUESDAY EVE., JAN. 21st.

Chair taken by HON. R. READ, at Seven o'clock.
 Addresses by Ministerial Deputation and Town Ministers.
 Collection at the close in aid of the Mission Fund.
 Come Friends and honor us with your presence.
 JOSEPH WILD, P. C.
 Belleville, Jan. 18, 1898. 221-2t

PUBLIC LECTURE.

A PUBLIC LECTURE (the first of a course), will be delivered by

DR. OTWAY,

AT THE MARBLE HALL ON

TUESDAY, 21st INSTANT.

SUBJECT—"Gold Mining and the Metallurgical Treatment of the Precious Metals."
 PRICE OF ADMISSION 12 1/2 CTS.

The proceeds to be placed in the hands of the Mayor for charitable purposes.
 Doors open at half past seven. The Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.
 Belleville, Jan. 18, 1898. 221-2t

CANADA WEST FARMERS' MUTUAL AND STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual general meeting of the Members of "The Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company," will be held (pursuant to resolution adopted at the last annual meeting) on Thursday, the 6th of February next, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, and of electing four Directors to serve in place of the late Jacob Binkley, deceased, H. J. Lawry, who retires, and William Burrell and Thomas Stock, whose term of office expires, but who are eligible for re-election.
 RICHARD P. STREET, Secretary and Treasurer.
 Hamilton, January 24, 1898. 210-5w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. WALLACE & FORDYCE as Photographers, in the Town of Belleville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
 (Signed.) D. J. WALLACE.
 ED. FORDYCE.
 Belleville, December 4th, 1897.

THE undersigned having purchased Mr. Fordyce's interest in the Gallery, will hereafter conduct the business on his own account. His long experience and thorough knowledge of the business will enable him to satisfy all who give him a trial.
 ED. FORDYCE, former Graham and Grainger's Store.

ENTRANCE—Two doors South of Holden's Drug Store.
 D. J. WALLACE.
 Belleville, Dec. 4th, 1897. 185-TBST

DIARIES, DIARIES, FOR 1898.

AT

J. C. OVERELL'S,

TURNBULL'S BLOCK.

180 FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

Horses, Carriages, &c., FOR SALE.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS TAKEN AT PAR.

Apply to H. PRETTY, Opposite the Market.

Belleville, Oct. 22, 1897. 147-1f

NEW MUSIC

AT

F. VANNORMAN'S.

La Crosse Galop and Quadrille!

and a lot of

CHOICE NEW PIECES.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1897.

GRAHAM FLOUR, OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS, BEANS, &c.

—ALSO—

WHITEFISH AND HERRINGS

IN BARRELS & HALF BARRELS.

At the "Corner Store," Front and Bridge Streets.

A. FLETCHER & Co.
 January 15, 1898. 7-1y, 4-8-2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the Town of Belleville, that by order of the Mayor and Council, dated the 7th instant, a Board of Health, consisting of Dr. Burdett, Power, and Dorland, with Messrs. J. P. McDonald and George James, is constituted by By-Law for three months from this date, and the public are hereby informed that on and after the 10th inst., between the hours of TWO and THREE in the afternoon of each day, Medical gentlemen of the Board of Health will be in attendance at the new Town Hall, to receive and vaccinate the poor free of charge.
 The Board of Health requests that all information connected with the existence of Small Pox, or other endemic disease, may be promptly furnished to the undersigned, with a view of his visiting and reporting thereon; and it is also notified that any infringement of the By-Laws on the subject of Health, will be promptly and seriously dealt with.
 GEORGE JAMES, Secretary.

Board of Health Office,
 January 8th, 1898. 47wlm 213-1m

The X-Mas No. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

IS NOW READY.

ALSO,

BOUND NUMBERS OF

British Workman,

Band of Hope Review,

Children's Friend,

Infant's Magazine,

Good Words,

Sunday Magazine,

LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY

AT HOME, &c., &c.,

AT

J. C. OVERELL'S,

OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

January 4, 1898. 209

RELYEA DENTIST.

MR. RELYEA at the close of 1897, desires to express his thanks to all who have come within his reach for the last twenty years.

Gratified for the confidence placed in his professional ability for so long a period, it is his intention to avail himself of every modern improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business, and the demand on his constant personal services at the operating Nitrous Oxide Gas, he has been obliged to engage a thoroughly competent mechanical dentist, who will now have the exclusive charge of that department.

A great reduction in the price of artificial teeth has taken place in consequence of the introduction of the rubber base, and thus the means of obtaining this very necessary aid to a pleasing and personal appearance has been to a pleasing extent of all.

Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those who through fear of pain, have been deterred; that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he is able to extract without pain; and is daily extracting, inserting new teeth the same day. Testimonials to the safety, as well as the pleasurable effects of this gas, are given below from the leading medical gentlemen of the Town.

TESTIMONIALS.
 We the undersigned medical practitioners of this Town, from our knowledge of the chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly safe Anæsthetic, and do not hesitate to recommend our patients to avail themselves of its benefits in the extracting of teeth.
 ROBT. STEWART, M.D. RUFUS HOLDEN, M.D.
 E. BURDITT, M.D. WM. CANPINE, M.D.
 J. S. LESTER, M.D. WM. HOPE, M.D.
 For the further convenience of our patients, he has now for sale the safest, best, and most desirable tooth powder (in fact, as the ladies say, the use of it is a perfect luxury), that can be made.
 It has also a lotion for strengthening the gums and purifying the breath, and a cure for age in the face, and tooth ache caused by cold.
 An assortment of excellent tooth brushes, &c.—indeed, every article required in the profession.
 Belleville, Dec. 20, 1897. 205-1m 461f

GRAND DISCOUNT SALES

OF

DRY GOODS.

AT

P. D. CONGER'S.

HOOP SKIRTS,

LATEST STYLES.

G. C. Holton & Co.

Belleville, Oct. 1, 1897. 1D-6m

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Ladies Work Boxes.

Writing Desks.

Dressing Cases.

Photograph Albums.

Fancy Wool Goods.

Ladies Bonnets.

A fine assortment of

Dress Goods!

and the

Latest Styles in Cloth

FOR LADIES JACKETS.

Geo. Ritchie & Co.

Dec. 19, 1897. 1D-1y

J. & W. Sutherland

WOULD respectfully solicit an inspection of their new stock of

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,

AMERICAN YARN.

Which will be found complete in the following specialties:

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

FRENCH MERINOS—2s. 6d. and upwards

FRENCH LAMAS & THIBETS

FRENCH DELAINES.

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

ALL WOOL HOSIERY.

FLANNELS.

BLANKETS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.

DUNDAS COTTONS AND BAGS.

J. & W. SUTHERLAND.

Belleville, October, 1897. 1D-6m

Great Bargains at Wilson & Robertson's

THE following lines are now offered to the public—

30 ps. all Wool Tweeds, 5s. for 3s 9d per yd.

25 " " " 5s 6d for 4s 6d

40 " " " 5s 9d for 5s

A large Assortment of Wool Shawls

A few ps. ALL WOOL Carpets, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS.

In order to reduce our Stock, we offer these goods very much cheaper than they will be found elsewhere.

WILSON & ROBERTSON

REMOVAL.

N. MANN begs to notify the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the Daffoe House Building, where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many more, who will favor him with their patronage.

Belleville, Dec. 27, 1897.

BOARDING.

MRS. MCKENZIE can accommodate a few permanent boarders; also, some daily boarders.

RESIDENCE—Pinnacle Street, opposite the market.

Belleville, Nov. 18, 1897. 170-4f

The Dominion Burner.

Far superior to the Sun, Ellisette and other Burners.

The Dominion Burner Benders oil perfectly non-explosive.

The Dominion Burner Less liable to get out of order than any now in use.

The Dominion Burner, From its peculiar construction, prevents chimneys from breaking so readily.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

APOTHECARIES HALL.

F. HACKETT

HAS RECEIVED A

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

Belleville, Oct. 1, 1897. 1D-6m

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FLANNELS,

GENT'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

&c., &c.,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

J. MUIR & CO'S.

COSGRAVE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

East India Pale Ale.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 Hhds,

150 Barrels and half Barrels.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

WESLEY BULLEN.

Belleville, Nov. 26, 1897. 177-1f

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).

The Edinburgh Review (Whig).

The Westminster Review (Liberal).

The North British Review (Free Church).

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

THESE periodicals are ably sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and stand unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better and more current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1898.

For any one of the Reviews.....\$4.00 per annum.

For any two of the Reviews....." 7.00 "

For any three of the Reviews....." 10.00 "

For any four of the Reviews....." 13.00 "

For any five of the Reviews....." 16.00 "

For any six of the Reviews....." 19.00 "

For any seven of the Reviews....." 22.00 "

For any eight of the Reviews....." 25.00 "

For any nine of the Reviews....." 28.00 "

For any ten of the Reviews....." 31.00 "

For any eleven of the Reviews....." 34.00 "

Daily Intelligence

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALLY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1868.

No. 223.

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.
Branches, Brooms, Brushes and Combs, Buttons, Cane, Cases, Clocks, Corsets, Felt Hats, Gent's Collars and Ties, Hosiery and Gloves, Velvet Ruffs, &c.
HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 156-6m

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.
KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS for BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for MALT OR OATMEAL will do well to correspond with the above. 156-6m.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wines, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.
418 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Orders by letter, from Country Merchants not finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive prompt attention; and goods not in stock will be purchased and charged at lowest market prices. 156-6m.

PEAVEY & MARCHE,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,

And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 344 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be as represented or may be returned, goods sent to any part of the City Free of Charge. 156-6m.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
20 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
H. HOGAN, PROPRIETOR,
Great St. James Street, Montreal. 15-6m

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Lard, &c., &c.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,
Wharf, Halifax.

PREMISES—Large, cool and dry, and central,
with every facility for handling provisions to advantage.
ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and drafts
authorized against shipments to our care for
sale here or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces. 258-6m-Win

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
178 Notre Dame St., Corner of John St., Montreal.

MAPS, Plans, Circulars, Cards, Invitations, Headings,
Bills of Lading, Blank Cheques, Notes, Drafts,
Bills of Exchange, Diplomas, Ornamental Borders,
Cards in any number of colors, Contracts, Drawings,
Specifications, Menus, &c., executed at the shortest
notice, consistent with good work, on the most reason-
able terms. 27-6m

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.

25 Hospital St., MONTREAL.
OFFER for sale a COMPLETE and WELL
ASSORTED STOCK in the above lines,
at as LOW figures and
ON AS GOOD TERMS
as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
744.
July 27, 1867.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.
FIRE and LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required
to develop the benefits of Life Assurance,
and afford every facility to intending assurers.
One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that
the outside expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settlement
to Ten per Cent. of the Net Life
Income. This most important restriction
shows that the interests of participating policy
holders are closely watched and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is re-
specially called to this point, as the proportion
of premiums expended for Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

Dr. CANNIFF,
Medical Officer,
May, 1867.

M. BOWELL,
Intelligence Office,
4D-6mo.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hard-
ware.

Warehouse and Office 195 to 209, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large Stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c.,
May 1st. 15-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
303 Laquebelle Street, Montreal.

"At home for consultation before 10 A. M., between
3 and 3, and after 6 P. M.,
Fees for Analysis—\$5 a metal, payable in advance.
156-6m

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
303 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Very description of Jewelry manufactured
from gold entrusted to his care, under his own super-
vision. 250-6m

A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Rooms, 11th & New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co., Sewing and Knit-
ting Cottons, Jersey and J. N. P. Gray's
Patent Linen Cloth, Nottingham, England. 15-6m

MAITLAND FISHER,
TEA and GENERAL BROKER,
303 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Russell & Robertson & Beattie, Robert Edouard,
Esq., 101 Victoria, East. 31-6m

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
49 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL. 15-6m

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant,
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 15-6m

JOSEPH KIRKUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 328 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 25-6m

Place D'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
This selection of Tourists visiting the City is request-
ed to my select stock of English Toilet Articles,
which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
28-6m

Established 1861.
JOHN F. McCUAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
OFFICE—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital, and
at 101 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

"Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and
Paints and oil or Produce, and purchase of Mer-
chandise. 25-6m

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 GRAY NUNN STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE FOR SALE—
DRAIN PIPES,
BOILER TUBES,
Cast Iron, Portland Cement,
Horse Nail, Portland Cement,
Paints and Putty,
Fire Brick, Portland Cement,
Fire Clay,
Chimney Tops, &c.
Manufacturers of AMERICAN SOFA, CHAIR,
and BED SPRINGS. 24-6m

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.

LIBERAL advances made on consignments to our-
selves, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Lower Port.
May 1st, 1867. 27-6m

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Lace, Hosiery,
Gloves, Haberdashery, Small Wares, Cloths, Cana-
dian Woolens, Flannels and Blankets, Laces, Gaiters,
Trunks, Suits, Dress Goods, &c., &c.

475 St. Paul Street & 559 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL.
Aulani Woolen Mills, Peterboro', N. Y. 17-6m

Important to Miners and
MINING MEN.
JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse
for Wet Ground and SUBMERSE
BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States: from
Messrs. Morrill & Colby, Bennett, Wiswell
Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Wear, and
others.

All orders promptly attended to.
Address JOHNS & Co.,
150-3m Sherbrooke, Q.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT
CHARLES PAPINEAU,
Begs to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,
in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Col-
man's Drug Store, and has fitted it up in
first class style, with every convenience. He
keeps constantly on hand the best Ale and
Porter, and the purest brands of Liquors,
and Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
always on hand.

Belleville, Oct. 16, 1867. 142-4f

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!
are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
Special attention is called to their fine as-
ortment of

Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.
R. D. CONGER, J. A. CONGER
Nov. 15th, 1867. 1dly

GEORGE ROCHE,
HATTER & FURRIER,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his an-
nuous friends and customers that he is
now prepared to take orders for

ALL KINDS OF FURS.
Having procured the services of a first-
class Cutter from Paris, particular attention
paid to repairing.

All orders sent by mail will be prompt-
ly attended to.
Neelson's Block, opposite Apothecaries
Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for
Raw Furs.
October 14. 1d-6m

MILLINERY
And Dress Making.

MISS FRITH,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the pub-
lic that she has just returned from
New York with the largest and most select

STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Belleville, and to which she
invites inspection.

Her stock consists in part of Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Velvet
Felt, and Waterproof Hats, Cloak and Dress
Trimmings, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Laces,
Lace Handkerchiefs, the latest style of
French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Woolen Scarfs,
Woolen Hoods, Gloves, Dress Capes, &c.
Felt and Straw made over in the
latest styles.

Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made
up in the most fashionable manner, and on
the shortest notice.
Belleville, Nov. 20, 1867. 172-4f 40f

BELLEVILLE
AGRICULTURAL WORKS
AND
IRON FOUNDRY
WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Threshing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c.

May 1. 1D-4f

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
UNDER Contract with the Government of Canada for
the Conveyance of the
Canadian & United States Mails.

1867—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1867.
Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.
Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built,
Double-Engine Iron Steamships—
AUSTRIA 2700 Tons. Capt. AITON.
ANTARCTIC 2700 Tons. Capt. L. DRYDEN, R.N.R.
MONTANA 2700 Tons. Capt. VYLLIE.
MORAVIAN 2700 Tons. Capt. HALLANTINE.
PRUTHIA 2700 Tons. Capt. BROWN.
HIBERNIAN 2700 Tons. Capt. HALLAN.
NORTH-AMERICAN 1700 Tons. Capt. KERR.
NOTA-SCOTIA 2400 Tons. Capt. GRANGE.
DANUBIUS 2400 Tons. Capt. WATTS.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY,
and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch
Fyne to receive on board and land Mail and Passen-
gers to and from Scotland.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
dispatched from PORTLAND as undermentioned—
BELGIAN Saturday, 21st Dec.
ANTARCTIC Saturday, 28th
HIBERNIAN Saturday, 11th
NOTA-SCOTIA Saturday, 18th
DANUBIUS Saturday, 25th

Expresses per Nov. Nov. 21st, 1867, from
Scotland to London, via John N. P., are—Canton, 30d; Stierage,
81s.

Rates of Passage from Belleville to Londonderry or
Liverpool per Grand Trunk Railway—
CABIN (including food) \$50 20 to \$50 20
Passage (including food) \$50 20 to \$50 20
STEEAGE, \$3 00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Berths not secured until paid for.
For particulars apply to—
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
Canadian Express Office, BELLEVILLE.

275-6m-15Wf

Belleville Business Directory.

A. R. Dougall,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Overell's Book Store, and oppo-
site "The Intelligence" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solici-
tors in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyan-
cers, &c., Office—Ground floor next the
Express Office, Bridge Street.

ALEX. ROBERTSON. D. E. K. STEWART
156m-Wf

Macellin & Macellin,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency
S. Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street,
Belleville.

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
Hos. Jno. Ross, JOHN BELL, THOS. HOLDEN
156m-Wf

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belle-
ville.

A. DIAMOND. Geo. D. DICKSON.
1D-Wf

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Man-
ufacturers and Dealers in Family Groceries,
No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 156m-Wf

Geo. H. Haymes,
HATTER and FURRIER, Front Street, Belle-
ville. Highest price paid for raw furs.
156m-Wf

McCleod & Carr,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent
Solicitors, 153 1/2 Front Street, Belleville.

MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & CO.,
Mdico. 156m-Wf

Pitcaithly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Bul-
lings, Front Street, Belleville. 156m-Wf

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into
co-partnership under the name of Jellett
& Bleasdel, Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.

8th October, 1867. J. B. T. BLEASDEL.

Forrest & Lozo's
ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Lazer's New
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 35D-4f

T. Lockerty,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
of Segars, Pipes and Tobacco, No. 175,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the best
quality of leaf used. 32D-5m

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville. 156m

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.,
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware, all on
hand. Repairing done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 156m

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
retail, the old stand, Front Street,
and cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
All orders promptly filled. 156m

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St.,
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit. 156m

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies, gent's and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and made
to order. All work warranted. 156m

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belle-
ville. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 156m

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools
at the subscriber's shop. Drills and shovels
made of cast iron and steel. Solid
punched Swedes from Pick Axes and Prospecting
Picks, cast steel pointed. All warranted,
and cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street,
Belleville. WM. POWELL. 156m

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
well made and of the best material, and is
sold at extremely low prices for cash. They
are extensive manufacturers, and, being prac-
tical workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders executed promptly, and all work
warranted. Remember the place, opposite
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belle-
ville. 156m

ALLSOP'S ALE,
Guinness's Stout,
Blood's Porter!!
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
HARVEY'S.
156m

BILL HEADS,
AND all other kinds of Sign Boards, exe-
cuted with neatness and dispatch at the
INTELLIGENCE Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Spare Canada.

From the Dublin Evening Mail of Dec. 27.

It is perfectly natural that Lord Mayo's
friends, and even those friends of the Gov-
ernment who don't care twopenny about
the noble lord, but who apprehend rough
and critical work in the approaching
Session over the scandalous and multifarious
failure of the Irish administration, should
desire an honourable banishment for Lord
Mayo. Irish Secretary. Nothing would
please us better. Every Irish Irishman
would breathe more freely if the disastrous
influence of Lord Mayo were finally removed
from his country. By all means let him
have twenty thousand pounds a year,
and every toy and title known to heraldry
that is compatible with the hideous failure
he has consummated in this hemisphere—
We grudge him no such honours or emolu-
ments. But in our anxiety, as Irishmen, to
get rid of Lord Mayo, we must as British
subjects, exercise some little consideration
for remote and unoffending regions of the
British Empire. There are places where
even Lord Mayo could do no appreciable
mischievous. That will be thought
with his Irish antecedents, his appearance
as a chief ruler would act like the introduction
of a flaming faggot into a magazine of
conflagration.

Take, for instance, the
Canadas, on which the Government has
conducted the strong resemblance which
the state of society and politics these pre-
sents to the general relations of the sections
of the population—he is said to have
set his affections. What will be thought
at home, and what will be felt in our great
trans-Atlantic dominion, long and properly
ruled under the wise and conciliatory
administration of Lord Monck, on hearing
that the Minister who has excited more
religious animosity and constitutional
anxiety in Ireland than has been experienced
since the eve of our worst civil commotions,
is about to alight on their shores, armed with
the propaganda of the Chicago Convention,
and animated by the dangerous instigations
which have signalized and ruined his Irish
administration. In these critical times to
send out a Governor who has no cognate
successes to show would be to make the
venture. But to send out one who has
made the most deplorable and scandalous
failure on record in an analogous position,
would hardly escape the pointed condem-
nation of the Canadas and the severe
animadversion of Parliament. That Lord
Mayo cannot be maintained in his present
post is now past disputing. Irishmen
would be only too happy to span the
channel with a bridge of gold, to make the
exit of that disastrous Minister easy. With
every anxiety, however, to smooth a way
for his retreat, we cannot counsel the
sending of such a "message of peace"
across the Atlantic. We know the
across the Atlantic. We know the
with the worst mischiefs. We have seen
how a spurious and misdirected activity
may coexist with a system which for all
purposes of real government is absolutely
supine. We do not wish to see Canada
loyalty lulled and neglected—prosecuted
and disgraced. Why should its property
be arrested and thrown back by the alarms
and excitements that follow in the wake of
the Mayo system? We should grieve to see
the government of that province
conducted by secret correspondence with
priests and agitators, by favoring their
jobs and flattering their ambitions, and by
inviting by pusillanimous tenders of com-
promise all manner of subversion and
anarchy. We should be sorry to see
the two Canadas involved in mutual
strife and thrown into general distraction
and weakness by such a ruler as Lord
Mayo.

"Why do you always buy a second-class
ticket? asked a gentleman of a miser.
"Because there's no third class ticket," was
the unexpected but satisfactory answer.

The news from Brussels, is that the con-
dition of the Empress Carlotta continues to
improve. She goes out every day, and the
weather permits, for a long drive or a
walk. She visits their Majesties regularly,
twice a week, at Brussels, and the rest of
her time is divided between music and
painting, for which latter art she has a
great aptitude.

MARRIAGE IN AUSTRIA.—The "Revue
Britannique" gives some interesting details
about a divorce from which it appears
that the inhabitants are idle, sensual and
avaricious. Modesty and moral sense seem
to be entire strangers to them—
Austrianism marry early; a young girl
thinks about entering the matrimonial
state at nine or ten years of age, and a boy
about twelve. The match having been
arranged, he goes to his father of the aff-
sueced but he does not leave the wedding
is celebrated amidst the sounds of the flute
and the tambourine. A priest is usually
present at the ceremony, but the majority
of the wedding party are made up by civil
functionaries, which leaves them at liberty to
dissolve the marriage whenever they think
proper. On the wedding night the four
ladies of honor pass that period in the
nuptial chamber.

Intended Fenian Outrage.

SUSPECTED ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE POWDER MAGAZINE AT THE OLD FORT.

(From the Toronto Telegraph, Jan. 19.)

Some excitement has been created here in military circles, and among the general community, in consequence of an attempt, by parties unknown, but supposed to be connected with the Fenian organization, to blow up the recently-finished powder magazine at the Old Fort, and to produce a catastrophe, before the magnitude of which their previous fendish atrocities would sink into insignificance. The magazine, which it was the intention of the sounders to destroy, was finished about the beginning of last week, and the quantity of powder belonging to it, which was situated to the west of the Fort. The duty which the troops have had to perform being heavy no sentry was at first placed at the magazine—the nearest guard being one at the gun shed, about 150 yards distant, whose duty it was to visit the wood yard at some distance from the magazine in another direction, and to keep the magazine in view as far as possible. The length of his beat, however, rendered it comparatively an easy matter for any one acquainted with the arrangements to obtain access to the magazine while the sentry was out of the way. The magazine is provided with two doors, the outside one being left open, and only the interior door fastened. On Friday, a piece of fine wire was discovered, which had been inserted through the keyhole of the inner door and extended toward the ammunition in the inside. The natural conclusion drawn from this circumstance is that it was intended in some way to communicate with the powder and effect an explosion, though it is hard to say how such a result could have been effected without involving the perpetrator of the outrage in a common destruction with his victims.

The affair has at all events, been regarded by the military authorities as one of considerable significance. Additional night order issued for the sentries to carry their weapons loaded. Company C, which had received marching orders for Cobourg is now to remain in the city, the order having been countermanded. Several suspicious characters have been noticed in the neighborhood lately, and on Sunday morning about four o'clock, as the sentries were being relieved, a man was noticed lying down behind a fence, apparently trying to conceal himself. He was challenged, but, instead of replying, made off in the direction of the artillery barracks at a rapid pace. He was pursued, but succeeded in making his escape. The signs of an increased vigilance and alertness are everywhere noticeable in the various branches of the force, and every precautionary measure will be adopted to prevent any second attempt of the kind. Apart from this affair, a feeling of uneasiness as to Fenian movements exists in the minds of many, and we hope the activity now being displayed by the garrison will tend to calm any apprehensions on the part of the public, and to maintain that degree of confidence so necessary to the well being of the community.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.

Morning Express going West, 7:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West, 8:15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10:35 A. M.
Merchants' Express, Freight going West, No passengers allowed on this train, 6:30 P. M.
Night Express going East, 12:30 P. M.
Night Express going West, 11:10 P. M.
Mixed Train going East, No passengers allowed by this train, 9:30 P. M.
Montreal Times.



Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

FIRE IN KINGSTON.—A fire broke out in what is known as Morton's Distillery, Kingston, on Monday morning and consumed a large part of the distillery. A large quantity of grain and other articles were destroyed. Loss covered by insurance.

DISTRESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A musical soiree is to be held in Ottawa in aid of the Nova Scotia fishermen. In Toronto the Mayor has called a meeting to consider the best means of assisting in alleviating the distress among the Nova Scotia fishermen.

MASONIC PRESENTATION.—The Montreal Herald contains an account of a Masonic presentation to J. C. FRANCE, Esq., formerly of this town. It says: "The members of the Lodge of Antiquity, R. G. met on Tuesday evening in Masonic Hall, and presented a magnificent silver water pitcher, gold and silver to their Past Master, R. W. Bro. J. C. France. The pitcher has engraved on one side the 47th problem of Euclid, and on the reverse the crest and initials of the recipient. The following inscription is finely executed on the front: 'THE BROTHERS OF THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, A. F. & A. M. Montreal, Canada.'"

Estimated Past Master
R. W. BRO. JOHN CHARLES FRANCE,
P. D. D. G. M., &c., &c., &c.
A slight acquaintance of valuable services rendered to the Lodge and the Craft, and a token of fraternal regard.
Dec. 27th, 1897. A. L. 5872.

This presentation was accompanied by an Address, to which Mr. France replied in a feeling manner.

FIFTEENTH BATTALION.—The 15th Battalion will be inspected by the Brigade Major on Friday evening, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the hall over the market.

ALMOST A FIRE.—Quebec seems to be unfortunate. The Parliament buildings in that city had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Saturday. It was caused by the leakage of the gas, but the flames were speedily suppressed before serious damage was done.

"THE TOWN HALL."—In the proceedings of the Town Council, as published yesterday, the Mayor is reported to have said that "The School Trustees had applied for the use of the Council Chamber in which to hold their meetings." We have been requested by the Chairman of the Board, Francis McManus, Esq., to say that no such application was ever authorized and that the question of using the Town Hall for such a purpose was never brought before the Board. The person, therefore, who made the application through the Mayor—as must have been the case, or he would not have brought it before the Council—did so upon his own individual responsibility, without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Trustees.

LEGAL NOTES.—The Kingston *Freight* of the 21st inst., says: "At the last election for the office of Reeve for the Township of Lobo, Mr. John McMillan was declared elected by a majority of two votes over Mr. John McElroy. The latter gentleman contended that he had a majority of those voters who had paid their taxes, and accordingly instructed the law firm of Messrs. O'Kelly & Draper to set him right. *Quo warrant* was used out by Mr. McKory's counsel and served upon Mr. McMillan, but the latter thought discretion was the better part of valour, and sent his disclaimer this morning to the Judge. Mr. McKory therefore takes his seat as Reeve, and the question may be considered as good as decided, that a person who has not paid his taxes has no vote."

Denominational Grants.

The propriety of continuing Government grants to denominational Colleges, is the perplexing question now occupying the serious attention of the people, the Legislature, and the gentlemen who govern the Province of Ontario. The leader of the Government, the Hon. John S. Macdonald, has openly avowed his intention of not recommending any sum to Parliament to aid or assist Colleges which have been receiving yearly grants from the public purse. The reason assigned for this course, is, that Ontario is opposed to grants to denominational or sectarian schools, and that as there has been a large amount of public funds squandered in this way, the best remedy is to cut off all grants, leaving each denomination to support its own Colleges. Strange it may seem, the *Leader* and *Globe* are one upon this question, both assent, defend, and support the Premier in the course he has foreshadowed as the policy of the Government; while it is said McKeller the grit leader of the House, joins with Sir Henry Smith in advocating the continuance of these grants.

It must be borne in mind that the fees received from pupils will not sustain any College, and therefore, without funds other than those received for tuition, none of the higher schools of learning can exist. Extraneous aid, either from the general funds of the Province, or from private endowments must be obtained, or the doors of all Colleges will be closed. It is argued in reply, that Toronto University is sufficient for the educational requirements of the Province. It is this idea that controls the action of the Toronto press—they wish to concentrate the youth of the country in that city, by which it would be enriched at the expense of the whole Province. In Toronto, the University swallows up an immense sum of the people's money, practically for the benefit of the youth of that city. Not satisfied with that, it is attempting now to draw all the young men in the Province who desire a university education to that city, or compel each denomination to endow its own university, while the rich and opulent of Toronto have a mammoth institution at which they can educate their own children at the public expense. It is argued also, that denominational schools should be sustained by those who control them. It is meant by this, that schools in which the peculiar dogmas of any sect is taught, then we agree with the objection; but there is a wide difference between a school in which denominational doctrines are taught to all the pupils, and schools which are merely under the control and management of denominations, such as Queen's and Victoria Universities. These seats of learning, though controlled and managed by their respective creeds, do not apply the government funds to teach theology. Upon this point the *Guardian* has so fully explained the position of denominational colleges, that we give a portion of its article.

"Victoria College, for example. This College teaches no theology. It is devoted entirely to the work of educating students in the ordinary branches of the English course. It is open to students of all denominations; requires them to attend the worship of their own churches, has educated students from every denomination, even Roman Catholic students; and has never been accused of tampering, directly or indirectly, with the religious preferences of any of them. If it has half a

dozen ministerial candidates, it does not teach them theology, but puts them in the regular classes with the other students, and it requires them to pay for board and tuition the same as the rest. Victoria College is denominational, only in the sense of being recognized by the denomination for its management and discipline, and of looking to the denomination for patronage. We believe we may say the same things of Queen's College, at Kingston. The Divinity School is, we understand, entirely distinct from the college. It is true there is a Divinity School connected with Trinity College, but this is only for candidates, and no more than they are supported by a special fund, raised by voluntary contributions, and no more than they have a right to do, so long as they pay the same as other students."

If the Ministry of Ontario is determined to withhold these grants, let it be consistent with itself and withhold aid from all schools, whether college or common, in which religion is taught, or which is controlled by any one sect or denomination. If it be right and correct in principle, to withhold support from Queen's College, because it is under the control of, and managed by Presbyterians, is it not equally wrong and impolitic to support by government aid, the various separate schools in the Province, in which the peculiar dogmas of the Roman Catholic faith are taught and inculcated? Or are to be told that the religious scruples of only one denomination in the Province are to be respected? If John Sanfield is determined upon carrying out his peculiar ideas upon this point, let him be consistent with himself, and place all schools, high and low, upon the same footing. Let him carry it still further than we have indicated, and sell the whole property connected with the University of Toronto—provincial in its character though it may be. There is no argument that can be used to convince people, that if it be not right to use the public money in aid of denominational schools, because it would be using the money of one sect to aid another, that it is right or equitable, to use the money of those who do not believe in sending children to schools or universities where no form of religion is recognized, in support of such schools. If we are to have so radical a change in the manner of aiding our various educational institutions, let all be treated alike. The conscience of the man who believes it essential in the education of his son, to have him placed under the influence and control of those who respect and reverence religion, is just as much to be respected, and much more so, than the man who has no respect for these principles, and who would sooner have his child educated in a school which ignores religion altogether. There, to our mind, but two courses to pursue:—One, to continue these grants, but in a more equitable manner than heretofore. The other, to withdraw them all, without distinction, beginning with the University of Toronto and ending with the Common Schools.

We have no hesitation in saying that we believe the first to be the correct policy to pursue, and which would receive the support of the people of the Province. How can this be done? By confining the grants to such Colleges as have University powers, and extending them to only one of each denomination, and let the aid be in proportion to the number of pupils taught yearly. Let a sum be set apart for this special purpose, and divided yearly among these universities upon the same principle that the appropriations are now made to Grammar and Common Schools, confining each school to a certain sum; any surplus remaining might be invested for the benefit of the educational fund, thus providing for the future; and if it were thought advisable let this grant be made conditional upon the denominations receiving it investing in Provincial funds a sum sufficient to realize an amount equal to that received from Government. By this means the difficulty which the Premier no doubt sees in the future, of every school which may be called a College applying for aid, would be obviated. The reply would be, your denomination has a University already endowed from the public chest, and the law prevents any further appropriations. The Church of England would have its University in Toronto; the Kirk in Kingston; the Episcopal Methodist in Belleville; the Wesleyan Methodist in Cobourg; the Roman Catholics in Kingston or Ottawa; and those who are opposed to Universities under denominational control, the University in Toronto. All classes would thus be treated equitably, and the cause of education not crippled nor injured in the Province.

—A citizen was last night garrotted and robbed in Toronto. The thief was unlocked hall doors are common.

—The Toronto popular negro melody known as "Dandy Jim" was originated in Italian air, doing service in High Mass in the Italian churches.

Gold News.

Several important discoveries in gold have recently been reported, some of which have rather a doubtful character, while others have the best evidences of genuineness. Among those which have come under our notice within the last few days is a discovery made by A. B. Ross & Co. of Madoc. Last week two or three men were sent out to lot 11 in the first concession and instructed to tunnel in the side of a hill, in which there was a quartz ledge. Mr. S. Ross was at the place on Friday afternoon and brought away a piece of quartz weighing about one pound, which was crushed and from which several pieces of gold were extracted; it was then washed, and in the pan full of number of 'shows' were visible. A large quantity of quartz was obtained subsequently from the same locality, some of which was crushed and produced a fine show. There is scarcely any doubt that the Messrs. Ross have obtained something valuable.

Mr. McGregor, of Madoc, exhibited a piece of grayish quartz, in which the precious metal stuck out on all sides. It is one of the finest specimens the gold district has produced. It is reported to have come from lot 25 in the 9th concession of Madoc.

Several other discoveries are reported, and rich specimens are exhibited, but some of them have rather a fishy character.

Fine specimens of gold have been found in the mine of the Anglo-Saxon Company at El Dorado, at a depth of a little over twenty feet. This company, we understand, has already entered into a contract for a crusher, and advertise to crush ores after the first of April next, at \$4 per ton for 100 tons and over, and at \$3.50 per ton for over 1,000 tons.

Work is being proceeded with at the Empire Mine, in the village of Madoc. The tunnel here is already sixty-two feet in length, and at the north end of the hill, another tunnel has been commenced, which is intended to meet the one from the south. Then it is proposed to sink. Three distinct veins of crystallized dolomite, one ten inches, another fourteen inches, and the third eighteen inches in width, which increase as you go down, have thus far been discovered. From the tests already made at this mine, it promises to be one of the best in the gold district. The proprietors, Messrs. Jones & Co., intend commencing at once, the erection of a crusher, and the necessary buildings for the mill and engine.

At other mines work is being vigorously proceeded with, and altogether, the prospect, so far as the Township of Madoc is concerned, is exceedingly favorable.

Ontario Legislature.

MONDAY, JAN. 20.

On Monday the Legislature reassembled, but little of any consequence was done, and the House adjourned at half past four P. M. Before adjourning, Sir Henry Smith said, before the orders of the day were called, he wished to call the attention of the Attorney General and the Government to the very distressing accounts that had been received from Nova Scotia. If it was intended that the Parliament should offer any relief to the unfortunate sufferers, the sooner it was sent the better. (Hear, hear) If the Government would say they were disposed to give assistance, he was sure there was not a single member who would refuse to meet it. Good will, the estimates came down. He hoped the Government would be in a position to intimate their intentions on the subject to-morrow.

Hon. J. B. Macdonald said he had already intimated to the gallant knight, and to some of the leading members of the Opposition, that it was the intention of the Government to consider the matter with the view of making a proposition. In order to pave the way for such action, and to ascertain the extent of the distress which existed in the sister Province of Nova Scotia, he had telegraphed to the Lieutenant Governor. He was sorry to say that the answer confirmed the truth of the reports already received, and added to previous reports that the Government would very likely to-morrow submit to the House some motion which would involve the grant of such a sum as in the opinion of the Government and the House ought to be voted for the purpose.

—A New York paper suggests a Pan-Metho. diet Council—that is, a Council of Methodists from all over the earth. Methodism is world-embracing, and counts eight millions of persons among its adherents.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received the following explanation in regard to the mass for the Manchester Fenians at Rome: "An Irishman employed at Piale's library to St. Andrea delle Fratte, ordered a mass, the church to be hung in black, the music of the finest; in short, no expense was to be spared. It was to be a funeral service on the most splendid scale. The excuse was that it was 'for three martyrs fallen at Montebello.' They made one mistake in the invitations, and the priest who received it hastened to expose the truth, happily in time to prevent this scandal. It is quite untrue that Cardinal Antonelli has sent money to the Fenians, though the statement is going the round of the press, and many believe it."

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

PARIS, January 20.—The *Paris*, in editorial on the Eastern question, comments on certain mischievous articles on France and Prussia which have lately appeared in the Russian papers, and declares that it is the evident desire of these journals to create discord and bring about a rupture of the relations between Prussia and France.

The *Epique* says the Emperor is preparing, and will soon cause to be issued, a manifesto regarding Europe that it is the desire and the policy of his Government to maintain peace.

BERLIN, January 20.—The American Minister, the Hon. George Bancroft, is now engaged in negotiating with the Prussian Government for the establishment of a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

LONDON, January 20.—Since the abdication of the Tycoon of Japan, some fears have been entertained that the Japanese Government would refuse to carry out the important treaties concluded last year with the commissioners of foreign powers, but later advice represents that the new ruler will maintain and enforce the stipulations of the commercial treaties made by his predecessor.

Later information from Africa, it is thought, confirms the reports of the safety of Dr. Livingstone.

COPENHAGEN, January 20.—The Bill for the ratification of the treaty transferring the islands of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States was taken up to-day. The whole subject was referred to a committee, which was authorized to call upon the Danish Government for the details of the negotiation. The sessions of the committee are strictly secret.

LONDON, Jan. 20, eve.—Michael Barratt, not a martyr, as incorrectly reported, was placed under examination at Bow street to-day. He was identified by three government witnesses. They testified that he assisted in preparing the explosion at Clerkenwell jail, and lit the fuse. Barratt had frequently been seen in company with the Fenians Burke and Casey. His narrow escape captured when the latter were arrested, having pursued them from them only a moment before the officers came up with their warrants.

LONDON, January 21, 11:15 a. m.—Consols 92½ to 93; Bonds 73; Erie 45½.

LIVERPOOL, January 21, 11:15 a. m.—Cotton dull and tending downward; prices declined 3½; sales 8,000 bales; Uplands 74½; Orleans 84. Breadstuffs quiet and firm; Corn 45s to 46s; Red Wheat 14s 6d; Barley 6s 6d; Last active at 5s; Cheese 38s; Pork 7s 6d; Whale Oil 23s.

LONDON, January 21, 1:30 p. m.—Consols 92½; III 93; Erie 45½.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21, 1:30 p. m.—The steamer "Sidon" has arrived.

American Despatches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Honolulu advices to December 28th, have been received. Queen Emma had returned to Oahu, an ancient city of the Hawaiian Kings, for her winter residence. There had been a flood, which had done considerable damage to property and several lives were lost. Much anxiety is felt among the population in regard to the crops.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—A private fight took place on Bloody Island yesterday, between two lightweights, named Dennis Reardon, aged 18, and Thomas McCan, aged 17 years, resulting in the death of the latter. Reardon and six other persons have been arrested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The arrest of Train and other Americans in England will bring the whole question of the standing of American citizens in foreign countries to an immediate crisis. The feeling here is very strong, and the State Department will demand the instant surrender of Train and all imprisoned American citizens, naturalized or otherwise, who have not absolutely violated English law on English soil. Congress will sustain the President in any measures that he may adopt for the protection of American citizens. It is believed the British government will make immediate reparation, if not, the alternative will be war.

The *Flag*'s Washington special sends that Grant urged Stanton to resign.

The statement that Grant will not recognize orders issued by Secretary Stanton, is equally without foundation.

Mr. Stanton has no intention of retiring from the War Department.

The *Past*'s Washington special says the British Legislation has positive knowledge that George Francis Train was sent to Ireland with the expectation that he would be arrested as a Fenian, in which event his case was to be made a test between England and the United States in deciding whether the former possesses the right to arrest Americans and send them to gaol for language not used within the bounds of the British dominions.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Jan. 21, 1898.
WHEAT—No. 1, 80 to 81.
SPRING WHEAT—81 to 82.
BARRY—81 to 82.
RYE—81 to 82.
OATS—56 to 60.
PASTURE—only for local use at 50 to 60.
HAY—dull at 40 to 45.
SHEEP—dull at 50 to 55.
CATTLE—dull at 40 to 45.
PORK—50 to 55.
BUTTER—16 to 20.
EGGS—12 to 15.
HONEY—40 to 45.
SUGAR—dull at 50 to 55.
CALF—50 to 55.
TALLOW—rough, 60, rendered, 65.
POULTRY—50 to 60.
HENS—50 to 60.
Ducks—50 to 60.
HAY—80 to 85.
CORN—100.
FLOUR—No. 1, 50 to 55.
POTATOES—40 to 45.

Daily Intelligence

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERTY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 1.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1868.

No. 224

Montreal Business Directory.

de B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS

Braces, Knitted Woollens,
Hosiery, Ladies' Collars and Bets,
Shawls, Corsets,
Felt Hats,
Gents' Collars and Ties,
Hosiery and Gloves.
WELBY RIBBON, & Co.
HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture. 156-6m.

IVES & ALLEN,

Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES AND CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for
MALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.
156-6m.

BURROWS & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wines, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.
412 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Orders by letter from Country Merchants not
finding it convenient to visit Montreal, will receive
prompt attention, and goods not in stock will be pur-
chased and charged at lowest market price. 156-6m.

PEAVEY & MARCH,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 344 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Francis Xavier Street, Montreal.

Every article warranted to be as represented or
may be returned. Goods sent to any part of the City
free of Charge. 156-6m.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,

Manufacturers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
20 St. Helen Street, Montreal. 156-6m.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

H. HOGAN, Proprietor.
Great St. James Street, Montreal. 156-6m.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & Co.,

Flour, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Leather, &c.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingstone & More, Collins

Wharf, Halifax.
Premises—Large, clean, and central, with
every facility for handling provisions to ad-
vantage.

ADVANCES—Cash advances made, and drafts

authorized against shipments to our care for
sale here or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces. 380-6m Wm

W. A. LITTLE,

LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
378 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

Orders for Engraving, Lithography, and
all kinds of Printing, executed with
promptness and accuracy. 156-6m.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,

IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.

25 Hospital St., - - - MONTREAL,

OFFER for sale a complete and well
assorted stock of Groceries, Cigars,
at as LOW figures and
ON AS GOOD TERMS
as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,

July 27, 1867. 74d.

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000
FIRE AND LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required
to develop the benefits of Life Insurance, and
afford every facility to intending assured.
On all the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that
the outside expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Deed of Settle-
ment to Ten per Cent of the Net Life
Income. This most important restriction
shows that the interests of participating policy
holders are closely watched and carefully at-
tended to by the Company. Attention is es-
pecially called to this fact, as the proportion
of premiums expended for Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure at once.

M. BOWELL,

Medical Referee, Intelligence Agent,
May, 1867. 45-6m.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hard-
ware.

Warehouse and Offices 395 to 399, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large Stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c.
May 1st. 156-6m.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,

Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
630 Lakeshore Street, Montreal.

2nd and 3rd floor for consultation before 10 A. M. between
2 and 3, and after 5 P. M. 156-6m.

H. GRANT,

Watch and Clock Maker,
301 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Every description of Jewellery manufactured
from gold entrusted to his care, under his own super-
vision. 256-6m.

A. BOOKER,

Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant,
Office and Sale Rooms, Gibb's New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

Agent for Walter Evans & Co. Sewing and Knit-
ting Cottons, Derry; and J. M. Perry & Co.'s Gray's
Frost Lanes Flax Colours, Nottingham, &c. 156-6m.

MAITLAND FISHER,

TEA AND GENERAL BROKER,
OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal.

Representatives—Robinson & Beattie, Robert Esdaile,
Esq., Jas. Tormey, Esq. 31-18m.

DAVIE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,

WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
48 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL. 156-6m.

J. V. MORGAN,

Commission Merchant.
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 156-6m.

JOSEPH KIRKUP,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 329 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 256-6m.

Place D'Armes Drug Store,

Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
This attention of Tourists visiting the City is request-
ed to visit this select stock of English Toilet Articles,
which for variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
E. MUIE,
Chemist and Druggist,
Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Established 1861.

JOHN F. McCUAIG,

Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner of Francis Xavier and Hospital, and
St. Common Street, Canal Wharf.
Personal attention given to the Sale of Pot and
Pearl Ashes and Oil of Potash, and purchase of Mer-
chandise. 256-6m.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,

100 GUY NEW STREET, MONTREAL.
HAVE FOR SALE—
Gas Tubes,
House Pipes,
Pumps and Pumps,
Fire Bricks,
Fire Clay,
Fire Covers.

Manufacturers of AMERICAN SOFA, CHAIR,
and BED SPRINGS. 256-6m.

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,

Produce Commission Merchants,
LIBERAL advances made on consignments to our
friends, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Low Countries. 276-6m.

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,

Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Hosiery, Small Wares, Cloths, Canadian
Woollens, Fannies and Blankets, Laces, Goggles,
Prints, Stuffs, Dress Goods, Muslins.
475 St. Paul Street & 399 Commissioners St.,
MONTREAL.
Auburn Woolen Mills, Peterboro', C. W. 17-4m.

Important to Miners and

MINING MEN.
JOHN PATER Water-Proof Safety Fuse
FOR WET GROUND and SUBMARINE
BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business of
Canada and the United States; from
Macfarland, Adams, Watson, Griffith, Ventr,
and others.

All orders promptly attended to.
Address—JOHN PATER & Co.,
150-3m.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT

CHARLES PAPINEAU,
BEGS to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT,
in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Cole-
man's Drug Store, and he has fitted it up in
first class style, with every convenience. He
will keep constantly on hand the best Ale
and Porter, and the purest brands of Liqueurs.
Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
always on hand.
Belleville, Oct. 16, 1867. 148-4f.

CONGER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the pub-
lic that having thoroughly

REFITTED THEIR STORE!

are now opening a well assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.
Special attention is called to their fine as-
sortment of

Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER, J. A. CONGER,

Nov. 13th, 1867. 156-6m.

GEORGE ROCHE,

HATTER & FURRIER,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his au-
thorized friends and customers that he is
now prepared to take orders for

ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first
class Cutter from Paris, particular attention
paid to reparing.

All orders sent by mail will be prompt-
ly attended to.

Neelson's Block, opposite Apothecaries
Hall, Front Street, Belleville.
N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for
Raw Furs. 156-6m.

MILLINERY

And Dress Making.

MISS FRITH,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the pub-
lic that she has just returned from
New York with the largest and most select
STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS
ever brought to Belleville, and to which she
invites inspection.

Her stock consists in part of Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Velvet
Felt, and Waterproof Hats, Cloak and Dress
Trimming, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Laces,
of French and English, the latest style of
French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Woollen Scarfs,
Woollen Hoods, Gloves, Dress Caps, &c.

Felt and Straw made over in the

Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made
up in the most fashionable manner, and on
the shortest notice.
Belleville, Nov. 20, 1867. 172-4f 401f

BELLEVILLE

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

AND

IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Thrashing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c.
May 1. 156-6m.

MONTREAL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

UNDER Contract with the Government of Canada for
the Conveyance of the
Canadian & United States Mails.
1867—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—1867.
Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.
Return Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the un-
dermentioned First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built,
Double-Engine Iron Steamships—
AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. Atter, 1st Dec. R.N.R.
RESTORIA, 2700 Tons, Capt. WILKIE, 1st Dec.
MORAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
PERUVIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
HIBERNIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
NORTH-AMERICAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
BELGIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
DANUBIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, calling at
from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Lough
Ferry to receive mail from Belfast and Falmouth,
and to sail from London and Scotland.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
despatched from PORTLAND as undermentioned, viz:—
AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. Atter, 1st Dec. R.N.R.
RESTORIA, 2700 Tons, Capt. WILKIE, 1st Dec.
MORAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
PERUVIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
HIBERNIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
NORTH-AMERICAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
BELGIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.
DANUBIAN, 2700 Tons, Capt. B. L. L. 1st Dec.

Rates of Passage from Belleville to Londonderry or
Liverpool, per Grand Trunk Railway—
CABIN, - - - - - \$50 20 to \$80 20
STEERAGE, - - - - - \$20 00
(According to accommodation on each vessel.)
For particulars apply to
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
Belleville, 170-6m.

Bellefille Business Directory.

A. R. Doughty,
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
Office, 151½ Front Street, and oppo-
site "The Intelligence" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors
in Chancery, Notaries Public, Convey-
ancers, &c., &c., Office—Ground floor next the
Express Office, Bridge Street.

Macellan & Macellan,

SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street,
Belleville. 156-6m.

Ross, Bell & Holden,

BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
Bridges, Belleville, 156-6m.

Diamond & Dickson,

BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.,
Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belle-
ville. 156-6m.

Legate & Price,

BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Man-
ufacturers, Dealers in Family Groceries,
No. 173, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 156-6m.

Geo. H. Haynes,

HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Belle-
ville. Highest price paid for raw furs. 156-6m.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent
Solicitors, 151½ Front Street, Belleville.

MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,

Madoc. 156-6m.

Pitcheally & Kelso,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Build-
ings, Front Street, Belleville. 156-6m.

Law Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into
a partnership under the name of Jellie
& Bleasdel, Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.

Forrest & Loze's

ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Lazier's New
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 256-4f

T. Lockery,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds
of Segars, Pipes and Tobacco, No. 175,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the best
quality of leaf used. 256-6m.

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville. 156-6m.

Angus McFee,

WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.,
Belleville, and large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware always on
hand. Repairing done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 156-6m.

John Wilson,

BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
Retail, at the old stand, Front Street,
Dealers will find his stock the best and cheap-
est in the country. All orders promptly filled.
156-6m.

J. W. Brown,

MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St., Belle-
ville, opposite Fanning's Hotel.
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit. 156-6m.

Geo. Gibson,

MANUFACTURER and dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies, gents' and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and made
to order. All work warranted. 156-6m.

J. C. Vapor,

MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belle-
ville. A large stock of finely-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 156-6m.

To Gold Miners

YOU will find a variety of mining tools at
the subjoined place. The sledges made of
the best refined cast steel. Solid
punched Sweden Iron Pick Axes and Prospector's
Pickers, steel steel pointed. All warranted,
and cheaper than any other shop in Canada.
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street,
Belleville. W. POWELL. 156-6m.

McKeown & Robertson,

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
well assorted and of the best material, and is
sold at extremely low prices for cash. The
best extensive manufacturers, and employ practical
workmen, they can guarantee satisfaction.
All orders executed promptly, and all work
warranted. Remember the place, opposite
Bennett & Bain's Brewery, Front Street, Belle-
ville. 156-6m.

ALLSOP'S ALE,

Guinness' Stout,
Blood's Porter!!
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
HAMBLY'S.

BILL HEADS,

AND all other kinds of JOB PRINTING, exe-
cuted with neatness and despatch at the
PRINTING OFFICE, Front Street, Belleville.

England.

THE PENIAN ALARM—AGITATING AND UN-
FOUNDED REPORTS—THE FRENCH POLICE
OFFICERS—THE CONSTABULARY AGAINST THE
FENIANS—WHAT THEY FOUND AND FOR-
WAIVED TO LONDON—A LIVERPOOL
BANKRUPTCY.

In England the doings and reported in-
tentions of the Fenians continued the all-
absorbing theme of the journals.

Among other rumors was one that two
vessels, supposed to belong to the Fenians,
had been seized by the naval authorities at
Woolwich, but this, like many other reports,
more or less alarming, proved to be un-
founded.

The London Army and Navy Gazette,
alluding to rumors about the Fenians,
remarks that while there is nothing so
unwise as indifference to proper precau-
tions in such times as these, it is also
necessary to take precautions against panic
and against practical joking.

The Paris correspondent of the Brussels
journal Le Nord says: It has been proved
that the Fenian organization has its
accomplishes in France, and that their name
is legion. Searches have been made by
order of the Prefect of Police in a certain
quarter, which have led to the seizure of
correspondence between the French and
English Fenians. Among it were discovered
plans of fresh outrages to be carried out in
England, one of which is the destruction
of the fleet, and the names of the most
important correspondents of the Fenian
movement in London. The discovery has
been kept quite secret; but the documents
have been forwarded by the police to Paris
to the government of Great Britain.

On the evening of New Year's Day, as
the carriage of Mr. Ashworth, the foreman
of the jury who convicted Allen, Larkin
and Gould, at Manchester, was being taken
to Rochdale to fetch Mr. Ashworth, it was
fired at from behind a hedge; the horse
was scared and the coachman nearly
pitched off. The carriage was empty, and
the shots entered the panels. Of course,
this is supposed to have been the work of
Fenians.

Orders had been given to remove the
whole of the wooden store sheds in and
about the vicinity of the Tower of Lon-
don.

All the principal military posts in the
garrison at Chatham were strongly guarded
by a line of sentries, while guards are
placed within most of the government
establishments which are deemed to require
special protection.

The London Times consider the proposal
of the treasurer of the Metropolitan Work-
ingmen's Conservative Association for the
anti-Fenian demonstration not only
unnecessary, but mischievous. "No Eng-
lishman of any class needs to give pledge
of his loyalty and this particular associa-
tion has a party character, and therefore is
not fitted to take the lead in such a move-
ment." The Times urges that Irishmen in
England should come forward voluntarily
and make a declaration of their loyalty to
the crown, and their abhorrence of all
treasonable designs, and says:—"Such a
course would, we think, tend to allay the
alarm with which the presence of a large
Irish population in the great cities is
regarded. It would draw the two com-
munities nearer together, as a thing which
is very necessary in some districts, where
one of the chief tasks of the police is to
prevent the Irish and workingmen and abo-
riginal their incensed neighbours. In
Staffordshire they are looked upon with a
distrust deepening into hostility, and in
South Wales it would take very little to
raise the native miners against them. It
is generally felt that any new Fenian crime
will agitate society to a degree seldom
known in Great Britain.

The Fenians and French Re- volutionists.

A Paris correspondent of the Nord
writing on the 1st, reports an extraordinary
discovery which, he says, has been made
relative to Fenianism. The writer says:—
"I have informed you of the complaints
made by the English Consular authorities
against the Fenian invasion of the Fenians.
The presentments of the English have been
justified by events. It appears to be proved that
the Fenian organization has its accom-
plishes in France, and that its name is not that
of a sect, but of a legion. Searches are said
to have been made, with much prudence
and without arrests, by order of the Prefect
of Police, in a certain quarter of Paris.
The discovery, which in no way
menaced the French, has, I repeat, been
kept quite secret, but the precious document
has been forwarded by the police to Paris
as a new gift to the government of

Ireland.

The following important declaration on the condition of the Kingdom and its remedy, was signed by the Catholic Dean and Chapter of the City of Limerick: We, the undersigned Roman Catholic clergymen, having duly considered the state of the country, and also the state of the people at the time to time, have been proposed for the amelioration of her condition, deem it a duty to the people, the government, and our own consciences, to declare our changeable conviction that no permanent national improvement, securing peace and prosperity to Ireland, and answering to the aspirations of our countrymen, is practicable, except through a restoration of the blessings of domestic legislation, and we believe solemnly and sincerely that this concession, which is perfectly within the constitution, and fully compatible with the integrity of the empire and the security of the crown, would have the like happy results in Ireland that have signally attended a similar adjustment recently in Hungary.

Vancouver and Annexation.

Mr. Seward is developing into a Bracutus of diplomacy. He has already been grasping at the West Indies; another after pocketing Alaska, is feeling its way to the North Pole; another is fingering among the Sandwich Islands; and it seems that he has designs upon the Seychelles, which, as has been forwarded to Her Majesty setting forth the difficulties under which it now labors, intimating that a union with the Canadian Confederation would be of no use to them, and requesting permission to become a portion of the United States. But the Canadian papers assert that this petition has been written by paid agents of Mr. Seward and by American residents, and that those who have signed it are men notoriously opposed to everything British; and that it represents the wishes only of an insignificant minority in the colony. It is at least certain that the members of the Colonial Legislature have voted almost unanimously for union with Canada, and that the journals of Vancouver's Island are, with one exception, in favor of Confederation. This colony is decidedly of importance to the Dominion, for there can be little doubt that New Westminster is destined to become a great naval and commercial depot—the Halifax of the Pacific coast.

THE COUNTESS DANNER.—A great sensation has been created in Denmark by the scandalous particulars recently published about the antecedents of the notorious Countess Danner, the widow of the late King Frederick the Seventh. It appears from the details that Countess Danner was the issue of an incestuous union, her parents being brother and sister. She is a native of Rhenish Prussia, and when a young girl was distinguished for her surpassing beauty and dissolute life. After giving birth to an illegitimate child, she married a tavern-keeper at Muhlheim, near Cologne, on the Rhine, and her beauty soon attracted a large number of travellers to her husband's house, who were not only known as "Hotel of the Beautiful Landlady." One day a Danish artist from Copenhagen stopped there and was so smitten with her charms that he laid siege to her heart and finally won her to elope with him to Denmark. At Copenhagen Crown Prince Frederick saw and loved her, but she turned a deaf ear to his applications until he promised to marry her. It is believed that she was never divorced from her husband, the Muhlheim tavern-keeper.

DOWN WITH DICTIONARIES.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:—The convention which is trying to reconstruct North Carolina is also taking a hand at the reconstruction of that worn-out and effete institution, the English language. Dictionaries are not to be allowed any more than constitutions, to stand in the way of the American Juggernaut. The fanatics who worship that idol will drag it over Webster's unbridled as readily as over any other embodiment of common usage and common sense. Perish the miserable tongue which has hitherto been the tool of tyranny and superstition! and all hall the new-angled dialect in which the priests and prophets of the dawning millennium are henceforth to preach the evangel of Progress to all mankind! The word "negro"—thus the North Carolina convention hath decreed—must no longer be used in speaking of those persons whose color constitutes the majority of that assembly. By a resolution adopted on the 16th instant, the convention declared that no newspaper reporter who used the word in his journal galleries of that hall occupied by that august body. The convention does not say what shall be considered an acceptable synonyme of the forbidden word—whether "gentlemen of color," "African citizens," "African descent," "ex-contraband," or what still left in ignorance of how to tread on the sensitive toes to avoid treading on the toes of the colored members. But "negro" must not be used—much is settled—and so deep is the determination of the convention on this point, that we may look for a clause incorporating it in the fundamental law of the state.

The Chicago papers, record a case of "heartless cruelty" tried. A mother was detected in having led her infatuated son on a railway track to be killed, in order to rid herself of the responsibility of his care. The doctors of Quebec are taking means to secure payment for their services. They have resolved that they will keep on the table of the Medical Society, in which shall be entered the names of all those persons who employ medical men, and refuse or neglect to pay them.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going East.	8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West.	10.30 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West.	6.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East.	12.08 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.30 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	9.30 P. M.
Allowed by this train.	9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time	

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

QUINN ARRESTED.—We learn from the Chief of Police, that Quinn, one of the parties concerned with the murder of Sullivan at the Anglo-American, has been arrested at Kingston.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 94.—The following are the names of the officers elected for this lodge for 1888: George Batta, Worshipful Master; Robert Finley, Deputy Master; W. F. Graham, Treasurer; Thomas Graham, Secretary; George Prentice, 1st Committeeman.

ORANGE DISTRICT No. 1, NORTH HASTINGS.—The following are the officers appointed for this district for the ensuing year: Francis Reynolds, District Master; Bro. G. Wiggins, Deputy District Master; Robert Lynn, Treasurer; James Gay, Secretary; William Loucks, Director of Ceremonies; James Haggerty, Chaplain.

ORANGE DISTRICT No. 3, SOUTH HASTINGS.—The following are the names of the officers elected for this district for the ensuing year: Robert Gibson, Master; Hugh Collins, Deputy Master; John Cankins, Treasurer; John Latchford, Secretary; Joseph Latchford, Director of Ceremonies.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 131, THOMASBORO.—The following are the officers elected for the current year: Wm. Stokes, Worshipful Master; Alexander Morton, Deputy Master; W. Thompson, Treasurer; John Stokes, Secretary; J. B. Morton, John Suttle, James Bussell, John Clark, and D. Beatty, Committeemen.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Ottawa *Citizen* says: "Statements have appeared in some of our contemporaries to the effect that the Government intend to call out the militia at an early day, and that a force would be sent to the frontier. We believe that all such statements are premature. The matter has not come before the Government, and no call will be made—unless in case of some unforeseen emergency—until after the meeting of Parliament."

MISSIONARY MEETING.—Last evening one of these anniversary meetings came off in the Episcopal Methodist Church. The house was packed with an appreciating audience. Hon. R. Read occupied the chair of the speaker. Rev. J. M. Simpson, of Cobourg; J. Wild, Dr. Holden, Rev. G. Jones, Presiding Elder. The choir, under Mr. E. Flint, performed some excellent pieces of music. The financial result was every way creditable, being far in advance of last year.

Dr. Otway's Lecture.

An intelligent and attentive audience occupied the Marble Hall last evening, to listen to Dr. Otway's lecture on Gold Mining and kindred topics. The interest of the company was well sustained throughout, and the speaker, who is evidently thoroughly conversant with his subject, was frequently interrupted by applause. He gave a glowing account of the riches of our back country, saying in effect, that our operations have hitherto been merely like scratching the surface of the earth here and there, or in comparison with what they must soon be, "like the sting of a mosquito compared with the trunk of an elephant;" but that when instead of forty or fifty feet, we get down to a depth of fifty or a hundred fathoms, we shall begin to find the really rich deposits. He glanced at the history of gold, from the garden of Eden to the present time, described the mode of treating the different rocks—auriferous and argenteous—and explained the position and direction generally taken by the different lodes. He drew a graphic picture of the misery brought upon many families, induced by government agencies to settle among the dreary looking rocks of Maloe, Elzevir, etc., barren in soil though rich in hidden mineral treasures, and contrasted it with the bright future that may come upon opening them. He spoke confidently of silver being abundantly distributed in this district, and of its being mined in large and paying quantities; and added that the ores of silver will be found vastly more profitable to work than those of gold. He announced that his next lecture would include personal reminiscences of travel in Egypt, Palestine, &c., to be followed by others on the subject commenced last evening, viz.: Mining and Metallurgy, in the course of which he proposed to introduce some interesting experiments. It should be added that the chair was ably filled by P. McManary, Esq., who introduced the lecturer in a few well-chosen remarks, and that a vote of thanks to the latter was proposed by James Brown, Esq., at the conclusion of the meeting, was warmly and unanimously adopted. The hall was generously granted for the occasion by the Good Templars of this place, in consideration of the charitable disposition to be made of the proceeds of the lecture.

—The Hamiltonians take the lead in sending relief to the destitute fishermen of Nova Scotia.

Agricultural Societies.

The Hon. John Cavling has introduced a Bill "for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts, and Manufactures," of which we propose to give a synopsis.

All societies are continued, except so far as they may be affected or altered by this Act.

It places the Bureau of Agriculture under the control and management of a Commissioner, who is also to be Commissioner of Public Works, said Commissioner to be, *ex officio*, a member of the council of the Agricultural Association. He is to collect and disseminate facts relating to Agriculture, and to submit a report to Parliament; to establish a museum illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Arts and Manufactures, and a library, which is to be free. All societies, however, are to answer questions asked by the Commissioner promptly, under a penalty of \$40. The Commissioner may appoint persons to inspect the accounts of Agricultural Societies, when all books, papers, and accounts must be submitted for inspection.

The members of the Agricultural Association shall be the Council of the Association, Presidents and Vice-Presidents of County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, Mechanics' Institutes, and all who pay \$1 annually. The Directors of the Association are to be composed of the above named persons, except the \$1 members, or such two persons as may be appointed by any of the above societies in place of the President and Vice-President.

The Council of the Association is to be composed of twelve persons, who are to serve gratuitously, and are to be appointed from the twelve districts into which Ontario is divided, each district to elect one.—Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, form one division. In addition to these twelve so elected, four of whom are to retire annually, the Commissioner, Professors of Agriculture in chartered colleges and universities, the Chief Superintendent of Education, the President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and the President of the Provincial Association of Mechanics' Institutes, are to be *ex-officio* members. This Council to have power to call meetings, to expend money, and to enter into contracts. This Council to elect a President, etc., from among themselves in February, 1889; to hold the annual fair; to procure and set in operation a model illustrative or experimental farm or farms in the Province, in connection with any public school; to take measures for the importation of stock, seeds, implements, etc.; and to promote, generally, agriculture in the Province. They may also establish a Veterinary school, and publish all reports that they may think would be of use to farmers. No sum exceeding \$40 to be expended without the assent of a majority of the members, or recommended by the Executive Committee.

A meeting is to be held during the Exhibition to appoint auditors. The Directors to appoint the place for each exhibition.

Mechanics' Institutes may receive an appropriation not to exceed \$300, provided an equal sum is raised by the members of the Institute. All Institutes to send an annual report to the Commissioner.

Horticultural Societies may be formed by not less than 25 persons in any city, town or township, and subscribing not less than \$40. A declaration to be made and sent to the Commissioner, when he will cause the Society to be gazetted. When gazetted the Society becomes incorporated, and has the general powers of other corporations. Annual reports to be prepared yearly.

An Ontario Fruit Growers' Association may be formed by not less than 25 persons, and, upon being gazetted, shall be a body corporate, with corporate powers.

County Societies may be organized in each electoral division of Ontario, as constituted before the passage of the Confederation Act, whenever 50 persons shall have subscribed and paid \$1 each. These Societies to have similar powers to those now in existence.

The first meeting to organize County Societies is to be called by the Warden in the first week in January in each year. Annual meetings to be held between the 15th and 21st day of January, when officers are to be elected. Vacancies in the office of Secretary or Treasurer to be filled by the Directors. Annual reports to be prepared. County Societies to receive reports from Township Societies and forward them, with such remarks as they may deem right, to the Commissioner. Officers to give all information asked from them by the Commissioner.

Township Societies may be formed in every township, or in two or more townships, by 50 persons, who shall subscribe not less than \$50 annually to the funds of the Society. Not more than one Society

to be formed in any township. Annual meeting to be held between the 7th and 14th days of January in each year, when officers are to be appointed. Reports to be sent to County Societies.

Exhibitions to be held where a majority of the directors may decide. Any two or more counties or townships may unite their officers or any portion thereof for the erection of suitable buildings in which to exhibit articles, or for annual or extra shows, plunging matches, or for any other purpose likely to promote the welfare of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts or Manufactures. No separate show shall be held in the township in which the county show is held, but the funds of said township society shall be merged into the county society, the members of said township society to have all the privileges of those of the county society.

Each county society to be entitled, upon making certain reports, to three times the amount certified by the treasurer to have been subscribed. No grant to be made unless \$100 shall have been subscribed and paid to the treasurer, and no society shall receive in any one year more than \$800. The city of Toronto to receive not more than \$600, and certain towns attached to townships for electoral purposes to be entitled to a sum not greater than \$400 per annum, provided in all cases a sum not less than one third of the Government grant shall have been subscribed by each society.

Not more than one half of the sum received by county societies, is to be divided among the township societies, and then in proportion to the number of members they may have.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in payment of public grants, to retain one tenth for the use of the Agricultural Association.

"Any Treasurer or other officer of any County or Township Society, who makes affidavit that a subscription, or any sum of money, has been paid to him for the Society, when it has not been so paid, or who returns any such subscription, shall forfeit and pay to Her Majesty the sum of Forty Dollars for every such offence, and shall be guilty of perjury, and be held liable to all the penalties with which the law invests that crime."

County or township societies, or municipal councils may purchase land and establish a school farm to instruct pupils in the science and practice of agriculture. Some general provisions follow giving power to municipalities to grant lands or money in aid of these societies, and "to appoint constables at fairs, etc. Penalties are imposed for destroying property, and power given to prevent all kinds of gambling, theatrical, circus or mountebank performances, exhibitions or shows, and to regulate huckstering, within 300 yards of the show grounds.

This act has yet to pass the second reading, and through committee, and therefore may be materially amended. If any of our readers have any suggestions to make they had better write to their representative as early as possible.

Ontario Legislation.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

The Legislature voted \$5,000 in aid of the suffragists in Nova Scotia. We are glad that even this sum has been voted, but it should have been double the amount.

Mr. Coyne introduced a Bill respecting Division Courts, and asked to have it referred to a special committee. Hon. John S. Macdonald objected, saying that the Ministry was responsible for the legislation of the House, and argued that it was unfair on the part of the friends, to spring important measures upon the House without consulting the government.

Mr. Coyne withdrew his Bill, and gave notice that he would move for a Committee to enquire into the working of the Division Court law.

The Land policy of the Government was then taken up and discussed until the House rose.

Ritualism.

A meeting of clergymen belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was lately held to consider the question of Ritualism, and a declaration was drawn up, in which the following language is used:

"The essential principle of these tendencies is an entire subversion of the Protestant and Evangelical character of our Reformed Church. It transforms the Ministry of the Gospel into a Priesthood; Baptism into a magic rite; the Lord's Supper into the Sacrifice of the Mass; evangelical liberty into bondage to manifold observances and ceremonies; the One Church of Christ, the blessed company of faithful people, into the body of those who recognize and conform to a sacerdotal system. These tendencies, already far advanced in England and this country, are materially aided by a subtle and nearly insensible sacerdotalism, which finds expression among us in an exclusive view of the Episcopal Church; in unsustained notions of the sacraments; in superstitious ideas of the power of the Ministry, and in a legal rather than evangelical view of the Christian life."

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The *Herald's* London special says: The causes which led to the arrest of Geo. F. Train are these: An Englishman named Geo. F. Train, a former passenger, informed the officers on the tug which boarded the "Socata" at Queenstown, that Train had said he came to Ireland for the purpose of organizing the Fenians and commencing a fight. Mr. Train was arrested upon this information. Geo. F. Train denied that he had given such information when he was in Court. Mr. Eastman, United States Consul at Queenstown, was exceedingly active in Mr. Train's behalf. Mr. Adams, United States Minister here, at once saw Lord Stanley, who, on his representations, ordered Train's release. Lord Stanley disavowed the statement on the part of the Government, and stated that the local authorities were solely responsible for it. Mr. Adams' prompt action secured Mr. Train's speedy release.

FLORENCE, Jan. 21.—According to a statement made by the Government, the measures taken to prevent and put a stop to the late invasion of the States of the Church by the Garibaldians, have added 18,000,000 lire to the expenditures during the past year. Prime Minister Membrini has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government; it was called forth by the speech of Gen. Isabella at the opening of the Cortes. Membrini informs the Spanish Government that Italy will not tolerate the intervention in her affairs of any foreign Power save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

LONDON, January 21, evening.—Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following despatch by Atlantic Cable to his friends in America: "I have just been released on the intervention of Mr. Adams. I have brought a suit against the British Government for £100,000 sterling damages." (Signed) GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

DUBLIN, January 21, evening.—Accounts received here of a threatened disturbance in Waterford County were greatly exaggerated. On Friday a number of men, under cover of the night, surrounded the Martello tower at Dungannon and made hostile demonstrations, but finding the place well garrisoned, the crowd retired without making any attack or doing any damage.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from South America, which says the communication of President Lopez, at Humata, is secure, and the attempt of the rebels to take that fortification by siege is hopeless. Cholera has broken out in Buenos Ayres. Specie payment has been suspended at Montevideo. These internal difficulties, the writer thinks, will prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay on the part of Brazil and Uruguay.

LONDON, January 22, 11:15 a. m.—Advices from China state that the market is dull. Tea exports to the last inst., 100,000,000 pounds. Consols 92½ to 93½ for money, 92½ for account. American securities steady; Ill C advanced ¼. Paris, January 22, 11:15 a. m.—Bourse dimer. Rentes at 74.

LIVERPOOL, January 22, 11:15 a. m.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. New York 73½ bid. Others unaltered.

GLASGOW, January 22.—The steamer "Tova," from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, January 22, 1:30 p. m.—Cotton steady and rather more doing; the mill will reach 12,000 bales; Uplands 75½ to 76½ on spot; 75½ to 76½ to arrive. Breadstuffs quiet. New York firm at 74.

LONDON, January 22, 1:30 p. m.—Consols 92½ for money and account. American securities dull; Bonds 7½ to 7½; Ill C 85½; others the same.

American Despatches.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz.

An expedition of 2,000 men was expected to leave Vera Cruz on the 15th, commanded by Alonzo, for Yucatan, where they were to unite with 1,000 loyal men, and march on the Imperialists. The Mexican government was waiting neither men nor money to subdue the rebellion. Boforte Diaz remained at Vera Cruz, engaged in reorganizing the government of the city and state, and was making efforts to purchase steamers for the Mexican navy. A project was on foot for building twenty-four frigates, to be furnished by each state in the republic. An alliance between Mexico and Beliza, was fairly concluded. An attempt at revolution at Morelia had been frustrated. The ministers of the Interior and the Treasury were still vacant. The Interoceanic Railway of Mexico was starting bad. Stages were stopped everywhere on the public roads, and passengers robbed. At San Luis Potosi, the soldiers were robbing the people. The bandits defeated the troops sent against them at Curremasa. The revolution at Acapulco was suppressed. A District of President Juarez was the principal cause of the disloyalty of the Yucatanese. The Captain-General of Cuba has determined to prevent the organizing or departure from Cuba, of any expeditions to Yucatan. The followers of Santa Anna are consequently much depressed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The *Herald's* Havana special says: Vague reports are circulating here that 30,000 muskets had been secretly shipped to Yucatan. A certain class of schemers here pretend that orders have been issued to the troops to hold themselves in readiness at two hours' notice. Santa Anna has scarcely \$10,000 at his command, and is vainly endeavoring to borrow.

The contraband trade along the Rio Grande had become insupportable to wealthy Texans. Confined failures were taking place, and many families were ruined. Kidnapping was increasing. A Buenos Aires was kidnapped and had to pay a ransom of \$38,000.

The port of Sisal was still blocked. The

contribution, without which it could not exist, and which, if it stood alone, would be in vain, it is not surprising that the tendency should be for many schools to increase rather than to diminish in numbers.

Second Tendency.—The second tendency which is developing itself in our grammar schools is a result of the first taken in connection with the statute, which requires that the semi-annual apportionment of the grammar school fund shall be made on the basis of the average attendance of pupils in the programme of studies prescribed according to law. It may be described as a tendency in union schools to the most rudimentary stages of English, to be drawn into the grammar school department. Pupils seeking admission to a grammar school which has not the common school pool united to it, will ordinarily be those who parents really desire them to pursue a grammar school course of study. But, where the schools are united, the case is very different. The parents of the children of all the pupils in the common school department, boys and girls alike, are, as soon as they have got the merest smattering of English grammar, driven like sheep into the grammar school, and put into Latin in order to swell the roll of grammar school pupils, and to entitle the school to a larger share of the grammar school fund. I may be told that grammar school masters and trustees have no power to compel children to leave the common school and enter the grammar school. This is true. But it is also true that, as a matter of fact, there are many schools in which things take place exactly as I have described. Every child in the common school department, boy or girl, who is supposed to have any chance of wriggling through the meshes of the Inspector's examining net, is transferred to the grammar school and enrolled as a classical pupil. I take it for granted that the parents do not object. The children themselves, of course, obey orders.

This feature of the union school system—the tendency, namely, for all the pupils, male or female, except those who are in the merest elements of English, to be sucked into the vortex of the grammar school department—is of so grave a character, that I think it right to give an example, for the purpose of enabling you more thoroughly to realize the form which our educational institutions are assuming. I visited the Grammar School at St. Mary's about the end of September, 1896. After I had examined for entrance those pupils whose names were on the Grammar School roll, but who had not been previously passed by the Inspector, I was informed that an additional class, containing the most advanced pupils in the Common School, to the number of about 30, was prepared for entering the Grammar School. I proceeded to examine them as the law requires. They were asked to parse the sentence: "I always do my work well." The following are specimens of their answers: First boy—"I" third person singular, nominative to "always." "Always," a noun. On second trial: "always," an adjective. And so on. Second girl—"I" first person singular, nominative to "always." "Always," a regular transitive verb. And so on. These two young gentlemen were not a whit worse than their companions; and the result was, that I was obliged to reject the entire class. Now, I find to my fault with the teaching in the Common School department of the St. Mary's Union School. If I am not mistaken, the teacher who was at the head of that department at the time of my visit, holds a first-class certificate from the Normal School; and, as far as I can judge from the slight impression which I had with him, I think it likely that he is really a superior teacher. He had not been long at St. Mary's, when my visit was paid to the school. I am blaming nobody. I am only anxious to assist you to realize the fact, that, under the influence of the causes which have been described above, the common school department, in a large number of the union schools, is reduced to a low condition; and all the pupils who are far enough advanced to be able to parse any easy English sentence, being, automatically drawn into the grammar school. I give St. Mary's as an illustration of this.

3.—Third Tendency.—The third great tendency which is developing itself in our grammar schools has been partly indicated already, and is seen in the influx of girls into the grammar schools, connected with the circumstance that a large and increasing proportion of such pupils are sent to the course of study. It is in the Union schools chiefly that girls abound; the drafting process so extensively practised in these schools being, in the most part, applied without distinction of sex. While I do not for a moment question the sincerity of those masters—some of them men of high character and generally sound judgment—who contend that the course of study is desirable for girls as well as for boys, it would be mere affectation for any one to profess to doubt, that the new-born rage for Latin, among the female pupils of our grammar schools, is entirely associated with the regulation of the Council of Public Instruction, which provides that those girls who study French and the English subjects in the common school programme for boys, without Latin, shall not be taken into account in the apportionment of the Grammar School Fund. The following table, compiled in the Education office, from the semi-annual reports of the Grammar School masters and trustees, shows the daily average attendance, for 1896, of boys and girls, respectively, in classes, for twenty schools, in all of which, except four, it will be observed, that the average attendance of girls studying Latin is in excess of that of boys. The only schools in the list which are not union schools are Kempville and Stirling:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Bath.....	14	10
Beamsville.....	63	8
Cayuga.....	44	6
Farmersville.....	73	9
Gananoque.....	18	16
Metcalfe.....	9	31
Morrisburg.....	84	112
Mount Pleasant.....	8	10
Newcastle.....	8	7
Norwood.....	24	23
Delaware.....	19	36
Port Rowan.....	5	8
Stirling.....	8	54
Strathroy.....	84	6
Uxbridge.....	23	37
Whitby.....	11	7
Kempville.....	64	7

4. Summary.—In the sketch given above, of the tendencies which are moulding the form of our Grammar Schools, I have avoided, as far as possible, expressing an opinion on particular points. It seems to me important to keep facts, which are indisputable, apart from inferences which may be drawn therefrom. As, therefore, has been, what has been said thus far, to lay before you a simple historical statement, which may serve as a basis for discussion, I shall be expected now to bring forward the principal reasons which lead me to regret the tendencies that have been shown to exist as very unfortunate. This I shall do; only first let me give a brief summary of the facts which have to be considered. The number of the Union Schools is increasing, and is likely to increase. In many of the schools of this class, all the Common School pupils, boys and girls alike, who have obtained a smattering of English Grammar, are systematically drafted into the Grammar School. The consequence is that, in localities where such a system is followed, there is no more Common School education (observe, I say more Common School education) given to any pupils, boys or girls, who are not of the merest elementary description; and, not only have the Grammar Schools thus become, to a great extent, girls' schools as well as boys' schools, but—what is especially noteworthy—the girls admitted to these schools are, in the majority of instances, put into Latin as a matter of course; in other words, the study of Latin is made practically a condition of their admission into the Grammar School.

5.—DEGRADATION OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE POSSIBILITY OF OBTAINING A GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION MADE VIRTUALLY CONDITIONAL ON THE STUDY OF LATIN.

1. Will any man say that this state of things is satisfactory—a state of things in which the common schools are degraded, by being superseded from the exercise of their higher functions? Unless he misunderstands the object of the common school law, the common schools are designed to furnish a good English and general education to those desiring it. But how can this end be accomplished, where the common schools are subject to arrangements, under which the highest stage of advancement ever reached by the pupils is to be able to parse an easy English sentence? I have pointed out that in many of the union schools, the machinery of the union is managed in such a way as systematically to empty the common schools of all moderately advanced pupils, male and female, and therefore to leave only very elementary work to be done by the common schools. It is the English and the flourishing place, like St. Mary's, the highest class of boys in the common school department of the union school, were, in September last, utterly unable to parse the sentence, "I always do my work well," it may be imagined what the state of things is in other schools. Is this an example of the good English and general education which the Legislature desired, through the means of the common school system, to place within the reach of all the children of the Province?

2. It may perhaps be said that though, in cases like that referred to, nothing but the most meagre English education is furnished in the common school department of our Union Schools, the defect is remedied by the instruction given in the grammar school department, into which the pupils are drafted from the common school. Mark, if you please, what this involves. All the boys entering the grammar school, with an exception so slight as not to be worthy of consideration, must study Latin. As a matter of fact, in the majority of the Union Schools the study of Latin in the grammar school department, though not legally, is yet virtually made imperative on the girls also. If not literally required to take Latin, they are put into it, and they accept the arrangement. Only "moral suasion," as an excellent teacher explained to me, "not that without some element of humour—is employed to induce them to take Latin," that being sufficient. The plea, therefore, that the degradation of the common school department, in many of the Union Schools, is counterbalanced or relieved by the facilities afforded to the grammar school department, amounts to this, that the possibility of a decent English education is made to depend on the Canadian children may properly be made conditional on their studying or professing to study Latin. Such an idea, when nakedly put, must be felt to be monstrous.

3. There are two separate questions which the common schools may be regarded. They may be considered either as having a complete and independent work of their own to perform, namely, to impart a good English education to those desiring it, or as stepping stones to something further—namely, to institutions designed to prepare pupils for the grammar schools.

It will not be denied, I suppose, that the first of these two questions is undoubtedly the most important of the two. Yet, in Union Schools of the kind which I am criticising, this, the chief and proper business of the common school, has wholly ceased to be

performed, in so far as the upper parts of what may be called a fair common school programme are concerned. I look upon this as an excessive evil. I have such a sense of the importance of maintaining a high standard of education in the Common Schools, that, rather than see them degraded—rather than see the goal beyond which their most advanced pupils are not to pass, fixed at the point where an easy English sentence can be parsed—I would be willing that all the Grammar Schools in the country should perish. I protest against making the Common Schools, in all above the most primary classes, mere hot beds to force forward seedlings for the classical field.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West, 7.00 A. M.	Evening Express going East, 8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West, 10.35 A. M.	Merchants' Express Freight going West, No passengers allowed on this train, 6.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East, 12.00 P. M.	Night Express going East, 12.00 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 11.10 P. M.	Merchants' Express Freight going East, No passengers allowed by this train, 9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time	



Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

PROVINCIAL ARBITRATOR.—The Montreal Gazette says: "It is rumored in well-informed circles that the Hon. Charles Dewey Day has been appointed Arbitrator for the Province of Quebec, in the proposed division of the domain and assets of the late Province of Canada, between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. It is also rumored that the vacant Judgeship in this Province will be conferred upon a Senator."

IMPORTS.—The value of the imports at the Port of Montreal, for the year 1897, amounted to the sum of \$23,578,118, and in 1896, to the sum of \$23,793,321, showing a decrease last year of \$213,203. In the course of the year, however, the falling off was nearly a million dollars. There is cause for congratulation in this, as there is good reason for the belief that the difference has been replaced by goods of native manufacture, the money laid out on them, therefore, remaining in the country and furnishing profitable employment to men and capital."

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—We commence to-day the publication of the report of the Rev. Geo. P. Young, upon the state of the Grammar Schools in Ontario, and upon points intimately connected with the management of these schools, for which we ask an attentive perusal by those who are advocating amalgamation between the Grammar and Common Schools. The reasons given in the resolution passed by the Joint Board in this town by the Grammar and Common Schools should not remain unmentioned, are substantially the same as those adduced by the Inspector of Grammar Schools. He has forcibly pointed out the objects of the Common Schools and the work they should do. This report is exceedingly opportune, and will, we trust, induce people generally to give this subject more thought and attention than heretofore.

Arrest of Train.

The arrest of this wide-mouthed spraddle orator in Ireland has given a portion of the American press cause to let off a little extra bile against England, and say a good deal about reprisals. Do these expounders of the rights of American citizens abroad, remember the manner in which British subjects were seized by the American authorities during their rebellion, and kept confined in prison for months, merely on suspicion, and then discharged without even a preliminary investigation as to the causes which led to their detention, and for which no redress was given? Have they forgotten that spies and pimps in the pay of the American Government were constantly prowling about this country, eavesdropping, and if a man expressed even sympathy with the South, he was dogged until he set foot on American soil, where he was watched, until upon some miserable pretence, he was seized and imprisoned in some of the military bastilles, and left there in many cases without the comforts of life? Did the British Government come to their rescue and talk about indemnity? No; they allowed the Americans themselves, in their troubles and tribulations, to be the best judges as to what was necessary for their country's safety. But if the arrest of this notorious goliath and buffoon is to be a cause for indemnification, let it be met with demands from British subjects who suffered in their dungeons, and who never had even the shadow of a trial. If Great Britain is true to herself, she will not allow Brother Jonathan to pull the wool over her eyes in this instance.

—Diphtheria prevails in Guizhou.
—The taxable value of property in New York for 1896 is \$801,497,660, an increase over 1895 of \$75,773,799.
—The Mayor of Three Rivers, who has been to England to the \$400,000 Grand Trunk bonds held by the Corporation of Three Rivers, has sold them for \$3,765.
—Father Chiniquy is lecturing at Woodstock.
—Sarah Minley, a widow, perished by fire near St. Mary's on Wednesday.
—In Milwaukee 547,000 barrels of flour were manufactured by thirteen different mills during the year.
—The Catholic population of the Diocese of Philadelphia numbers 975,000, and the priests 301.
—Col. Michael Bailey died in Buffalo on the 17th inst., from the effect of wounds received at Fort Erie, while directing the Fenian invasion. He also led in the storming of Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

When the delicate tissue of the lungs once becomes diseased, the progress of it is scarcely swift or more fatal than it is if the disease is permitted to go unchecked. When cough, pain in the lungs, or oppression first sets in, resort to Allen's Lung Balm, which will surely cure you.

Ontario Legislature.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

A large number of petitions on various subjects having been presented, Mr. Cumberland introduced a Bill to authorize and regulate the use of traction engines on highways.

A discussion arose upon a motion of Mr. Currie in reference to the Jury Law, the object being to dispense with the second selection by the County officials, which made it necessary for the Deputy Sheriff to travel all through the County at an expense of 8 cents a mile. It was argued that this, being an important question, should be dealt with by the Government. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

In answer to a question by Mr. Cumberland, the Attorney General said it was the intention of the Government to introduce Municipal Government into the District of Algoma.

Mr. Trow asked the Ministry in what proportion the Government intended to aid municipalities in the erection of gaols, or even in repairing gaols. In the county he represented (Perth) the gaol had been condemned by the Prison Inspectors, and its want of security had been brought before the Government by the presentments of Grand Jurors and by the County Judges. The County Council had come to the conclusion that, unless they were aided to a certain extent, they were scarcely in a position to build a new gaol. They had recently purchased an industrial farm, and had a large county debt of some \$300,000. If it was absolutely necessary that the gaol should be constructed, they wanted to know what aid was to be expected.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald said the matter had not been fully considered by the Government. It was intended to take up the whole question and it would form one of the subjects for consideration. There was a prevailing idea that every county should support its own share of the administration of justice and erect its own gaol. The Government had introduced a Bill to repeal the Act as to Prison Inspectors, and hoped to make regulations as to securing prisoners, which would be better than the present system of Inspectors going round, which was very expensive, and had not proved acceptable to those who were called upon to pay the taxes.

Mr. McKellar moved for all orders in council, rules, and regulations, passed or made, since the 1st of January, 1898, touching the management and sale of Agricultural and Mineral lands of Ontario, which was granted.

Mr. Blake's Bill having reference to fraudulent conveyances, was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

A Bill referring to Division Courts, was read and sent to a select committee.

Mr. Oliver in moving the second reading of his Bill to protect butter and cheese manufacturers, said that a very important interest was treated of by this measure. The cheese had now attained to such magnitude as to nearly equal the lumber trade in the country, and the Bill which he had introduced was designed, not merely to protect cheese manufacturers, but the general public. Their Canadian cheese was now exported to Europe, and placed there side by side with the English and the American manufacture. It became, therefore, of the utmost consequence that this manufacture should be improved, and hence the introduction of the present measure. To show the extent to which the cheese manufacture had increased in this Province, he would state that it had been estimated that there were 180 cheese factories in Ontario; of these, 52 were in the county of Oxford; 15 in Middlesex; about 100 in the county of Halton, while in the other counties the number of factories ranged from five to fifteen. In these factories an aggregate amount of about 12,000,000 pounds of cheese had been made, reaching to the country by export about \$1,200,000. In conclusion, he moved that the Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Graham, in supporting the reference to committee, spoke of the importance of this new and increasing branch of manufacture, and showed the necessity for the protection sought to be thrown around it by the Bill. In the case of a factory making 24,000 pound of cheese per day, for instance, some 87 patrons would be connected with such a factory, and one farmer sending there had milk to the value of a couple of dollars, might spoil or greatly lessen the value of cheese worth \$240. The Bill now before the house was, he thought, one calculated to give general satisfaction.

After some further conversational discussion as to some of the details of the Bill, it was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Wood, Cameron, Graham (Hastings), Barber, Pardee, and the speaker. The House adjourned at ten minutes past six.

—Father Chiniquy is lecturing at Woodstock.
—Sarah Minley, a widow, perished by fire near St. Mary's on Wednesday.

—In Milwaukee 547,000 barrels of flour were manufactured by thirteen different mills during the year.

—The Catholic population of the Diocese of Philadelphia numbers 975,000, and the priests 301.
—Col. Michael Bailey died in Buffalo on the 17th inst., from the effect of wounds received at Fort Erie, while directing the Fenian invasion. He also led in the storming of Fort Wagner, South Carolina.

When the delicate tissue of the lungs once becomes diseased, the progress of it is scarcely swift or more fatal than it is if the disease is permitted to go unchecked. When cough, pain in the lungs, or oppression first sets in, resort to Allen's Lung Balm, which will surely cure you.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The United States fleet, under Admiral Farragut, will remain at Toulon for the winter.

FLORENCE, Jan. 23.—The Bill imposing a tax on incomes in certain cases has been adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is reported on good authority that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet, on the subject of the foreign and domestic affairs of France. The appearance of this book has been looked forward to with great interest, and there is consequently much disappointment.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—A bill for furnishing improved breech-loading arms to the army has passed, and is now law.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—At a ministerial dinner at Bristol, last evening, Lord Stanley made a very significant speech. Referring to Ireland he said, that that island had never been in a more prosperous condition, nor had she been ever more disaffected. The latter he attributed mainly to the designs of American soldiers. He thought the proposed church reforms ought to go over to the next parliament, and as to land reforms in Ireland they were out of the question.

Duffy, the Fenian, who was arrested in Dublin and sent to Millbank, died to-day.

The tone of the French press, as well as that of Prussia, is ominously peaceful.

The Chinese government has taken some military steps on the Russian frontier, which the latter government regards as warlike and offensive. A protest is to be sent forward.

Second Despatch.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note to the diplomatic representatives of Spain at Florence, in answer to the despatches from Prime Minister Menabrea. The Spanish Ambassador is instructed to inform the Italian government that Spain is determined to maintain the integrity of the temporal power of the head of the church at Rome, but in no other respect will she interfere in affairs of the Italian peninsula.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Ambassadors of Austria and Italy to-day had an audience with the King of Prussia, and presented their credentials as representatives of their respective countries, to the confederation of the North German States.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23.—The Rigsdag to-day met in secret session. The subject under consideration was the sale of the Danish Islands in the West Indies to the United States. It is generally understood that the treaty of transfer was approved.

LONDON, Jan. 23, etc.—Charles Kean, the tragedian, died to-day, aged 57 years.

LONDON, January 24, 11.15 a.m.—Consols 92½ to 93½ for money; 92½ for account; Bonds 73½; 3½ C 85½; Erie 45½.

PARIS, January 24, 11.15 a.m.—Bourse heavy; Renten tend downward. The bullion in the Bank has increased 27,000,000 francs since last week.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24, 11.15 a.m.—The steamer "City of Washington" and "Denmark," both from New York, have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, January 24, 11.15 a.m.—Cotton open; stock; quotations unchanged; sales 15,000 bales to-day; sales of the week 10,000 bales; put in order 400,000 bales, of which 117,000 are American; shipments from Bombay up to the 14th since last report, 30,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, January 23.—A fire occurred this evening on Reade Street. Loss \$30,000.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—John Sweeney, mate of the steamer "Armado," killed W. H. Graves, a passenger from Lancaster, Pa., by stabbing him, and then threw his body into the river. The deed was unprovoked, and was done while Sweeney was under the influence of liquor.

PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—The barque "Ella and Anna," which sailed for Savannah yesterday, put back to-day, after a severe mutiny and affray having occurred on board. The captain was stabbed three times in the chest. Two sailors were wounded by pistol shots. The mutineers were subdued and brought into port in irons.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Secretary of State is advised of the execution of a treaty between the United States and the Republic of Colombia for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The Tribune's Washington special pronounces untrue the statements relative to an alleged argument between the President and General Grant, and challenges any member of the Cabinet, over his own signature, to pronounce them true.

Prominent members of Congress are of opinion that Allen's bill will be fully restored as a State in the Union before the middle of February. Louisiana is expected to be the second State ready for restoration.

—The Halifax Chronicle says that it is "much limited by no threat, unassailed by no bribe," and tell truth in one respect at least.

NOTHING GOOD DIES.—There is nothing, no nothing that is innocent or good, that dies is forgotten. Let us hold to that faith, or none. An infant, a prattling child dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those that loved it, and will play its part, through them, in the redeeming actions of the dead, though its body be burnt to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea. There is not an angel added to the host of Heaven, but does its blessed work on earth in those that love it here. Forgotten! Oh, of the good deeds of human creations could be traced to their source, how beautiful would even death appear; for how much charity, merely and purified affection, would be seen to have their growth in dusty graves!—*Dickens*

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 24.
Commercial Bills buying at..... 98
" selling at..... 99
Greenbacks, buying at..... 70
" selling at..... 71
Bank of Upper Canada Bills..... 61
Silver, buying at..... 44
" selling at..... 4 to 4 1/2
Gold opened at 140; closed at 140 1/2.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,
Belleville, Jan. 23, 1887.

FALL WHEAT—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
SPRING WHEAT—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
BARLEY—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
RYE—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
OATS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
FEED—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
PORK—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
BUTTER—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
EGGS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
CHICKENS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
DRESSED MEAT—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
CORN—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
HAY—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
CATTLE—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
HORSES—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
SHEEP—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
PIGS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
DUCKS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
GOOSE—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
TURKEYS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
BIRDS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
FISH—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
VEGETABLES—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
FRUIT—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
FLOWERS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
WOOD—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
STONE—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
BRICKS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
LIME—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
SAND—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
GRAVEL—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
CEMENT—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
GLASS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
PAINTS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
OILS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
FATS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
RESINS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
SPICES—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
DRUGS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.
MISCELLANEOUS—\$1.50 to \$1.60.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

New York, January 24.
Cotton firm at 17 1/2 to 17 3/4 for middling uplands.
Flour a shade firmer; receipts 4,300 bbls; sales 6,700 bbls at \$3.50 to \$3.60 for superior state and western; \$3.50 to \$3.60 for common to choice extra state; \$3.50 to \$3.60 for common to choice extra western; \$3.50 to \$3.60 for common to choice round hooped Oats.
Rye flour in favor of buyers; sales at \$7.50 to \$8.25.
Wheat quiet and very firm; receipts small; sales 6,300 bushels at \$3.10 to \$3.15 for white Genesee; \$3.10 to \$3.15 for choice white Michigan; \$3.10 to \$3.15 for red Pennsylvania; \$3.10 to \$3.15 for white California.
Rye quiet.
Corn dull; receipts 5,001 bushels; sales 3,300 bushels at \$1.30 to \$1.32 for white western; \$1.30 to \$1.32 for red ditto; \$1.30 to \$1.32 for white ditto.
Barley dull.
Oats heavy; receipts 2,000 bushels; sales 21,000 bushels at 86 for western in store.
Fork firmer at \$3.50 to \$3.60 for old mess; \$2.10 to \$2.20 for new mess.
Lard firm and quiet at 13c to 13 1/2c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Jan. 24.
Stocks active.
Sterling Exchange, 60 days, 109 1/2.
Gold 140 1/2.
At second board stocks were weaker.
Gold closed 140 1/2.
The Fed's financial article says the loan market is unchanged. Stocks stronger. Governments fairly active. R.R. shares feverish and advancing. Exchange firm.

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
IMPORTS.—3 cars merchandise.
EXPORTS.—1 car merchandise.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every family to keep at hand.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It sells everywhere, and gives satisfaction. Read the following extracts from letters:

I. P. HOWE, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes, April 4, 1886: "Allen's Lung Balsam has performed some remarkable cures about here. I recommend it with confidence in all cases of the Throat and Lungs."

STRENGTHENING, Druggist, writes from Carrollton, January 27, 1886: "Send me six dozen Allen's Lung Balsam. We are entirely out of it. It gives more general satisfaction than any other medicine we sell."

Sold by all Family Medicine Dealers.

For Perry Davis & Son, Agents for the Dominion of Canada. 47-49 2-13-4w

R. R. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Are the only Purgative, Alterative, and Cathartic Medicine that secure a safe and permanent cure for mercury or cholera. They cure with astonishing rapidity Liver Complaints, Kidney Disease, Irritation of the Bladder, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Jaundice, Dropsy, Constipation, Ladies' Complaints, and all diseases indicating the necessity of a purgative medicine.

AGED PEOPLE.

Subject to Constipation, or paralysis of the bowels, are quickly cured by these Pills.

A gentleman, aged 80 years, who had not enjoyed a natural discharge from the bowels for many years, and was always compelled to resort to enemas, was relieved by one dose; and by taking a pill each night, or once a month, was restored to sound health and regularity.

These Pills purify the blood, remove all obstructions from the bowels, liver, skin, spleen, bladder, &c., and purge out all corrupt and acrimonious humors. A few days' use of these pills will make the skin smooth, clear, pure and healthy. They increase the appetite and feed.

Dose.—For Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and promoting Digestion, take one Pill at Night. For Obstructions, take one Pill at Night, and one every 24 hours.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists. Always ask for Dr. Radway's Pills.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1887.—R. R. RADWAY, by Druggists.

49-2w

Ticket Office for Great Western Railway, opposite the Market, Front St. Tickets issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, Fort Riley, Kansas, Cheyenne, Decatur, Denver Colorado, and all points West. Fare received either in Greenbacks or current funds.

217-1y R. F. DAVY, AGENT.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special Telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.

From Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24, 1887.

P. M.

Flour—Superior Extra..... 8 25

Extra..... 7 90

Fancy..... 7 05

Welland Canal Superior..... 7 35

Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat..... 7 35

" " 1 Western Wheat..... 7 35

" " 2..... 7 10

Bag Flour..... 3 00

Wheat—Canada Fall..... 0 00

Spring..... 0 00

Wheat..... 0 00

OATS—Per 32 lbs..... 0 45

Barley—Per 48 lbs..... 0 35

BUTTER—Dairy..... 0 15

Store Packaged..... 0 15

ASHEA—Potatoes..... 2 30

Pearls..... 5 80

Pork—Mess..... 10 00

Prime Mess..... 15 00

Prime..... 12 00

Dressed Hogs..... 5 75

Pork..... 0 85

Flour market still stagnant; prices nominal.

unchanged. Pork quiet but steady. Hogs in

excessive supply and pressed at a small

decline. Butter neglected. Ashes neglected.

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Flour market still stagnant; prices nominal.

NEW MUSIC

AT

F. VANNORMAN'S.

La Crosse Galop and Quadrille!

and a lot of

CHOICE NEW PIECES.

Belleville, Jan. 15, 1887.

GRAHAM FLOUR,

OATMEAL, SPLIT PEAS,

BEANS, &c.

—ALSO—

WHITEFISH AND HERRINGS

IN BARRELS & HALF BARRELS.

At the "Corner Store,"

Front and Bridge Streets.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

January 15, 1888. 7-1y.w49-2t

The X-Mas No. of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

IS NOW READY.

ALSO,

BOUND NUMBERS OF

British Workman,

Band of Hope Review,

Children's Friend,

Infant's Magazine,

Good Words,

Sunday Magazine,

LEISURE HOUR, SUNDAY

AT HOME, &c., &c.,

AT

J. C. OVERELL'S,

OPPOSITE THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE,

FRONT STREET,

BELLEVILLE.

January 4, 1888. 209

1868. 1868.

RELYEA,

DENTIST.

MR. RELYEA at the close of 1887, desires

to express his thanks to all who have

assisted him for the last twenty years.

Gratified for the confidence placed in his

professional ability for so long a period, it is his

intention to avail himself of every modern

improvement to please and benefit his patrons.

Owing to the gradual increase in business,

and the demand on his constant personal

services at the operating chair, he has found

it necessary to engage a thoroughly com-

petent mechanical dentist, who will now have

the exclusive charge of that department.

A great reduction in the price of artificial

teeth has taken place recently by the

introduction of the rubber base, and thus the

means of obtaining this very necessary addition

to a pleasing personal appearance has

come within the means of all.

Mr. Relyea takes pleasure in assuring those

who through fear of pain, have been deterred;

that by means of the Nitrous Oxide Gas, he

is daily extracting without pain; and if

desirable, inserting new teeth the same day.

Testimonials to the safety, as well as the

pleasing effects of this gas, are given below

from the leading medical gentlemen of the

Town.

TESTIMONIALS.

We the undersigned medical practitioners

of this Town, from our knowledge of the

chemical properties of the Nitrous Oxide Gas,

give it as our opinion that it is a perfectly

safe Anesthetic, and do not hesitate to recom-

mend our patients to avail themselves of its

benefits in the extracting of teeth.

He has also a lotion for strengthening the

gums and purifying the breath, and a cure

for ague in the face, and tooth ache caused by

cold.

An assortment of excellent tooth brushes,

&c.,—indeed, every article required in the

profession.

Belleville, Dec. 30, 1887. 205-1m 46f

MILLINERY

And Dress Making.

MISS FRITH,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the pub-

lic that she has just returned from

New York with the largest and most select

STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Belleville, and to which she

invites inspection.

Her stock consists in part of Bonnets,

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Velvet

Trimnings, Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, Laces,

Lace Handkerchiefs, the latest style of

French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Woolen Scarfs,

Woolen Goods, Gloves, Dress Capes, &c.

Felt and Straw made up in the

latest styles.

Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, &c., made

up in the most fashionable manner, and at

the shortest notice.

Belleville, Nov. 20, 1887. 173-1f 40f

GRAND

Belleville

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

VOL. I. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1868. No. 227.

Montreal Business Directory.

do B. MACDONALD & Co.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.
Braces, Buttons, Cuffs, Collars and Sets, Corsets, Elastic Goods, Felt Hats, Gaiters, Gloves and Hosiery, Hair and Cuffs, Hats and Caps, Hosiery and Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Shawls, Silks, Socks, Stockings, Ties, Trunks, Umbrellas, Valises, &c., &c.

HOOP SKIRTS—our own Manufacture, 125-6m.

IVES & ALLEN,
Hardware Manufacturers,
MONTREAL.

KILN PLATES
AND
CASTINGS FOR BREWERIES.

Any parties about putting up new kilns for
NALT OR OATMEAL
will do well to correspond with the above.

BURROWS & Co.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Brandy, Wine, Spirits, Tobacco, &c., &c.
418 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

PEAVEY & MAROH,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Teas, Coffees, Choice Groceries,
Provisions,
And everything usually sold in a first class Grocery.
No. 344 Notre Dame Street, a few doors West St.
Famous Xanthi Street, Montreal.

HUNTER, DUFFY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
20 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
H. HOGAN, Proprietor,
Grand St. James Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.,
Export, Grain, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Ashes,
Leather, &c., &c.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Kirkwood, Livingston & More, Collins
Wharf, Montreal.

PREMISES—Large, cool, dry and central, with
every facility for handling provisions to advantage.
Advances—Cash advances made, and drafts
authorized against shipments to the above line,
for sale here or consigned to our friends in Great
Britain or the Lower Provinces. 350-4m-Wm

W. A. LITTLE,
LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,
228 North Duke St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

M. J. L. LITTLE, CARD, BOOK, AND
MAPS, Plans, Circulars, Notes, Drafts,
Bills of Exchange, Diplomas, Ornamental Business
Specifications, Maps, &c., executed at the shortest
notice, consistent with good work, on the most
reasonable terms. 271-6m

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS, &c., &c., &c.,
25 Hospital St., - - - MONTREAL.

ON AS GOOD TERMS
as any house in the City, and solicit the
patronage of their old friends and the Trade
generally.

J. C. FRANCK & Co.,
July 27, 1867. 74d.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL, - - - \$10,000,000.
FIRE AND LIFE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The principles on which this Company is
founded contain all the elements required to
develop the benefits of Life Assurance, and
afford every facility to intending assured.
One of the advantages secured by those who
insure their lives with this Company is that the
outside expenditure for Management is
absolutely restricted by the Board of Directors
to Ten per Cent of the Net Life
Income. This most important restriction
shows that the interests of participating policy
holders are closely watched and carefully
attended to by the Company. Attention is
especially called to this point, as the proportion
of profits shared by the Management
Must Largely Influence Profits
and Bonuses.

The next division of profits takes place in
1868, and all those who wish to participate in
the profits should insure on or before
B. BOWELL,
Intelligence Office, Agent,
May, 1867. 4d-6m.

Montreal Business Directory.

Frothingham & Workman,
IMPORTERS, Manufacturers, and Wholesale
Dealers in Iron, Steel, Tin and General Hard-
ware.

Warehouse and Offices 395 to 399, St. Paul St.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Mining Tools,
and have constantly on hand a large Stock of
Powder, Patent Safety Fuse, Drill Steel, &c., &c.
May 1st. 1d-6m

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,
Consulting and Analytical Chemist,
630 LaSalle Street, Montreal.

H. GRANT,
Watch and Clock Maker,
303 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

A. A. BOOKER,
Auctioneer & General Commission Merchant.
Office and Sale Room, 610 1/2 New Buildings, Notre
Dame Street, Montreal.

TEA AND GENERAL BROKER.
OFFICE: Corner of St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas
Streets, Montreal. (See advertisement for full
particulars.) 31-15m

DAVE, CLARKE & CLAYTON,
WINE, SPIRIT
And Commission Merchants,
49 St. Peter Street, opposite St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL. 1d-6m

J. V. MORGAN,
Commission Merchant.
Importer to order of all kinds of English and French
Goods. 1d-6m

JOSEPH KIRKUP,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
and Dealer in all kinds of Brushes.
No. 329 St. Paul Street, Montreal. 25-6m

Place D'Armes Drug Store,
Opposite French Cathedral, Montreal.
This attention of Tourists visiting the City is requested
that they will call on this establishment for all
kinds of variety and excellence cannot be surpassed.
E. MUIR,
Chemist and Druggist,
Place D'Armes, Montreal. 25-6m

Established 1861.
JOHN F. MCGAIG,
Shipping and General Agent,
Office—Corner St. Francis Xavier and Hospital,
St. Common Street, Canal Wharf, MONTREAL.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & Co.,
100 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.
HAVE FOR SALE—
Boiler Tanks, Drain Pipes, Roman Cement,
Water Pipes, Portland Cement, Paving Tiles,
Fire Bricks, Gas Pipes, Chimney Tops, &c.

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
MONTREAL.
Liberal advances made on consignments to our
self, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain
and the Lower Provinces. 27d-6m

A. ROBERTSON & Co.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery,
Gloves, Hosiery, Small Wares, Cloths, Canadian
Woolens, Fannies and Blankets, Linens, Goggles,
Prints, Stuffs, Dress Goods, Muslins.

475 St. Paul Street & 399 Commercial Street,
Montreal.

Important to Miners and
MINING MEN.
JOHN'S Patent Water-Proof Safety Fuse
for Wet Grounds and SUBMINE
BLASTING, is much cheaper than any other,
and pronounced by Mining men much better
than any imported.

Testimonials received from men well
known in the mining and quarrying business
of Canada and the United States; from
Messrs. Morrill & Colly, Bennett, Wiswell,
Macfarlane, Adams, Watson, Griffin, Wearn,
and others.

All orders promptly attended to.
Address JOHN'S & Co.,
150-5m, Sherbrooke, Q.

TERRAPIN RESTAURANT
CHARLES PAPINEAU,
BEGS to inform the public that he has
opened the TERRAPIN RESTAURANT
in Coleman's Building, next door to Dr. Cole-
man's Drug Store, and has fitted it up in
first class style, with every convenience. He
will keep constantly on hand the best Ale
and Porter, and the purest Brands of Liquors.
Fresh Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.,
Belleville, Oct. 10, 1867. 142-4f

CONCER BROS.

FEELING thankful for the very liberal
patronage given them for the past year,
beg to remind their customers and the public
that having thoroughly
REFITTED THEIR STORE!
are now opening a well-assorted stock of
FRESH TEAS, SUGARS, SPICES,
CURRANTS, RAISINS, FIGS, &c.,
Special attention is called to their fine as
sortment of
Jams, Jellies, Canned and Bottled FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, &c.

R. D. CONGER. J. A. CONGER.
Nov. 13th, 1867. 1d-6m

MONTREAL
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Under Contract with the Government of Canada for
the Conveyance of Passengers and Mails,
Canadian & United States Mails.
1867—SHIPMENT ARRANGEMENTS—1867.

Passengers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool.
Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's MAIL LINE is composed of the
underrated First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built,
Double-Engine Steamships, as follows:
AUSTRIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. AYTON.
NESTORIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. L. DUFFIN, R.N.R.
MORAVIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. WILSON.
PERUVIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. BALLANTINE.
HIBERNIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. BROWN.
NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. ALLEN.
NORTH-AMERICAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. KIRK.
BELGIAN, 2700 Tons. Capt. GARDNER.
DANUBIUS, 2700 Tons. Capt. WATTS.

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and
from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, calling at Loch
Foye to receive on board and Mail and Passen-
gers to and from Ireland and Scotland.)

The Steamers of the MAIL LINE are intended to be
despatched from PORTLAND as under, viz—
NESTORIAN, Saturday, 20th Jan.
AUSTRIAN, Saturday, 1st Feb.
MORAVIAN, Saturday, 8th Feb.
PERUVIAN, Saturday, 15th Feb.
HIBERNIAN, Saturday, 22nd Feb.
NOVA-SCOTIAN, Saturday, 29th Feb.
NORTH-AMERICAN, Saturday, 6th March.
BELGIAN, Saturday, 13th March.
DANUBIUS, Saturday, 20th March.

St. GEORGE from Portland, 21st February.
St. ANDREW from Portland, 11th March.
St. PETER from Portland, 11th March.
St. JOHN from Portland, 11th March.

Passengers of Passage from Belleville to Londonderry or
Liverpool per Grand Transit Railway
CABIN, - - - \$2 25 to \$5 00
(according to accommodation.)
STORAGE, - - - 42c 00

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
Berths not secure until paid for.
For particulars, apply to
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,
Canadian Express Office,
BELLEVILLE.

GODEY'S BOOK
For 1868.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES,
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.
THE friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the en-
courager and publisher of the best literature of the
day, the pattern for all others, GODEY'S BOOK
READING MATTER.
In this there will be an improvement. The volume
for 1868 will be set up with new-faced type, and of
a size that will enable the eye to read additional quantity
reading matter amounting to about twelve pages in each
number.

BEAUTIFUL STEEL PLATES.
Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year,
superior (we challenge) to any published in
this country, either in book or periodical.

THE LITERATURE "THE LADY'S BOOK."
MARION LAND,
Authors of "Alice," "Hidden Path," "Miss Side-
saddle," "Memento," and "Marion."
who contribute to no other monthly publication, will
illustrate a new novel, for 1868, called "PAMELA RO-
LAND," which will run through the year. Her stories are
universally sought after, and their copyright can be
found nowhere but in GODEY'S. Our friend's efficient
corps of writers has also been retained.

OUR FASHION PLATES.
The original double fashion-plates will be continued
MORE COTTAGE—The only magazine in this country
that gives these designs. The Lady's Book
DRAWING LESSONS—In this we are also alone.
ORIGINAL MUSIC—Godey's is the only magazine in
which music is published expressly for the people.
We have also a CHILDREN'S, a SPORTING, and a
HEALTHY department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS
upon every subject, for the Bouvier, Nursery, Kitchen,
Hobby, and Laundry.
TINKERED RECIPIES—This is a series of engravings
that no one has attempted to surpass.

LADIES' FANCY WORK—The Lady's Book—Some of the
designs in this department are printed in colors in a style
unparalleled.

Terms for 1868.
One copy, one year, - - - \$3 00
Two copies, one year, - - - 5 00
Three copies, one year, - - - 7 00
Four copies, one year, - - - 9 00
Five copies, one year, - - - 11 00
Six copies, one year, - - - 13 00
Seven copies, one year, - - - 15 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making
Nine copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making
Ten copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making
Twelve copies, one year, and an extra copy to
the person getting up the club, making

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine
will be sent one year on receipt of \$3 00.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine
and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of \$5 00.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine and
Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of \$7 00.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine and
Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of \$9 00.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine and
Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of \$11 00.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine and
Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of \$13 00.
Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine and
Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of \$15 00.

How to LEARN to read by mail, send to B. O. Godey,
One of a Direct order to the Editor of J. A. Godey,
is preferable to bank notes, as should the Order or Draft
be sent, it can be removed without loss to the
sender. (If a Draft or a Post Office Order cannot be
procured, send United States Bank Notes.)
L. A. GODEY,
N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

Belleville Business Directory.

A. R. Dougal,
BARRISTERS, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.,
Office over Orell's Book Store, and opposite
the "Intelligencer" Office, Front Street.

Robertson & Stewart,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicit-
ors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyan-
cers, &c., Office—Ground floor next the
Express Office, Bridge Street.

Macellan & Macellan,
SOLICITORS in Chancery and Insolvency
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c., &c.
Office—Over Hackett's Store, Front Street,
Belleville. 1d-6m-Wf

Ross, Bell & Holden,
BARRISTERS, Solicitors, &c., &c., corner
of Bridge and Front Streets, Belleville.
HON. JNO. ROSS. JOHN BELL. THOS. HOLDEN.
1d-6m-Wf

Diamond & Dickson,
BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery, &c., &c.
Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belle-
ville. A. DIAMOND. GEO. D. DICKSON. 1d-Wf

Legate & Price,
BAKERS, Confectioners, Fancy Biscuit Man-
ufacturers and Dealers in Family Grocer-
ies, No. 175, Front Street, Belleville. All or-
ders promptly attended to. 1d-6m-Wf

Geo. H. Haynes,
HATTER and FURRIER, Front Street, Belle-
ville. Highest price paid for raw furs.
1d-6m-Wf

McLeod & Carre,
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SUR-
veyors, Architects, Draughtsmen and Patent
Solicitors, 133 1/2 Front Street, Belleville.

MACLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
- - - Madoc. 1d-6m-Wf

Pitcheathly & Kelso,
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Grocers, Wine
and Spirit Merchants, Commercial Build-
ings, Front Street, Belleville. 1d-6m-Wf

Law Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into
a partnership under the name of Jellett
& Bleasdel, Office—Corner of Bridge and
Front Streets, Belleville.

8th October, 1867. J. B. T. BLEASDELL.
Forrest & Lozo's,
ROYAL Photograph Gallery, Lazer's New
Building, opposite the Anglo-American
Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. 25d-4f

T. Lockery,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in all kinds
of Saws, Files and Tools, No. 175,
Front Street, Belleville. None but the best
quality of best used. 25d-6m

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Front Street, Belleville. 1d-6m

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, Front St.
Belleville. A large stock of Clocks,
Watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware always on
hand. Repairing done at short notice and on
reasonable terms. 1d-6m

John Wilson,
BAKER and Confectioner, wholesale and
retail, Front Street, Belleville. Dealers will
find his stock the best and cheapest
in the country. All orders promptly filled.
1d-6m

J. W. Brown,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, Front St.
Belleville, opposite Fanning's Hotel,
Garments made to measure and warranted to
fit. 1d-6m

Geo. Gibson,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select
assortment of ladies', gent's and children's
boots and shoes constantly on hand and made
to order. All work warranted. 1d-6m

J. C. Vapor,
MERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite
Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Belle-
ville. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing
always on hand. Garments made to measure
and warranted to fit. 1d-6m

To Gold Miners
YOU will find a variety of mining tools
at the subscriber's shop. Drills and sledges
made at the best, and of the best material.
punched. Swedes Iron Pick Axes and Pros-
pecting Picks, cast steel pointed. All warranted,
and cheaper than any other establishment in the
Shop near the Upper Bridge, Front Street,
Belleville. WM. POWELL. 1d-6m

McKeown & Robertson,
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and
Retail dealers in Boots and Shoes, Front
Street, Belleville. Their stock is always large,
and they can give entire satisfaction.
All orders executed promptly, and all work
warranted. Remember the place, opposite
Bennett & Ball's Brewery, Front Street, Belle-
ville. 1d-6m

ALLSOP'S ALE,
Guinness' Stout,
Blood's Porter!!
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
HAMBLY'S.
1d-6m

HILL HEADS,
AND all other kinds of GUN FIGHTING, are
cultured with neatness and dispatch at the
Lithographic Office, Front Street, Belleville.

Report and Suggestions with respect to the County Gram- mar Schools of Upper Canada for the year 1866.

BY THE REV. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG,
M. A. INSPECTOR.

[CONTINUED.]
D.—FALSE SHOW OF CLASSICAL STUDY IN THE
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

If the current, under which the Grammar
Schools are at present drifting, operates, in so
many cases, to the degradation of the
Grammar Schools, how is its influence on the
Grammar Schools themselves to be charac-
terized? I am obliged to state that it leads, in
a painful degree, to a show of classical study,
where the reality is wanting. Of course, I
make no charge of wilful deception. All that
I wish to indicate is the existence of a state
of things which is not truly what it holds
itself out to be. There is a good deal of
such false show in some Grammar Schools
which have not Common Schools united to
them, and I do not know that it will be
wholly prevented on any system; but in
the union system, it is directly generated and
fostered. In illustration of this, I lay before
you some examples selected from the history
of the past two years.

1. In the latter part of October, 1865, I
visited the Grammar School department of
the Union School at Concession. There
was on the roll for the current term 18
pupils in Latin. Here then was what
I professed to be a classical school; but, as
my volume of reports for 1865 will show,
the whole thing was a farce. There were
two divisions in Latin; the senior, consist-
ing of three boys, all of them in Salmon,
and two of them reading Virgil also; and
the junior, of thirteen pupils, mere
beginners. The representatives of the
junior division, who were present, were
children, whom it would have been judicious
and kind to have left in the Common
School. They had learned the Latin
grammar in a loose sort of way, as far as
the verbs; but none of the girls in the
class could tell me any of the terminations
of the second declension; and the decidedly
best boy did not succeed in going through
serena without mistake. Of the three boys
in the senior division, all of whom were
present, one was examined in Sallust. The
memorandum regarding him in my note-
book is: "very bad; nothing could be
worse." The two other boys were examined
in Virgil. Their translation was inaccurate,
their parsing bad; and the whole of their
work unintelligently performed. The truth
is, that there appears to be no field for a
Grammar School at Concession; and, but for
the union of the Common and Grammar
School Boards, I do not suppose that the
establishment would have been maintained.

2. I visited the Grammar School depart-
ment of the Union School at Cayuga on
the 30th May, 1865. There were 50 pupils
on the roll for the current term, but 16 of
these had left; so that at the date of my
visit, only 34 were actually in connection
with the school. Of the thirty-four, twelve
were professedly studying Latin. A sort of
semi-classical character was supposed to be
imparted to several of the others, by the
circumstance that they were learning the
Latin roots of English words. Of the 12
fully fledged Latinists, six were little chil-
dren, who were struggling with the diffi-
culty of the first of the declension. Of the six
senior pupils, only two were present: a boy
who was reading Caesar, and a boy in
Arnold's first book. Permit me to trans-
cribe some remarks which I made regarding
these pupils in my reports for 1865.
"The boy in Arnold" had read nothing.
He was as far on in grammar as adjectives
of the third declension. He could decline
neither adjectives nor nouns." The boy in
Caesar "could not read the master's
lesson for the day. The master opened
up another page, and the boy got through
the translation of it with difficulty and
imperfection. His accent and syntax
were utterly bad." It is plain from these
details that in May, 1865, the Cayuga
Grammar School was merely an upper
division of the Common School, with such
a sprinkling of nominal Latin as was tech-
nically sufficient to enable it to draw a
share in the Grammar School fund.

3. Prior to the year 1866, the number of
classical pupils in the grammar school
department of the union school at Lindsay
was small. I visited the school in January,
1866, and found that the same year
on the former occasion there were twelve
pupils in Latin (nine boys and three girls)
on the roll; on the latter fifteen (eleven
boys and four girls). These numbers were
notably small, and it was not until the
demand for classical learning at Lindsay.
You may judge, therefore, of my astonish-
ment, on returning to the school in
April, 1867, I found that the number of
pupils on the roll had increased to 27
classics—had sprung up to 59 (31 boys
and 27 girls). What was the process by which
this remarkable "revival of letters" had
been brought about? I was anxious to hear
of the process by which the school had been
appointed in the beginning of the year
1867; that gentleman, who possesses not a
few of the qualities of a good teacher, and
who in particular is anxious to do real
work, and is not relishing the sight of
empty benches—paid a visit to the Common
school, and transferred a promiscuous

* The Grammar School at Concession is now extinct.

Saturday Night.

Chafed and worn with worldly care,
Sweetly, Lord, my heart prepare;
But this inward questing,
Jesu, come, and whisper peace!
Hush the whirlwind of my will,
With thyself my spirit fill.
End in calm this busy week,
Let the Sabbath gently break!

Sever, Lord, these earthly ties,
Pain my soul to leave behind;
Disengage me from this time,
Lift me to a purer clime;
Let me cast away my load;
Let me now draw nigh to God;
Gently, loving Jesu, speak,
End in calm this busy week.

Every-Day Philosophy.

Hans Patrick C. Conner, formerly known by the nom de plume of "Beau Hackett," contributes the following to the St. Louis Journal.

Never insure your life for the benefit of your wife for a greater sum than ten thousand dollars. A widow with more money than that is a dangerous legacy to leave posterity.

The "game of life" is very like a game of cards—time deals, death cuts, and every body is waiting for the last trump.

I think men drink by themselves. It requires a good deal of courage to stand up alone and pour a glass of whiskey down your throat.

There are some inconsistencies in this world that I don't understand. Everybody is anxious to get to heaven, but nobody is in a hurry about it.

If a man is without enemies, I wouldn't give ten cents for his friends. The man who can please everybody hasn't got sense enough to displease anybody.

When an acquaintance says: "How are you?" and rushes by you without pausing for a reply, I wouldn't expect to see him again. I would follow him more than a mile to tell him I was well.

A convenient way of testing the affection of your intended is to marry another woman. If she doesn't love you, you will find it out immediately.

An old farmer was in the habit, every night, of counting his live stock, to see if any had gone astray. He called to his son, "John, have you counted the hogs?" "Yes, sir." "And the turkeys, cows, and sheep?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, John, go and wake up the old hen, and count her, then go to bed."

Belleville-Agricultural Works and Iron Foundry.

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY,
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,

Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c.

May 1. ID-4

BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!

Tea, Tea, Tea!

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of Green and Black Teas, to call the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. Buyers of Cheats and Boxes of Tea will save money by getting it direct through the Importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or enclose notes. The carriage will be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded immediately on receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh 1/2 chests about 50 lbs. Cheats do 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. In the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.
COMMON GUNGU, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 100 lbs. chests about 50 lbs. Cheats do 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. In the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

GREEN TEA.
TWANKAY, Common, 100 lbs. chests about 50 lbs. Cheats do 100 lbs. Green Tea from 60 to 80 lbs. Tea not mentioned in advertisement can be had equally cheap. In the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

ORANGE CERTIFICATES
FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Intelligence Building, Front Street, Belleville.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
ROSE MINING COMPANY
OF MADOC.

Capital Stock, - - - \$25,000.
Divided into - - 5,000 Shares.
5,000 Shares - - - \$5.00 Each.
Deposit on Subscription Twenty-five per cent

GEORGE D. WYCKOFF, A. L. MCKILLIAN, JAS. CARB RITCHIE, F. R. KILVERT, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., E. O'REILLY, E. H. HALE, and HUGH FAHREBERG, are the owners of the property hereinafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company, with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$1,350 in cash, and 2,350 shares of paid up Stock of the said company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation, under cap. 23, 27, 32, and have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the following Prospectus:

This Company is being formed for the purpose of developing the Mineral Resources of the 24th concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, situated on the main road, between three and four miles from the village of Madoc, upon which Gold and Silver have been found in paying quantities, several assays having been made by Professor Wyckoff, who selected with great care the locality as being not only rich in minerals, but possessing facilities for mining which gives this company peculiar advantages over many others, there being on the property a high ridge or mountain of rock, in which numerous veins of gold-bearing quartz crop out; and instead of sinking shafts, (as is expensive and tedious operation), drifts can be run from the base of the ridge, cross-cutting the different veins, and giving eighty feet of backs to work upon, which will furnish as much ore as could be taken out by the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small, no machinery being required to free the mine from water.

This Company intend, as soon as a charter is granted, to erect a mill house, with suitable machinery for reducing and separating the precious metal, thereby saving the cost of cartage to other mills, and the great expense and inconvenience incurred in having the ore reduced and the metal extracted by custom mills.

Adjoining this property is a lake from which an abundant supply of water can be obtained for all purposes.

Another great advantage in this property is, that immediately the work is commenced it can be run on in quantities more than sufficient to pay the working expenses and in that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the mines in that district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages described above, it cannot but prove remunerative to those who may become interested in this Company.

DIRECTORS, PRO TEM.
Geo. D. Wyckoff, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., F. E. KILVERT, L. MCKILLIAN, JAS. CARB RITCHIE, JAS. EDWIN O'REILLY, E. H. HALE.
PROV. PRESIDENT—GEORGE D. WYCKOFF.
PHYSICIAN—DR. J. M. WALKER & CO., RITCHIE, SOLICITORS—THOMSON & KILVERT.
Stock Book opened at J. W. Murton's Exchange Office, Hamilton. Application for Stock and other communications may be addressed to any of the Directors, or to JAMES C. RITCHIE, Prov. Sec. & Treas., Hamilton.
December 31, 1887. D188-4f

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
The Westminster Review (Liberal).
The North British Review (Free Church).

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

THESE periodicals are fully sustained by the contributions of the best writers on Science, Religion, and General Literature, and stands unrivalled in the world of letters. They are indispensable to the business professional man, and to every reading man, as they furnish a better knowledge of the current literature of the day than can be obtained from any other source.

TERMS FOR 1888.
For any one of the Reviews, - - - \$4.00 per annum.
For two of the Reviews, - - - \$7.00 " "
For three of the Reviews, - - - \$10.00 " "
For all four of the Reviews, - - - \$12.00 " "
For Blackwood and one Review, - - - \$4.00 " "
For Blackwood and two Reviews, - - - \$6.00 " "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews, - - - \$8.00 " "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, - - - \$10.00 " "

A discount of twenty per cent, will be allowed to Clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent for one order for \$12.00. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for \$45.00, and so on.

POSTAGE.
Subscribers should pay by the quarter, at the office of delivery. The Postage to any part of the United States is free. For Canada, postage is added to the price of the subscription. For foreign postage is added to the price of the subscription.

Premiums for New Subscribers.
New subscribers (any two of the above periodicals for 1888) will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the Four Reviews for 1888, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1889, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1890, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1891, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1892, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1893, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1894, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1895, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1896, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1897, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1898, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1899, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1900, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1901, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1902, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1903, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1904, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1905, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1906, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1907, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1908, or any one of the Four Reviews for 1909, or 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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West.	8.15 P. M.
Freight Express going West.	10.35 P. M.
Merchants' Express.	Freight going East.
Noon Express going East.	12.30 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express.	Freight going East.
Mixed Train going East.	9.30 P. M.
Montreal Train.	Allowed by this train.



Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, MONDAY, JAN. 27.

BONDING.—Regulations are published in the Gazette for the free bonding of wheat, maize or other grain for grinding.

LIBERAL.—Mr. Brydges has offered to convey 200 barrels bulk, free of charge, over the Grand Trunk, for the relief of the Nova Scotian poor.

AMERICAN INVOICES.—The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is declared at 25 per cent.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—An Indian by the name of Moses Brant, was found on Tuesday morning, Jan. 21st, near Shannonville, frozen to death—result of getting intoxicated.

COL. BAILEY, not O'NEILL.—It was Colonel Michael Bailey who died in Buffalo on the 17th inst., from the effect of wounds received at Fort Erie, while directing the Fenian invasion, and not Col. O'Neill, as was reported a few days ago.

SALT.—The Huron Signal says the Hon. A. T. Gait and Mr. Gzowski, of Toronto, having leased the lands in Goderich belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway, intend to commence the manufacture of salt on a large scale, work to be commenced at an early date.

A NEW JUDGE.—Senator Boscawen has been gazetted Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, ranking next after Judge Monck. This leaves a vacancy in the Senate. It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Chapais, who is without a seat in the Commons, is to be appointed to fill the vacancy.

REVENUE FOR DECEMBER.—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Dominion of Canada for the month ended 31st December, 1867.	
RECEIPTS.—Customs.	\$168,385
Excise.	287,254
Other sources of revenue.	168,433
Total.	\$1,324,042
EXPENDITURE.	\$1,176,397

MINING CHARTERS.—A meeting of the Gold Mining Board of Toronto, was held on Saturday last, to consider the difficulties now existing in obtaining charters for the incorporation of mining companies, and to make representations to the Hon. John S. Macdonald, urging the necessity of steps being taken to facilitate the incorporation of these companies. We observe, however, that the Provincial Secretary, Hon. M. C. Cameron, has gazetted the American Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Marmora. We may, therefore, infer that the Government has decided upon the course they intend to pursue, and that further delay will not take place.

Ontario Legislation.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24TH.

The House was occupied all day in discussing the free land grant policy of the Government, and, as was to have been expected, there were about as many schemes propounded as there were speakers, each one having his own peculiar nostrum for the cure of what is called Crown Lands mismanagement. The most diversified opinions were expressed as to the extent to which the Homestead Law should be carried, some being in favor of a law which would secure to every man a certain portion of land free from seizure for debt, while the government only propose to apply the principal to actual settlers upon the free grants. Our own members took part in the debate, and as their views are of interest to our readers, we give them.

Mr. CORRY (East Hastings) said that in his country the privileges given to the holders of timber licenses, operated very unjustly to the small saw mill owners, who had been the pioneers in settling the country. The lumbermen brought down the Moira 170,000 or 180,000 logs annually, which were manufactured in steam saw mills at the mouth of the river and shipped to the United States. Some time ago, when the Government had to build barracks for the constabulary in the gold district, they had to go down twenty or thirty miles to the coast, to get lumber. He stood here as an advocate for equal justice to all.

He would not invade the right of lumbermen. He would not interfere with the privileges of the rich, but he would stand up also for the rights of the poor. He was not speaking interestedly, for he was not a saw mill owner, but he stood up for the rights of those who had no money. He knew the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the past management of the Crown Lands Department—but he looked

for a bright future, because he hoped this Government would deal with the subject in an earnest and honest spirit. The Commissioner of Crown Lands said that if a settler went on a lot, without obtaining his limits, he would be protected—that if the right of the lumberer would only extend to the subsequent 30th of April. But what would happen before the 30th of April? The shanty men would come in, and might be right in these cases—would sweep the timber off the land, not leaving the settler enough to build a barn or a house. If that was free grants, he thought there was no freedom about it. But, with the honest purpose attached to the members of the present administration, he did not doubt that they would make it their aim to do justice to all.

Mr. GRAHAM (West Hastings).—From remarks made by Hon. gentlemen, a stranger would suppose that nearly every person representing a constituency on the floor of the House was a farmer. They seem to know all about their pigs and their chickens, and the various difficulties that beset them in clearing or settling on a "new farm." But, Mr. speaker, a person may become perfect by practice, but not by theory, and no man knows those hardships, or can speak more feelingly on the subject than the person who has had experience. I stand here to-night as a practical farmer, jealous of their interests, rights, and privileges. I know from experience how to feel and sympathize with the early settler who goes right into the backwoods with the axe on his shoulder to find and make a home for himself and his family. In order that they may earn a livelihood by honest industry, and if there is any class of the community, or if there is to be any class legislation, it should be in favor of the settler and his interests. But what is doing this, we should be very careful and not allow persons to settle on lands for the only object of plundering the timber, and then, as soon as that is gone, desert the land, that in the first place was wholly unfit for settlement or agricultural purposes. But there are other interests that are involved in these resolutions besides the agricultural, and, although a farmer and my sympathies are with them, I believe that our agricultural and manufacturing interests go hand in hand, and we should not sacrifice those interests. I now speak more particularly of our lumbering interests, and if we look at the large amount of capital invested, the number of men employed, the amount of produce consumed, and take all the jobs together, we derive from the lumber trade, it is a business worth protecting, worth cultivating, and worth the attention of gentlemen occupying the Treasury benches and hon. members of this Legislature. But I believe that it will be an easy matter to make arrangements between the licensee and settler that would be satisfactory to both parties and to all interested, and I do not believe that the interests of the settler and licensee must necessarily clash. But it is the interests of the small mill owner and large that clash, and whilst I would be very sorry to interfere, I cannot sit still without representing the claims of both. The persons owning small mills complain that the whole time of the lumber taken up by the large mill owner or heavy lumberman, and they are excluded from obtaining the necessary supply of logs to keep their mills in operation, whilst thousands of men in this country are cut up in the American mills, and they are obliged to keep up their claims, that enable the logs to be floated down to the mouth of the river and from thence sent to the American market, frequently whilst their mills are idle for weeks at a time. If such facts, I certainly think it is wrong, and should be remedied. On the other hand, the proprietors of the large mills and limits represent that they must necessarily have from one to two hundred thousand dollars invested in the business, and it is an uncertain business, and give employment to from one hundred to three hundred men, consuming an immense amount of produce, thereby creating a home market and consuming largely to the revenue of the Province, paying for all they get, and more than others are or were willing to pay, and when they have a profitable season there is an unjust cry raised against them, whilst, when the prospect is not good or bright, from the immense amount of capital invested, they can not curtail or stop manufacturing and commence again when prospects are favorable, the same as the small lumberman is sure to do. I have no personal interest in this matter, but only wish that all classes and interests may be fairly represented. I should like justice done to both small and large mill owners, and I believe the policy of the Government in regard to this question, and they should endeavor to frame such resolutions with regard to the timber that small and large operators would be fairly dealt with; but no mill should be compelled to suspend operations, and the small mill owners and speculators are taking thousands to the American markets. I certainly think that if limits had not been created or licenses granted, it would be a great benefit to the country. But at present we must respect vested rights, especially when there is such a large amount of capital invested. I must certainly endorse, in a measure, the policy proposed by the Government in this respect, to sell the lands to the highest bidder, in blocks of 1,000 acres or, at most, four or five square miles. In this manner the small owner would protect and preserve the timber, work it up, clear away the stump, and certain of his interest in the timber, and where any portion of the land is suitable for agricultural purposes, the same would be sold, because if the patents were issued the land would be sold, and the principal taxation, and it would be to the interests of the lumbermen to have the lands that were suitable settled as soon as possible. I have no objection to the settler, I believe that it is necessary that every settler should at least spend one year in this country before going on a back farm, in order that he may become used to the climate, and get the necessary experience that is needed for clearing land, for I think no settler with less experience could be induced to settle on a pine lot, or land timbered with pine. If there is good hard wood land in the neighborhood, the potato made from an acre of hard wood or extensive, pay for clearing the same, and the settler has the first crop to make improvements. Now reverse this, and let the settler have a pine lot of land, it will cost him \$15 is no good for ashes; and then it will cost \$25 per acre to clear it of stumps. Hence, a poor man must have a lot of good hard wood land given to him for agricultural purposes. Much has been said about emigrants, and tell her, gentlemen, for a fact, that when out on the Hastings road, I could have had my face with shame when I was shown some of the flaming land bills that had been posted in Liverpool, and other cities, by official authority, inducing a superior class of men to come amongst us—and what for? To starve, or at least to drag out a miserable existence, if they attempted to obtain a livelihood by agricultural pursuits on the lands recommended for settlement. These men wrote home, and do you think that they bore the statements published by Canadian officials, and that they, as strangers think of us as a people? I hope this will not be repeated, and that settlers will only be induced to take up lands suitable for agricultural purposes, and if colonization efforts are to be successful, practical and sound common sense must be engaged to survey the same—men who possess experience, and know land suitable for settlement when they see it. And if money is to be expended, let those who have the control be men of known honesty and integrity, and not appointed for political purposes. I assure hon. gentlemen that there is a strong feeling in the country that the Crown Lands Department has not been as well managed as it should have been, and all who have listened to the debates on the floor of this House must have been impressed with the idea that the abuses of the Department is a favorite text to preach from, and it will not be without producing the happiest results.

The Moira Gold Mining Company.

We publish in another column the prospectus of this company. One of the Directors showed us to-day a "button" of gold taken from quartz out of the company's shaft; it certainly gives promise of rich returns. The extent and apparent richness of the territory, and the character of the Directors, should give the public confidence in this company.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, January 25.—The excitement occasioned by the Fenian movement continues. The authorities are exceedingly watchful, and arrests are made every day. A man named George, captured last evening in the act of posting a seditious handbill on the Mansion House.

On information that Thomas Simon, sheriff of the Island of Alderney was identified with the Fenian organization, he was yesterday sent to prison for trial.

Considerable feeling is created by the recent resolutions of the United States House of Representatives declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenian movement. The London papers severely criticize this expression of unfriendly feeling towards England.

LONDON, January 26.—The latest despatches from Annapolis Bay and Seneca show that the British forces had made no advance beyond the intelligence of the British captures had been made. The British were all well, and were carefully guarded. It was learned by King Theodorus heard of the approach of the expeditionary force, but no threatening demonstration against their lives had been made, and their treatment as prisoners remained unaltered.

It is officially denied that orders authorizing the arrest of Train were issued from the Home Office here. The responsibility of that action is thrown entirely upon the local authorities of Cork.

The London Observer asserts that the last despatches between Secretary Seward and Lord Stanley in the matter of the "Alabama" claim finally close the correspondence.

COPENHAGEN, January 30.—In the Lower House, the special committee appointed to consider the treaty and examine the details of the negotiations between Denmark and the United States Government, made a favorable report. The treaty of transfer was ratified without a dissenting voice. The treaty now goes to the Upper House for final action.

New York, January 30.—A special telegram dated Paris, January 29, states that the paper editors in that city were sentenced to pay heavy fines and endure a term of imprisonment for having published illegal reports of the debates in the Corps Legislatif, in violation of the Constitution. The illegality consists in printing a report of a discussion on the Army Bill other than that given by the Government stenographer.

Special cable telegrams from St. Petersburg state that all the newspapers in that city advocated the maintenance of peace. One Journal recommended Russia to set a good example by an immediate disarmament.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 11.15 a.m.—Consolidated, Bonds quiet. 111 1/2 B'ly. 44 1/2. Liverpool, January 27, 11.15 a.m.—Cotton quiet and steady. Estimated sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

of attendance simply, the temptation to manage the union school machinery, so as unduly to swell the nominal attendance in the grammar schools, is so great that no class of men is expected to resist. The interests, therefore, of genuine grammar school education, and the interests—still more important—of advanced education, are thus being sacrificed. The law which provides that common schools may be united to grammar schools, should undergo revision. In two towns, united to one another, and a grammar school, whose connection is like Siamese twins, whose connection is inconsistent with the play of free, healthy, natural life in either. Of course, I do not mean that any change in the law regarding union schools should be made hastily, or without regard to existing arrangements. I would not separate the twins with a butcher's cleaver. Union schools have established themselves so extensively in existing grammar schools, that a rude interference with them would convulse the whole Grammar School system. But, through wise legislation, the formation of Union Schools in future might be prevented, and influences might, perhaps, be brought into play which, in a gradual and easy manner, would lead to a dissolution of Union Schools.

With more complete arrangements for the inspection of the Grammar Schools—arrangements that would reach results with sufficient accuracy to enable results to be used in connection with attendance as the basis of the appointment of the Grammar School fund, and that would render mere numerical strength, without attending to the quality of the account—the temptation to draft unsuitable pupils from the Common school into the Grammar School would be very much taken away. And thus the evil which has been shown to grow so frequently out of the Union of the Common to the Grammar School, namely, the degradation of the Common School, would be lessened, and in proportion as the Grammar Schools restrained themselves from plundering the Common Schools, the instruction given in the Common Schools would become of a higher type.

H.—GIRLS IN THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In the sketch which I gave of the direction in which the Grammar Schools are drifting, I referred to the great influx of girls into the Grammar Schools. Out of the girls which were in operation during 1866, 88 were mixed schools, that is, schools open to both boys and girls; and in the mixed schools, taken as a whole, though girls have the option of studying French without Latin, the daily average attendance of girls studying Latin, was to that of boys in the proportion of about 3 to 5. This phenomenon will be admitted to be worthy of attention.

In my report for 1865, referring to the co-education of the sexes in the grammar schools, I stated, that in schools conducted by teachers possessing weight of character, I had no reason to believe that the general moral tone of the pupils was injuriously affected by boys and girls being taught together. This is my opinion still. But, out of the hundred grammar schools in the Province, I find that some of them young and inexperienced, it is certain that individuals will here and there be found, who are destitute of the weight of character requisite for conducting a school in which girls of 15, 16, and 17 years of age, may be associated with boys of the same ages. In this, among other reasons, I cannot look upon the great influx of girls into the schools as anything to be congratulated upon, as affording no ground for concern. I desire to treat this subject now, as I did last year, in the most temperate manner, and now taken up the trumpet of the alarm.

Outcry, based on anything that I have witnessed, would be unwarrantable. In no one of our mixed grammar schools, I have seen a breach of decorum fall under my observation during the past year; and in many of them the appearance of the girls was very pleasing. But I must avow, nevertheless, that my feelings are in favour of the general moral tone of girls apart from grown up boys, wherever that is practicable. The risk of most injury resulting in carefully conducted schools, may be easily exaggerated, is an element that cannot be neglected. Schools, it may be said, ought not to be carefully conducted. True, but what ought to be ascertained is, whether the things we live in a world where, if we expect to find things as they ought to be, we are likely to be disappointed. It is not so much any gross or palpable departure from the ordinary moralities, that is to be feared in mixed schools, but the loss of the higher moral refinements, and the loss of the higher what I wish to indicate, but even so, I describe that this severity in the discipline of children has compensated for the loss of spirit, and by discipline, the moral training, and the loss of the British and British mites and by what else it is accomplished.

brought forward on this side of the co-education of the sexes, is that of the late Horace Mann. From an examination of some of the reports, I am disposed to think that much importance to his opinion. He is no doubt an eloquent writer. I am aware that he is very generally regarded as an authority on educational subjects. His views on education, are, in many instances both admirable and well-expressed; but what I have read of his writings has not impressed me with the conviction that his mind, necessary for dealing with a question like that of the co-education of the sexes, is on the whole, with my present light, I put faith in Mr. Fraser.

Considerable alarm has been created in various quarters by official documents, from which it has been inferred that the grammar schools may possibly be shut against girls; and I have been urged to bring under your notice certain reasons why such a course should not be adopted. It is alleged that the common schools are, in many parts of the country, over-crowded; that the teachers in such schools being overworked, and unprepared, to do the elegant expression is, from considerations of economy rather than of fitness, are incompetent to give their pupils a good English education; that, even if they were competent, they would be overworked, and the large number of young children whom they have to teach, to pay proper attention to the more advanced pupils; and, therefore, that if the girls were denied admission to the Common Schools, parents, particularly in the rural districts, who were anxious to give a good education to their daughters as well as to their sons, would have no means of gratifying this natural and laudable desire. These considerations seem to merit attention. I doubt whether in existing circumstances, girls could obtain, anywhere else than in the grammar schools, the education which the highest interests of society render it important that they should receive. While my own feeling is, that it would be better for them to pasture, if they had the opportunity, in separate Academic fields, I would not, while they are without such opportunity, debar them from sharing the pasture of the boys.—Only the yoke imposed by circumstances should be accepted as something to be thrown off at the earliest opportunity. In all things it is beneficial to keep a good ideal in view. Though we may not be able to realize it at once, the time may come, and perhaps come soon, when we shall be able to do so. The thought and expectation in the minds of enlightened men, of an improvement at present out of reach, hastens its advent.

I have the strongest possible impression that the state of the schools, at the majority of girls, who are at present taking the classical course in our Grammar Schools, is a waste of time. I have the same impression in regard to a large number of Grammar School boys. I am not prepared, however, to suggest the closing of the schools, but of Grammar School studies. It would be useless for me to attempt anything in that direction, until I had some idea whether there was a likelihood of a new system of instruction being adopted. The introduction of a scheme of inspection such as I have sketched above, would almost necessarily be accompanied with a revision of the programme of study. Could we learn anything from the High Schools for students, or from the High Schools for Latin in the United States?

My apology for the unusual length, to which this report has extended, must be found in the importance of the matters which it discusses, and in the extraordinary features which the Grammar Schools are at present exhibiting.

*The following passage, pointing out what the writer considered the consequences of the system of instruction prevailing in the grammar schools, is an instructive illustration of Mr. Mann's judgment, as to the value of the classical education in our schools.

"The classical course is not a fourth of any nation, where to talk nonsense might be thought necessary, but is a calm display of the intellect, a celebration of the world, or for the creative spirit of the intellect, and with many beautiful exceptions, for the unsuitable character of the classical education, which is retained that pointments are more frequent and severe to this severity in the discipline of children has compensated for the loss of spirit, and by discipline, the moral training, and the loss of the British and British mites and by what else it is accomplished."

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Special telegrams by Cuba cable bring news from Hayti to the 8th inst. Salnave was at Cape Haytien with a large force, and was demanding reinforcements. It was announced that a fight had taken place on the frontier, and that a large number had been killed on both sides.

From Grenada we learn that the Governor has prepared the Legislature to take immediate action in regard to the cable that is to connect Florida, Nassau, St. Thomas, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demarara and Brazil.

An English Monitor had arrived at Jamaica. New York, January 26.—A list of failures in this city for four weeks past exhibits aggregate liabilities of over \$8,000,000, of which the assets cover about one-fourth.

The Herald's Havana telegram says Senator Flallo, the Dominican Commissioner, had been made moneyless and without being able to obtain either powder or balls.

Guayana is pestered with convicts from Cayenne. They have been sent back at the expense of the French Government.

At Trevelyan four hundred coolies had arrived from China. Seven had died on the passage. Lassy, the French steamer, was at the mouth of the "Siberia," from Liverpool, had arrived. Mr. Edward Thornton, the newly appointed British Minister, is among the passengers.

RENTAL.—In our notice of the fire on Saturday, it was stated that Mr. Grant was insured for \$1,100 in the Imperial Insurance Company, of London. It should have read \$100,000.

A certain doctor, when called to children, no matter what might be the symptoms, always prescribed for one and the same malady, worms. Being summoned one day to the bedside of a little boy, he gravely sat down, and, having felt the patient's pulse, he took a long look through his spectacles, and said to the mother in a solemn tone—"Worms, madam, worms." To which the mother responded—"I tell ye, doctor, the boy hasn't got a single worm; he stumbled over a stick of wood and broke his leg, and I want it set quick!" The doctor, not at all annoyed, but still maintaining his staid and serious air, still in the same stolid voice, his head now put on a very long, solemn look, and he said—"Worms, madam, I assure you—worms in the wood."

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FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do.....	0.5
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VERY FINE do do.....	0.7
JAPAN.....	0.5
VERY FINE do.....	0.7

Another great advantage in this property is, that immediately the work is commenced ore can be taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay the working expenses and in that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the mines in that district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages described above, it cannot but prove remunerative to those who may become interested in this Company.

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Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going West.	6.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West.	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West.	6.30 P. M.
Allowed on this train.	12.05 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.05 A. M.
Night Express going East.	11.10 P. M.
Mixed Train going East.	
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	
Allowed on this train.	9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time.	

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

Hastings Gold District.

A fourth crushing mill has recently been started in the Gold District, and within a fortnight it is expected a fifth will be in operation. The crusher at Bridgewater, owned by the Hon. Billa Plant, commenced work some ten days ago; but, like all new machinery of this description, it was some time before it could be got to work smoothly and satisfactorily. Two lots of ore, chiefly surface rock, were successively put through the mill, from both of which good shows of gold were obtained. A third lot, consisting of five tons from the mine of Mr. Walton, close to the Axe Factory, was being crushed on Saturday last, but would not be amalgamated until to-day. This crusher was built at the foundry of Charles Martin, Esq., of Belleville. It has six stamps, of 800 lbs. each, and is worked by an engine of fifteen horse power. The machinery of the mill is of the most substantial character; it is well made, and the whole works very satisfactorily. The amalgamating process is one patented by Robert J. Smith, Esq., a practical miner of long experience in the gold mines of North Carolina and Virginia, and he claims that it is greatly superior to any other process now used. The improvement, according to his patent, consists of the peculiar construction of the bottom of the tables; first, in having two inclined planes in each table, the one behind the other; secondly, in the manner of fastening the tables in their places on the table-frame, by means of a binder or cross-bar passing over the table and screwed to the plank, which constitutes the centre part of the table-frame; 3rd, in diminishing the thickness of the rock that connects the table frame with the work and gearing, instead of providing it with a knee-joint; 4th, in the angular-shaped troughs on the receiving and delivering floors; 5th, in the arrangement of the cross-bar, from which the outer end of the table is suspended with the moveable blocks resting in the frame, and the lever by which to lower the tables in front. This process does away with the copper tables, and is said to more easily separate the sulphurets, and it is claimed will save 25 per cent. more than any other process. Of course, like all other processes for separating the gold from the quartz, it is experimental, and its superiority will depend upon what it will produce. That there is gold in the shafts opened at Bridgewater, has been demonstrated again and again by crushing the ore and washing the ochreous deposits which exist there in large quantities. This process will have a fair trial, and if it does what its inventor claims for it, we will very soon have good returns from the Bridgewater mines. Adjoining the crushing mill a building is in course of construction for a laboratory, which is nearly completed.

At the Barry Mine work is being vigorously prosecuted. As most of our readers are aware a new shaft a little south-east of the old one has been opened, which is nine feet wide by ten long, and has reached a depth of forty feet. In this shaft gold has been found visible, both in the white and grey quartz. It is intended to tunnel north and south. Already over three hundred tons of quartz have been quarried and are ready for the crusher. It is at this mine that the fifth crushing mill has been erected, and which is expected to be in operation in about two weeks. The mill has been built under the supervision of Mr. Geo. D. Wyckoff, a gentleman of large practical experience in gold mining, and who purposes shortly commencing the erection of another on Black Creek, on lot 11 in Elzevir. When the crusher commences operations we shall have further and fuller particulars concerning it.

Several other shafts are being sunk in different parts of Elzevir, some in the north-eastern portion, which, if reports be true, promise well.

At the Rose Mine, the prospectus of which has appeared in our columns for some time past, operations are being vigorously prosecuted. This mine is near Hazard's Corners, and a vein of white and

grey quartz nine feet wide has been developed, the assays from which have produced from \$9 to \$88 per ton from rock near the surface. This mine is finely situated for working; instead of sinking shafts, drifts can be run from the base of the ridge, cross-cutting the different veins, which will furnish as much ore as could be taken out for the next twenty years, and at a cost comparatively small, no machinery being required to free the mine from water. The stock of this Company is being rapidly taken up.

The Bay State Mining Company, in the same vicinity, is making good progress. Their shaft is now down to a depth of about forty feet, and is developing a very rich quartz. Assays from this mine have produced from \$84 to \$514 to the ton.

The Whitby and Toronto Company, whose mine is in the immediate vicinity of Bannockburn, had a ton of quartz crushed at Turley & Gilbert's Mill on Tuesday last, which produced \$17 50.

On Monday last, the Royal Canadian Gold Mining Company, whose shaft is on the Moore Hill, had a ton of quartz crushed at Turley & Gilbert's mill, which yielded the handsome product of \$40.

Amongst the other Companies which are actively engaged in mining, is the Wellington Gold Company, whose shaft is on the Richardson Ridge. Work was resumed here about three weeks ago under the superintendence of Hugh Fletcher, Esq., of Toronto, a gentleman of twenty years' experience in mining. The shaft is down now to a depth of 20 feet, dipping to the north-east. It is 8 by 11 feet, and it is intended to go down 60 feet before drifting. The rock in this shaft is similar to that in the Richardson mine. Assays of quartz from this mine have produced a yield varying from \$22 to \$145 per ton.

It may be stated in this connection that John N. Wyckoff, Esq., of New York, the inventor of the celebrated Wyckoff process, and father of Geo. D. Wyckoff, Esq., paid a visit to the Hastings Gold District last week. He visited several of the mines in Madoc and Elzevir, and expressed himself highly gratified with what he saw. His opinion confirms that of other experienced miners, that the Hastings Gold District is one of the richest mineral regions on this continent, and that all the hills of Madoc and Elzevir are full of metals. Mr. Wyckoff has spent many years in the Virginia gold mines, where he owns a vast property, and his connection with and experience of gold mining, make his opinion very valuable.

Volunteer Inspection.

Last week the different Companies comprising the 49th Battalion were inspected by Lieut. Colonel Shaw, Brigade Major, accompanied by Colonel Brown. The Trenton Company we learn turned out about 30 men, and made a soldierly appearance. The Sidney Company exceeded any former inspection, turning out over 40 men, and were highly complimented by the inspecting officer, and colonel of the Battalion. This Company has "picked up" so rapidly since the last inspection that they are prepared to take their position with any company in the Province. Stirling was next visited. The turn out of this Company was not so good as usual, still the Company made a respectable appearance, and showed that the men had been well instructed in their drill. Of the inspection in Madoc a correspondence writes: "The Madoc corps of Volunteers, No. 4 Company, 49th Battalion, was inspected yesterday. There were present on parade one officer, the Captain, and forty-two men rank and file. The company was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Brigade Major, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Brown, M.P., commanding officer of the 49th Battalion of Volunteer Militia. Lieut.-Col. Shaw highly complimented the Captain on the strength and physique of the men, and expressed the opinion that the company would, in that respect, not be inferior to any company that he had inspected. He also expressed himself highly satisfied with the improvement in the men in almost every respect. The company was also highly complimented by Lieut.-Col. Brown, who told the Captain that he should be proud of the company under his command. Major Wallace, of Whitby, also passed a few flattering remarks on the company, and gave them some very useful hints as to what would tend to improve them, both in soldier-like appearance and efficiency." The Tyndinaga company was inspected under difficulties, the Captain being ill and the Lieutenant attending the Military School, still the turn out was very good. In Belleville, the Rifles, No. 1 Company, turned out over forty men, and went through their inspection with a steadiness and precision that would have done credit to a company of the line.

The inspection of the 15th Battalion was postponed till some time in February.

New Gold Saving Process.

A correspondent sends the following to the *Globe*, from which journal we make the extract. It may be of use to those interested in gold mining in this locality:

"Mr. H. Kelly, 31 Pine street, New York, for the three years manager of the Virginian Gold Belt mine, situated on the Potomac twelve miles above Frederickburg, and who is now the agent of the company in New York, gives a most favorable account of the amalgamating process invented by Van Buren Ryerson, its actual value having already been proved by four weeks' constant use. The yield of this mine has rarely exceeded eight dollars per ton, but under the new system the average has been thirty dollars, which is but three per cent. less than the assay. Twenty tons of ore from a Carolina mine were shipped last week to the new mill at the Gold Belt works, and the yield, which in Carolina had not exceeded four dollars, by the new process was increased to twelve dollars. The difficulty in treating the Virginia ore was the excess of sulphur, which had been the cause of the enemy of progress in mining regions, and is the source of both trouble and loss in our Madoc gold fields. Ryerson's patent is for the use of superheated steam, which is steam heated up to the temperature of two hundred degrees, and to which the crushed ore is exposed for 15 minutes before the quicksilver is used. Mr. Ryerson claimed that his process would overcome all previous difficulties, and enable the amalgamator to extract the entire assay, and the result seems to have justified his expectations. He uses a shaking table 30 feet in length, and with a very peculiar movement, but the one distinctive feature of this process is the superheated steam. The crusher used at the Gold Belt mill is Brown's Boston Machine, which crushes 15 tons a day; it does not work with stamps, but by a centrifugal movement makes rock crush rock. The cost of the crusher was about \$1,000, the price of Ryerson's machine was \$1,500, with a royalty of \$5,000. We understand Mr. Kelly to say distinctly that a five horse engine was all the power required, but possibly this was an error. This invention or discovery will, we imagine, prove of great importance to our Madoc gold companies, especially as the charge of \$5,000 royalty will hardly be demanded in Canada."

County Council.

BELLEVILLE, JANUARY 28, 1867.

The new Council met in the Shire Hall at 12 o'clock, noon, when the following gentlemen presented their certificates of election:

TURKLOP—James J. Farley, Reeve; Philip Clapp and P. R. Daly, Deputy Reeves.

SIDNEY—B. Rose, Reeve; C. Armstrong and John Rowe, Deputy Reeves.

TYNDINAGA—N. S. Appleby, Reeve; Donald Anderson and — Dacy, Deputy Reeves.

TRENTON—James Cummings, Reeve.

STIRLING—Dr. Boulter, Reeve.

THE RADWIN—George Conley, Reeve; Thos. Walker, Deputy Reeve.

HUNTINGDON—Thomas Enno, Reeve; James Findlay, Deputy Reeve.

HUNGERFORD—Felix G. Gohouire, Reeve; George Stokes, Deputy Reeve.

ELZEVIR—Billa Plant, Reeve.

MADOC—A. F. Wood, Reeve; William Ward, Deputy Reeve.

MADONIA—James Hamilton, Reeve.

TUDOR—R. Norman, Reeve.

The Clerk called the Council to order, and asked the members to select their Warden. Mr. FLINT had much pleasure in moving the election of Mr. Wood as Warden. Last year he had urged upon Mr. Wood the propriety of continuing the Warden, but as he had decided not to accept the office again, he had consented to the election of the late Warden. He did not do this out of any disrespect to Dr. Boulter, for he was a gentleman whom he held in the highest esteem, and who had given the utmost satisfaction while Warden, and should occasion permit itself, he should be most happy to do all in his power to serve him; but at the present time he thought it better, particularly after what had been said and done in reference to Mr. Wood, to show our respect and confidence in him by electing him Warden for the present year.

Dr. BOULTER said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He had every confidence in Mr. Wood while Warden, and therefore was prepared to second the motion for his reelection.

Mr. Wood, having taken the oath of office, said he was always at a loss, to find words to express his thanks for any honor conferred upon him, and it was more particularly so at the present time, but he could assure him that he had never been so happy as when he had been reposed in him by his fellow Councilors, who had been incentive to urge him on in the proper fulfillment of his duty during the year. He then called the attention of the Council to the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules of the Council, as it was only by such a course that the business of the Council could be properly conducted. He then said the sittings of the Council prolonged through a want of regard for the rules which should guide them, and with their help he would endeavor to enforce the same.

AUDITORS.

Dr. BOULTER moved, seconded by Mr. Appleby, that Andrew Thompson, Esq., be appointed Auditor on behalf of the council.

The WARDEN appointed E. W. Holton, Esq., as second Auditor.

Mr. EMO asked if either of these gentlemen had had any business transactions with the Council during the year, as the law was very strict in this regard, and it was a point that should be looked after.

Mr. FLINT said he did not believe they had, that the mere fact of Mr. Thompson being the Agent of the County, and the County Account was kept, could bring him within the meaning of the law.

Mr. FARLEY said if it did he was as much disqualified now as if the Commercial Bank had not suspended, because it had amalgamated with the Merchants' Bank, which was now acting.

The WARDEN suggested laying the question over until the afternoon, and in the meantime he would consult the solicitor.

Mr. FLINT would take this opportunity of urging upon the Council the propriety of urging the County Account given to the Merchants' Bank. The amalgamation which had taken place was a most unfortunate one that could have been avoided, because that Bank was controlled by the merchants of Montreal, who knew the wants and necessities of the business men of Ontario, and it was their duty, as a corporation and as individuals, to support that Bank where necessary, and to obtain money from it, as was the case at the Bank of Montreal, for he did not hesitate to say that no man could do business with the Bank of Montreal unless he submitted to the most humiliating terms. For himself, on account of the letters which he had written when the Commercial Bank was suspended, and which Mr. King said much that he would not allow his name to appear on the books of the Bank, he was glad to see the bills of the Commercial Bank quoted at 90, and did not hesitate to say before, and would repeat it now, that he believed the Commercial Bank was the best bank in the Province, and that he would support it as much as he could to sustain it. From all that had taken place it was his duty to do all in his power to assist the new bank.

The Council then adjourned till two o'clock p.m.

Chancery Spring Sittings—1868.

The Hon. Vice-Chancellor Sprague.

Kingston.....	Tuesday.....	April 21
Brockville.....	Friday.....	" 24
Cornwall.....	Tuesday.....	" 28
Ottawa.....	Tuesday.....	May 5
Belleville.....	Tuesday.....	" 12
Peterboro.....	Tuesday.....	" 19
Lindsay.....	Friday.....	" 22

FIRE IN THURLOW. The dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Radcliff on part of Lot No. 11, 4th con. Thurlow, together with its contents, was consumed by fire on Thursday last. Mr. Radcliff was at the time engaged with his team in Gilmore's shanty. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defect in the chimney. The loss and outbuildings were saved. Loss about \$1,600. Insured in the Agricultural Mutual of London, Ont., for \$400.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

DEAR SIR:—The premises belonging to Mr. Grant, destroyed by fire on the morning of the 25th inst., were insured in the "Esna, of Hartford, Conn." for \$1,100, and not in the "Imperial," as stated in your issue of Saturday.

Yours, &c.,
ALEX. ROBERTSON,
Agent Imperial Insurance Co.
Belleville, Jan. 27, 1868.

—Jupiter and Venus are growing with a natural rapidity just now, and shine resplendently in the evening sky.

—The Sheriffs of the different counties for the Province of Nova Scotia, have all been re-appointed.

—Bogus quarters and half dollar pieces are reported to be largely in circulation in Hamilton, Ontario.

—The U. S. Post Office Department ran about \$1,000,000 behind during the last fiscal year; Massachusetts earned \$587,205 over and above all expenses.

—A little boy, in giving an account to his brother of the Garden of Eden, said: "The Lord made a gardener and put him in the garden to take care of it and to see that nobody hurt anything, or posted bills on the trees."

—A new trial in a murder case was ordered recently in Halifax because one of the jury, being angry with the verdict, had entered the room and went to his home during the night, returning the next morning.

A summary of the killed and wounded by the Clerkenwell explosion is published in the report of the Relief Committee.—There were killed, 7; badly wounded, 41; severely injured, 100; and many of the many heads of families, rendered homeless at mid winter; 600 families suffering in health, person, and property, from the violence of the shock. To relieve this great mass of poverty and sorrow, something like 47,000 has been subscribed by the public. The proportion of the female suffering is unusually large, and all of them were depending on their own exertions for their living. Four of these have lost eyes; others have been maimed or terribly shaken, and will never be again what they were. The revolting barbarity of the outrage is shown by the fact that, in some of the 25 cases, were reported of injuries done to mothers and their infants.

Mr. Howe's extraordinary speech on board "The City of Antwerp," an extract from which we have already published, was not permitted to go unrebuked. The Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, who was also present, speaking of Mr. Howe, said: "Something has been said concerning the advantages offered by the republic beside us, as compared with what we here enjoy. For my own part, after a long experience and after visiting the principal cities of the continent, I do not hesitate to declare my preference to them, the healthy shores of our country. In the State of New York," continued the Chief Justice, referring to Mr. Howe's statement about the State that it was true, will see a splendid and rapidly advancing country, but nowhere can we enjoy so much liberty, true independence and British feeling as in Nova Scotia. I prefer our own institutions to those of any other country, but can admire those of others while clinging to my own."

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 27.—A heavy gale passed over the counties of Scotland yesterday—houses were unroofed, blown down, &c., and much damage done—reported several lives lost. The storm is very heavy in this city and in Glasgow. It is thought shipping must have suffered terribly, though no advices of disaster have yet come to hand.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—A gun ship in this city was entered by a party of men, who carried away nearly half a ton of powder. The police immediately got on the track of the robbers and have since arrested twelve persons on suspicion. All the men arrested are Fenians.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The morning papers publish a letter from the Fenian prisoner, Burke. He denies any knowledge of the conspiracy to blow up the Clerkenwell prison, and declares he had no intention of escape.

LONDON, January 28, 11.15 a.m.—Consols 93½ to 93½; Bonds 71½; 11 C 87; Erie 49½.

LONDON, January 28, 1.30 p.m.—Consols 93½ to 93½ for money and account; Bonds 71½; 11 C 86½; Erie 49½.

LIVERPOOL, January 28, 11.15 a.m.—Cotton quiet and steady. Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 28, 1.30 p.m.—Corn 44 04; Wheat firm; Peas 46 94; Flour firm. Lard 54; Pork 74.

GLASGOW, January 28.—The steamer "Britannia," from New York, has arrived.

American Despatches.

NEW YORK, January 28.—A servant girl named Mary Ann Fibbs, aged 16, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to poison two little children.

The Herald's Havana special says: The Mexican Congress had passed a resolution authorizing the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Interior to retain both their portfolios and their seats in Congress.

Senor Romero had been appointed to the Ministry of the Treasury.

More discoveries of gold at Oajaca were announced.

Senor Ochoa had been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and to pay fine for complicity in the cause of the late rebellion.

A revolt had taken place in Sonora.

Since the return of the Cuban representatives from Madrid, the reform question has been nothing but a muddle. The Captain General assures the public that neither the partisans of Santa Anna nor those of Juarez shall be allowed to filibuster from the island of Cuba.

Slight shocks of earthquake were still felt. There had been 440 since November.

A fatal disease had attacked the sheep on the island. It kills them in a few hours.

No cholera at St. Thomas.

NASHVILLE, January 27.—C. H. Pratt, of State Line City, Indiana, committed suicide with a pocket knife on Sunday night.

A desperado named Warner, in an affray at Snydow, was shot six times with a pistol and with an axe. He died on Sunday.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 27.—Late advices from the Northern coast give accounts of an unusually severe winter. Communication was interrupted with Oregon. Floods had caused an immense destruction of property throughout the territory. Such a rainy winter was never before experienced in that country. Several vessels had sailed for Sitka with lumber and stores from Port Townsend. It was thought Alaska would hereafter be a good market for the productions of the territory.

—The steamer "Chase" made the passage lately between Portland and Halifax in thirty-nine hours.

—The receipts of the Nova Scotia Railway for the month of December show an increase of \$27,594.00 over the corresponding month of 1866.

THE INCOME OF SOVEREIGNS.—The Prince of Empress, ruling over 37,000,000, has 10,000,000 thalers to spend a year; the Czar of Russia, with 66,000,000 subjects in Europe alone, has 8,000,000 reichs thalers; Austria, with 35,000,000, gives her Emperor 5,000,000 thalers; Prussia, with 29,000,000 of European inhabitants, gives to her Queen 3,500,000 thalers; the King of Prussia, with over 28,500,000 subjects, has 4,000,000 thalers; the former King of Hanover, the ruler of 2,000,000 people, has 2,000,000 thalers; the Duke of Nassau, who misruled only 400,000 souls, is to have 400,000 thalers. Besides this sum, the treaties with Hanover and Nassau gave the sovereigns, the former 18,000 thalers, and the latter 8,000,000.—The Duke of Nassau has received his dividend, but the Prussian House of Deputies hesitates to vote the amount allowed to the King of Hanover. One would think that he could do very well with it, for, in addition to his income, he has 500,000 thalers in England.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 28.

Commercial Bills, buying at.....	99
" selling at.....	99
Greenbacks, buying at.....	69 to 70
" selling at.....	71
Bank of Upper Canada Bills.....	60
Silver, buying at.....	41
" selling at.....	41
Gold opened at 141½, closed at 141½.	

Imports and Exports.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
January 28, 1868.

IMPORTS.—2 cars merchandise.
EXPORTS.—3 cars merchandise.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.
Morning Express going West. 7:00 A. M.
Evening Express going West. 8:15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West. 10:35 A. M.
Merchants' Express. Freight
going East. No passengers
allowed on this train. 6:30 P. M.
Night Express going East. 12:05 P. M.
Mixed Train going East. 1:10 P. M.
Merchants' Express. Freight
going East. No passengers
allowed on this train. 9:30 P. M.
Montreal Time.

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29

Denominational Grants.

The Toronto daily press continues the warfare against what they term "sectarian grants," and the *Globe* is jubilant every time it can cull a crumb of comfort from some Conservative journal, which it heralds forth as the voice of the Conservative party. The last extract it reproduces is from the London *Prototype*, which may be looked upon as the exponent of the present views of the Hon. John Carling, Commissioner of Public Works. We repeat present views, because heretofore he has been one of the ardent supporters of all these grants, when in too many cases they were really objectionable. And here let us remark, *en passant*, that too often the press, more particularly special organs of individuals, echo the sentiments of those in whom position may necessitate a change of opinion, instead of enunciating a principle and endeavoring to indoctrinate its readers with its truth and correctness. We may also remark that the *Prototype* has heretofore been the undying supporter of those who for years have continued these grants in their most objectionable form, and it sounds the more strange to hear it now singing a different tune, simply because it may be considered popular with the masses, and because the powers that be are supposed to be in favor of discontinuing grants to all colleges under denominational control. The *Prototype* says:

"The true course of the Government and the House of Commons, in the commencement of the new regime, is to withhold all denominational grants. The recipients of these grants are equally a liability to the country which will sustain them in doing so. Indeed, with the present House of Assembly, if we mistake not, the Government would be wise to adopt a policy by proposing to continue the old system of denominational grants. No sectarian grants, as a principle, is a sound one. The platform of the Western Reformers, and as they reckon, both the Opposition and Ministerial supporters, constitute a majority. It is scarcely probable that they would sanction a continuance of them. Many intelligent Conservatives take the same view of the matter, and are not disposed to give the public money for the support of theological institutions with which they have no sympathy. Under these circumstances, if we mistake not, there is a bad look out for the continuance of grants to denominational colleges."

In introducing this article the *Globe* says: "The people of Upper Canada have for years objected to these grants." Add to this assertion the declaration of the *Prototype* that "no sectarian grants have been a plank in the platform of 'Western Reformers.' Then examine the records of the past, and see how far either position is borne out by facts. For years, no matter which party was in power, these grants have been continued. When Mr. Baldwin, the great father of Reform, swept Upper Canada, politically, from one side to the other, and when he had the power to do otherwise, these grants were continued and increased; and, notwithstanding, the vast majority of the province was at his beck and nod, he never, in accordance with the sentiment which the *Globe* says prevails to such an extent in Upper Canada, thought of withdrawing these denominational grants, nor did we hear any clamor for their withdrawal until their opponents obtained possession of the Treasurer's benches. On the contrary, the statute book contains more acts of denominational and sectarian incorporations which were passed during the rule of this great Reform party than for any similar period, before or since. It was this great Reform party of former days that first introduced the sectarian element into our common schools, yet we are constantly reading in journals calling themselves the exponents of Reform principles, that non-sectarian grants were always a plank in their party platform, and is repeated so often and with so much apparent honesty, that a portion of the Conservative press have commenced to echo it, and accord credit where no credit is due.

Both *Globe* and *Prototype* draw no distinction between "sectarian" colleges, where the peculiar dogmas of a sect are taught, and a college simply under denominational management. When the latter journals say that many Conservatives "are not disposed to vote the public money for the support of Theological institutions" with which they have no sympathy," it

speaks the truth, but that is altogether a different position to the one taken by a large section of the Conservative press. While they would oppose the voting of public money for such a purpose, they would support grants to aid in the maintenance of colleges in which superior education is given, without any interference in the religious views of the pupils, though under denominational control. It is here where our contemporaries fail to draw the distinction, and consequently condemn all alike. Abolish all grants to Theological institutions, by all means, no matter of what creed or what profession, but let it be put honestly upon that ground, and not ruin college institutions which have done much good and are now doing good in the education of the youth of the country, under cover of sticking at other grants which are objectionable to the great mass of the people in the Province of Ontario. But, says the *Globe*, "If any denominational grant is continued, every one of the sectarian grants which the Canadian Parliament used to make in this Province will be continued, and the few sectarian schools hitherto without aid, will be added to the list, as fast as their supporters bring sufficient pressure to bear." This does not follow. The plan suggested by us a few days since will obviate all this difficulty, and if the Government be really desirous of considering this question, they can easily find a solution to the problem. If the threat of the Government is carried out there is but one course left, and that is for the different denominational colleges to change their constitutions so as (if that be necessary) to rank in the same category with the University of Toronto, and then agitate for a division of the spoils. There is no reason why Toronto should absorb the whole provincial grant for University purposes, when other Universities are doing more to educate the youth of the country than it is. Nor is there any good reason for compelling every parent who desires his son to receive a University education, to send him to Toronto, hence an agitation will arise to distribute the University funds in aid of all Universities in Ontario, in which theology is not taught.

The Silver Nuisance.

The Montreal *News* says:—"We understand that an effort is now being made among merchants and others who are sufferers by the present heavy discount on Silver coin to export some two hundred thousand dollars—a movement which the promoters believe would so far reduce the present stock in this city as to effect very materially the present rate of discount. The recent action of the Government in imposing a duty of fifteen per cent. on all American Silver coin imported into the country being equivalent to a prohibitory duty, will effectively prevent its re-importation, except by smuggling, and with the discount reduced even to two and one-half per cent., the inducements to smuggle would be very small. As a temporary relief, and pending the action of the Government, the movement, if successful, will, no doubt, very materially reduce the present rate of discount. There seems no chance of failure if the promoters of the movement are backed up by the merchants and trading community generally, and the request made of the Government—a matter about which we apprehend there will be no difficulty, as from a list shown us yesterday, we see many names of gentlemen connected with the principal wholesale and retail firms in the city who have pledged their support to the undertaking."

Meteorological Statement.

BY MR. BURDON.

The lowest temperature during Sunday night, 26th January, was 10.9 below zero. On Monday night, 27th, 19.2 below zero. On Tuesday night, 28th, 2.5 below zero.

The temperature on Monday, 27th January, at 7 o'clock a.m. was 7.3 below zero; at 1 p.m., 3.8 above zero; at 5 p.m., 4.5 below zero.

The temperature on Tuesday, 28th January, at 7 o'clock a.m. was 17.2 below zero; at 1 p.m., 5.6 above zero; at 5 p.m., 0.2 above zero.

The temperature on Wednesday, 29th January, at 7 o'clock a.m. was 5.4 above zero. Belleville, 29th January, 1887.

—W. C. McLeod, Esq., of Woodstock, has given \$4,000 to Knox's College, Toronto.

—Nicholas Dodge, of Stanstead, dropped dead while chopping in the bush on Saturday.

—A death or two by drowning agreeably diversifies the crossing of the ice-bridge in Quebec.

—The speculative fever has been started in Windsor by the discovery of a rich salt vein at a depth of forty feet.

—An agency of the Merchants' Bank has been opened at London, under the management of Mr. Harper.

—An old colored man who died at Halifax last week, made some disclosures regarding the murder of a police constable two or three years ago. The burial of John Moore has just taken place in the Township of Normandy. He had an altercation with his wife, whereupon he was shot dead by her brother.

County Council.

BELLEVILLE, JANUARY 28, 1887.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, at two o'clock, p.m.

COMMONS ACCOUNT.

Moved by Mr. Flint, seconded by Mr. Appleby, That the Treasurer, F. McAnnany, Esq., is hereby authorized and required to remove all moneys belonging to the County of Hastings, now on deposit in the Bank of Montreal here, and deposit the same in the Merchants' Bank, now opened in Belleville.

Mr. Boulter stated that he had said upon a previous occasion that the County was not indebted to the Government on the Municipal Fund account, and was now prepared to show that he was correct. He produced the following letter, which he desired to be placed upon the records of the Council for future reference:

"RECEIVED GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, 'OTTAWA, January 9th, 1887.

"Sir.—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 7th inst. covering Bank deposit for \$2,625, and requesting to be informed of the amount due by the County of Hastings on contingent account, and interest on interest account. I have to state in answer, that your Municipality is not indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund, for either contingent account, or interest on interest account, having to the credit of its sinking Fund account, 31st December, 1887, \$53,091.18.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, Geo. C. KERRICK, Per K. G.

"F. McAnnany, Treasurer, County Hastings, Belleville."

TRENTON BRIDGE.

Mr. Cummings called attention to the present state of the Trenton bridge, and pointed out the necessity of building a new bridge in place of the present draw, which was rapidly rotting down, and said that unless something was done at an early day, the probability was that the county would have to pay for the loss sustained by accident. He stated that the Surveyor had received a plan and specifications from the Government of a swing bridge, such as are used by the Board of Works for canal and locks, and would answer the purpose well, and would not cost over \$800. If this were not done at once, it would cost more, as the present structure would in all probability be destroyed. At present most of the old materials could be used, and timber could be brought on the ice to where it would have to be used. He suggested immediate action. After some discussion the further consideration of the question was laid over till the meeting in February next.

DAMAGE FOR LOSS OF A HORSE.

Mr. Flint called attention to the claim of a Mr. John Rousseau, who had had his horse's leg broken on a bridge on the Flint road. The horse had to be shot, and Rousseau now claimed the value of the horse, which was sworn to be worth between \$70 and \$80.—He would move, seconded by Mr. Hamilton, That \$80 be paid Rousseau, in consideration of the loss of his horse by falling through a county bridge.

Mr. Emko asked if the horse was sound and not blind.

Mr. Findlay knew the horse, and thought if Rousseau got \$50 for it he would be well paid. He would move, seconded by Mr. Emko, that \$50 be paid.

Mr. Flint replied that he was informed by Rousseau (who was present) that it was not the horse referred to by Mr. Findlay.

The motion for the \$50 was passed, leaving it for Rousseau to produce further evidence of the value of the horse.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES, ETC.

Mr. Appleby introduced a By-Law providing for the following appointments:

E. W. Holton and Andrew Thomson, Auditors.

F. H. Rous, Local Superintendent for South Hastings.

S. S. Agar, Local Superintendent for North Hastings.

Grammar School Trustees.—Thos. Willis for Belleville; Jas. J. Ryan for Stirling, and Jas. Kirkland for Trenton.

On the motion for the appointment of Mr. Willis, Mr. Appleby stated that he was the retiring Trustee, but as he lived out of town there was a difficulty often in getting a quorum of the Board, and he thought it better to appoint a gentleman from the County, and moved the appointment of Mr. Willis.

Mr. Daly moved in amendment that J. J. Farley be appointed Trustee for the Belleville Grammar School.

On a division Mr. Willis was elected, and the By-Law was passed.

REPORTS.

The Warden presented a Report from the Chairman of the Gravel Roads Committee, showing the amount of the work done on the roads during the past year, which we shall publish to-morrow.

By Steamer From Europe.

New York, Jan. 29.—The steamship "City of Antwerp," with Liverpool dates to the 16th, has arrived.

The London Times describes the distress at the east end of London as vast and heart-rending. The number of persons in receipt of out-door relief is upwards of 40,000, and measures have been adopted, which, while they fail to meet the need, are actually increasing the amount of pauperism, and are demoralizing the district.

Very bad tidings have been received in Paris from almost every part of France.—The trade and manufactures of Lyons were paralyzed by a variety of causes, in which the uncertainty prevailing as to the political future had no small share. Hunger and destitution were making and havoc among the operatives at Nantes, Rouen, and even in Bordeaux, where the effects of the climate done away with one cause of suffering. The destitution was plainly manifested. So dense are the throngs of famished operatives that besiege the Hotel de Ville, clamoring for bread or employment, that the guards have to be doubled. At Lille starvation is epidemic, and in Paris the distress was very great, but private and public benevolence was more active.

—Counterfeit American quarters of 1855 are in circulation.

Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The following news have been received from Annapolis Bay. Despatches from Senate announce the expedition again in motion forward. The van has already reached Annapolis, a native village twelve miles beyond this point. Napier will immediately put himself at the head of the column of advance, and push on to Antio, the capital of the Tigre district.

New York, Jan. 29.—The World has the following by cable, no location given:

"January, 28th, 11 a.m. here all night. Have had an immense crowd. Good music today. Spoke to the people to-day and was carried a mile on the shoulders of New York friends. Shall stamp Ireland. Derby quakes but dare not stop me."

"Signed, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

LONDON, Jan. 29, evening.—The Martello Tower at Dunaginn, near Wexford, Ireland, was attacked last night by a party of Fenians. The garrison fired upon the assailants, who, after returning the fire, fled. No casualties are reported.

The Fenian Shaw has turned Queen's evidence. He positively identifies Barrett as the man who fired the fuse which caused the Clerkenwell explosion.

LONDON, January 29, 11:15 a.m.—Consols 93½ to 93½; Bonds 7½ to 7½ and quiet; I C 96½; Erie 45½.

LONDON, January 29, 1:30 p.m.—Consols 92; United States securities firm; Bonds 72.

LIVERPOOL, January 29, 11:15 a.m.—Cotton firmer; Breadstuffs quiet.

LIVERPOOL, January 29, 1:30 p.m.—Pork dull at 14d. Lard firm. Cheese 3/4d.

LONDON, January 29.—The steamers "City of Baltimore" and "Moravian" have arrived.

American Despatches.

BALTIMORE, January 28.—Dr. A. G. Moore, of this city, was shot by Mrs. Edward A. Pollard about one o'clock to-day. Mr. Pollard left the Malby House some weeks since and Mrs. Pollard has been unable to ascertain where he is, she called on Dr. Moore, an intimate friend of Pollard's, to learn where he was, and during the interview a difficulty arose which resulted in the shooting of Moore. The wound is not dangerous. Mrs. Pollard refused to give bail and was committed to jail.

CHICAGO, January 28.—A fire this evening on Lake at, consumed property to the amount of about \$2,000.

New York, January 29.—The Herald's Havana special says: By a telegram from the capital, received on the 21st, it was ascertained that Gen. Porfirio Diaz had reached the seat of government and was occupied in securing, for his command, fortnightly pay in advance. The Legislature of San Luis Potosi authorized the levy of a forced loan on the merchants. The amount demanded was \$30,000, which, however, was promptly refused; some of the merchants were in consequence thrown into prison. There were rumors that the partisans of General Ortega, Perez, and other disaffected leaders were getting up an expedition, within the Republic of Guatemala, to overthrow the national authorities in Yucatan.

New York, Jan. 28.—The Herald's Cold Spring special says: As the Cincinnati Express has been delayed, the Baltimore and Annapolis line, which was to have reached Annapolis on a broken rail. Five passenger cars ran off against the rocks, tearing out the sides. Five or six persons were injured but none killed.

New York, Jan. 29.—The Tribune's special says: Mr. Robinson will offer in the house to-morrow, a resolution that American subjects now in British prisons on a charge of Fenianism, should be released or tried forthwith, or the recall of Minister Adams should be asked by the President.

New York, Jan. 29.—The steamer "Russia," with Liverpool dates to the 19th, has arrived.

Portland, January 29.—The steamer "Austrian," from Liverpool, has arrived.

A gay deceiver has swindled a Milwaukee landlady and eloped with a Milwaukee school teacher, a young lady of excellent character. The scoundrel has a wife already, and three children.

The Hartford Press asserts the existence of a tree in Charlestown, Mass., which bears apples, the alternate quarters of which are sweet and sour. They are called the Honeymoon apples.

A disgusted tourist says of Italy that it is impossible to enjoy travelling in a country, however romantic or picturesque, where half of the inhabitants are beggars and the other half thieves.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, January 29.

Cotton steady at 15½c to 16c.

Flour more firm; receipts 6,500 bbls.; sales 6,800 bbls. at \$8.00 to \$9.10 for superior extra and western; receipts 100 bbls.; sales 6,000 choice extra western; \$9.00 to \$12 for common to choice extra western.

Eye flour steady at \$7.25 to \$8.25.

Wheat firm; receipts 10,000 bushels; sales 8,000 bushels at \$2.45 for No. 2 spring.

Rye steady; receipts 100 bushels; sales 6,000 bushels western at \$1.77.

Corn 1 to 2c lower; receipts 6,000 bushels; sales 3,500 bushels at \$1.24 to \$1.35 for new mixed western in store.

Barley dull and dropping; receipts 5,000 bush.

Oats half firm; receipts 5,000 bushels; sales 5,000 bushels at \$1.85 for western in store.

Pork quiet at \$8.75 to \$9.25.

Lard firmer at 15½c to 16c.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 29.

Stocks active.

Sterling Exchange, 60 days, 109½.

Gold 160½.

Gold silver 14½.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ROSE MINING COMPANY OF MADOC.

Capital Stock, - - - \$25,000.
Divided into - - - 5,000 Shares.
5,000 Shares - - - \$5.00 Each.

Deposit on Subscription Twenty-five per cent.

CARR RITCHIE, F. E. KILBY, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., J. E. O'REILLY, E. H. HALE, and HUGH FAIRBRIDGE, are the owners of the property hereinafter mentioned, and are desirous of forming a Stock Company, with the capital of \$25,000, and are to receive and take in payment for the said property \$1,250 in cash, and 2,250 shares of paid up Stock of the said Company. The said parties are now taking proceedings for its incorporation, under cap. 37, 38 Vic, and have much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the following Prospectus:

This Company is being formed for the purpose of developing the Mineral Resources of five acres of land, situated on the base of the 10th concession of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, situated on the main road, between three and four miles from Belleville, Madoc, upon which gold and silver have been found in paying quantities, several assays having been made by Professor Wyckoff, who selected with great care, and being not only rich in minerals, but possessing facilities for mining which gives this company peculiar advantages over many others, there being on the property a high ridge or mountain of quartz, cross-cutting the different veins, and giving eighty feet of backs to work upon, which will furnish such ores as could be taken out for the next twenty years, and such notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

This Company intend, as soon as a charter is granted, to erect a mill house, with suitable machinery for reducing and separating the precious metal, thereby saving the cost of cartage to other mills, and the great expense and inconvenience incurred in having the ore reduced and the metal extracted by custom mills.

Adjoining this property is a lake from which an abundant supply of water can be obtained for all purposes. Another great advantage in this property is, that immediately the work is commenced ore can be taken out in quantities more than sufficient to pay the expenses and interest in that respect alone it will equal if not surpass any of the mines in that district, taking into consideration the richness and abundance of the ore, and the many advantages described above, it cannot but prove remunerative to those who may become interested in this Company.

DIRECTORS, PRO TEM.
Geo. D. WYCKOFF, ASA A. BURNHAM, JR., F. E. KILBY, A. L. McLELLAN, J. S. CARR RITCHIE, JAS. EDWIN O'REILLY, E. H. HALE.
PROV. PRESIDENT—Geo. D. WYCKOFF.
PROV. SECY & TREAS—JAS. C. RITCHIE.
SOLICITORS—THOMAS & KILPATRICK.
Stock to be sold at W. Minton's Exchange Office, Hamilton. Application for Stock and other Communications may be addressed to any of the Directors, or to the following:
PROV. SEC. & TREAS. Hamilton.
December 34, 1867. D183-f

**BUY YOUR TEA
DIRECT FROM
THE IMPORTERS!**

Tea, Tea, Tea!
THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal, having just imported a large quantity of the best quality of tea, call at the attention of the Trade, Hotel Proprietors, and large establishments generally to their list of prices. The quality of the tea will amply repay by getting direct through the importers.

All orders for 25 lb. boxes and upwards carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Buyers living beyond Railway Stations, will please send Post Office order, or cash, for the carriage to be paid to the nearest station, where there are express offices. Tea will be forwarded receipt of order, and will be delivered by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man. Cash collected in Montreal free of charge, and Tea forwarded for the same. Nothing less than 25 lb. boxes sold. Original packages Black Tea weigh from 60 to 80 lbs. These are not mentioned in the order, but are determined by quality. The Company are determined to take a stand in the Montreal market, every article may therefore be depended on as to quality and weight.

BLACK TEA.
COMMON CONGO, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 40¢
FINE FLAVORED NEW SEASON do. 0.55
EXTRA FINE FLAVORED do. 0.75
SOUND OOLONG do. 0.40
RICH FLAVORED do. 0.60
VERY FINE do. 0.85
JAPAN do. 0.55
VERY FINE do. 0.75

GREEN TEA.
TWANKAY, Common, 40¢
FINE do. 0.55
YOUNG HYSON, 0.40
FINE do. 0.75
EXTRA FINE VERY CHOICE, 1.00
FINE GUNPOWDER, 0.85
EXTRA SUPERFINE do. 1.00
Reductions made to buyers of Five Obats and upwards.
August 24th, 1867. 098, 923-1

HUFFMAN HOUSE,
MADOC, ONTARIO.
HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)
Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new. 140-11 564f

India and China Tea Company. HOME DEPOTS—London and Liverpool. CANADA DEPOT—32 Hospital Street, Montreal.

PURE and GENUINE TEAS of splendid natural flavor, imported direct from the Company's Plantations in ASSAM, and on the slopes of the HIMALAYAS, blended with the finest products of CHINA.

Only two qualities, viz., 70 cts. or \$1.00 per lb., other Black, Green, or Mixed.
Fine Household Tea, combining strength and flavor, 70 cts. per lb., Finest procurable, \$1.00.
Protected by Trade Mark.

Sole Agents for Belleville, Messrs. T. WILLS & Co., Apothecaries Hall.
ROBERT BAKER, Agent, Brighton. T. W. BAKER, Agent, Trenton.
August 16th, 1867. 0001y w271y

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. INCORPORATED 1849.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. J. HILLYARD CAMERON, M.P., President, LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, M.P., H. T. FULTON, Esq., W. J. McDONELL, Esq.,
C. J. CAMPBELL, Esq., A. S. HOWLAND, Esq., J. McGILLIES, Esq.,
GEORGE CHAFFEY, Esq., A. R. MCMASTER, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq.,
SOLICITORS:—MESSRS. DUGGAN & BURNS.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on every description of property.
MARINE INSURANCES—Island and to the Lower Ports, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies, and by steam vessels to Europe.
Rates as moderate as any other respectable Insurance Company.
F. MCANNANT, Esq., Agent, Belleville.
November 12, 1867. 39wfm-1656fm

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
QUEBEC, 6th March, 1868.

IT is directed by the Hon. The Finance Minister, that heretofore Weekly Notices be published and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the rate of discount to be allowed on American Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the price of gold as represented by Exchange, at a rate equal thereto. Such notices to appear every Saturday in the *Canada Gazette*.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CUSTOMS,
OTTAWA, June 8, 1867.

IN accordance with the above Order, Notice is hereby given that the authorized rate of discount is declared to be this day 28 per cent, which percentage of deduction is to be continued until next Weekly Notice, and to apply to all purchases made in the United States during that week.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
S.D.I.-f Assistant Commissioner of Customs.

American Watches.

THE true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. A Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is, indeed, little else than a machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. The watches are good, it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle of plan or the movement, no mistake in the sizes of the parts, and the piece of machinery, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished piece. The method established in every department of the watchmaking, by means of mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision.

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools, and for faults and flaws in steel or stone, are made to accompany the work, every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a finished machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place, and every screw turned home. Instead of sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest, making spring, gives a steady wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear ringing sound always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a time keeper from the start.

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company cannot be equalled in the production of any beautifully finished, accurate, simple and cheap, but every variety of finish in the different varieties of Watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes to suit all tastes and means, and every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

EVERY WATCH FULLY WARRANTED.
For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 162 Broadway, N.Y.
ROBERT WILKES,
TORONTO and MONTREAL,
General Agents.
185-34 403m

HUFFMAN HOUSE,
MADOC, ONTARIO.
HUFFMAN & SON, Proprietors,
(LATE OF PETERBOROUGH.)
Every attention paid to travellers. House and furniture entirely new. 140-11 564f

THE LARGEST CIRCULATED PAPER IN MONTREAL.
THE "DAILY NEWS."
\$6 00 per Annum, in advance.
JOHN LOVELL,
Printer and Publisher.

CAUTION.

THE perfection and cheapness of the AMERICAN WATCHES, and the great variety of styles, have caused them to be sold in great quantities by unscrupulous dealers, who, by selling cheap imitations, have caused the genuine watches to be sold at a low price, and have caused the public to be misled. The purchaser should be careful to see that the watch is a genuine one, and that it is made in the United States. The following are the trade marks on the several grades of our manufacture:

AMERICAN WATCH CO.
APPLETON, TRACY & CO.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.
P. S. BARTLETT.
WM. ELLERY.
HOME WATCH CO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the General Superintendent,
Altoona, Pa., 150th Dec. 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this Railroad for several years, and your engagement, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable timekeepers. We have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble and have not worn out longer without repair than any watches we have ever had on our road. As you are aware we are not in the habit of purchasing watches, and we are sure that your watches are of the best quality, and we are sure that you will keep them as correctly, nor have they done as good service as yours.

In these statements I am satisfied by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent,
American Watch Co., Waltham.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Locomotive Dept., Western Division,
Buffalo, N.Y., 24th Dec. 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of locomotive engines have been supplied by your establishment, and that you have the most satisfactory of any for your use. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of the road, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the same in the future, and I am sure that you will adapt your watches, and furnish them to all engines and conductors. In my opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES WILSON,
Chief Engineer,
American Watch Co., Waltham.

For sale by all first-class dealers in the United States and British Provinces.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
New York.
ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto & Montreal.
GENERAL AGENTS.
185-34 403m

The Daily Intelligencer.

WILL appear about five o'clock every afternoon (Sundays excepted) and will be furnished by express delivery every day, if paid in advance, \$6 otherwise: Mail subscribers \$3 a year, \$2.50 for 6 months; \$1.50 for 3 months. It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable dispatches and the New York and Montreal Markets.

Arrangements have been made with RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS in Canada, the Maritimes, and other points, who will furnish us with early and full information respecting the Gold Regions, and of matters of general interest. Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Public Meetings, &c., &c., and the Editor will be happy to supply of public patronage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
A liberal scale of prices for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Cards, not exceeding six lines, 6 months, \$5.00
Half Square, 6 months, \$10.00
One Square, 6 months, \$20.00
Two Squares, 6 months, \$40.00
Four Squares, 6 months, \$80.00
Notices of Births, \$5.00
Do of Deaths, \$5.00
Do of Marriages, \$5.00
Do of Deaths, \$5.00

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—All matter under this heading, however short, is charged per line, measured by a scale of solid lines.

Advertisers contracting for any space not less than half a square can have the privilege of changing their advertisements every week. Transient advertisements inserted at 7 cents per line for first insertion, and 2 cents for each additional insertion.

The Weekly Intelligencer.

Is published every Friday Morning at 12 per annum if called for at the Office, or sent by mail; and \$2.50 if delivered by the carrier, payable in advance. When not paid until the close of the year, 50 cents will be added to each year's subscription. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid up, except at the option of the Publisher.

Within the past three months the circulation has rapidly increased, and the number now on our Subscription Books is over 1,400. With such a large and general circulation, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER presents unsurpassed advantages to advertisers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Six lines and under, first insertion, 0.50
Each subsequent insertion, 0.25
Above six lines, per line, first insertion, 0.02
Each subsequent insertion, 0.01 per line.

"BUSINESS NOTICES"—10 cents per line each insertion, measured as for those who advertise by the line.

Advertisements for insertion must be delivered at the office, or sent by mail, on Thursday or Friday, and must be paid for in advance.

The Intelligencer Job Office.
Is supplied with the most complete and efficient machinery for the rapid and most accurate execution of every description of plain and fancy printing, at prices as low as the cost of establishment in any other city.

The Daily and Weekly INTELLIGENCER can be had at the Book Store in Belleville, and at Wilson's Drug Store, Montreal, and at all other places where books are sold.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.
M. BOWELL,
Intelligencer, Belleville,
Front Street, Belleville.

A person of an observing turn of mind, if he has rode through a country town, has noticed how curious youngsters along the route will fill the windows with their anxious faces, in order to get a glimpse at all passers by. A Yankee peddler drove up in front of a house, and seeing all hands and the cook staring through the windows got off his cart, and in a few minutes the peddler took place with man of the house. Jonathan—Has there been a funeral here lately? Man—No, why? Jonathan—saw there was one pane of glass that hadn't a head in it. Man—You leave quick, or there'll be a funeral.

A London correspondent gives a list of the occupations of Mr. Thomas Hughes (Tom Brown). He is a chancery barrister, a large practice; a busy member of Parliament, with a numerous and exacting constituency; a chairman of the Crystal Palace Company; a royal commissioner on Trade Unions; an active director of the London Workingmen's College; an author who still uses his pen; he has published two magazine articles within two months and is writing a history of King Alfred; and is besides known all over England as a friend of the workingman, and with all his other occupations finds time to give unpaid aid to their interests and needs. He is also colonel of the 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, a crack volunteer corps of the metropolis.

"DENT STIR."—A few days since an honest Dutchman gave the most striking proof of willingness to conform to the law in one of our interior villages. He was brought before a justice on a charge of selling liquor, and fined ten dollars. "Well," said he, "you fines me ten dollar, I pay him, and now I see!"
"And the next time," said the justice, "you will be fined twenty dollars."
"Well, you fine me twenty dollar, I pay him too, and I den sell."

"And for the third offence you will be fined one hundred dollars and imprisoned for three months in the county jail," replied the justice sternly.
The over-confident Tontou seemed to be getting a new idea of the operation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law by this time, and after thinking a moment he scratched his head, exclaiming, "Well, den I stop."

GEORGE ROCHE, HATTER & FURRIER.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his numerous friends and customers that he is now prepared to take orders for
ALL KINDS OF FURS.

Having procured the services of a first-class cutter from Paris, particular attention paid to repairing.
All orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to.
Neilsen's Block, opposite Apothecaries Hall, Front Street, Belleville.

N. B.—The highest price in cash paid for Raw Fur.
October 14. 1D-6m

Horses, Carriages, &c., FOR SALE.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILLS
TAKEN AT PAR.
Apply to
H. PRETTY,
Belleville, Oct. 22, 1867. 147-f

CANADA WEST FARMERS' MUTUAL AND Stock Insurance Company.

THE Annual general meeting of the Members of "The Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company" will be held (pursuant to resolution adopted at the last annual meeting) on Thursday, the 6th of February next, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, and of electing four Directors to serve in the place of Jacob Binkley, deceased, H. J. Lawry, who retires, and William Barrell and Thomas Stock, whose term of office expires, but who are eligible for re-election.
RICHARD P. STREET,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Hamilton, January 24, 1868. 210-5w

BELLEVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS AND IRON FOUNDRY

WEST FRONT STREET.

J. M. WALKER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Thrashing Machines,
STRAW CUTTERS,
MILL WORK & MACHINERY.
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
Iron and Steel Ploughs,
Stoves, &c.

May 1. 1D-1f

REMOVAL.

N. MANN begs to notify the public that the Daffoe House Building, where he has been for some time, and to which he has many more, who will favor him with their patronage.
Belleville, Dec. 27, 1867.

Business Cards.

AND all other kinds of Job Printing, executed with despatch, at the Intelligencer Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street.

ORANGE CERTIFICATES

FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCER Office, Intelligencer Building, Front Street, Belleville.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 231

Ontario Legislature

The House was occupied on the 28th in discussing Sir Henry Smith's Bill, providing for the independence of Parliament. In this Bill it was proposed to do away with the necessity of a member going back to his constituency for re-election, after accepting a position in the ministry; and to prevent any one from being elected to both the House of Commons and the Local Legislature. After a good deal of debate the Bill received a six month's hoist

The next Bill was that of Mr. Blakes, to prevent duel representation, precisely the same in principle as Sir Henry's, so far as it effects the rights of the people to elect whom they please to serve them in the different Houses, received the attention of members until the House adjourned. It was lost on a division, 30 being in favor of the Bill and 33 against it.

On the 29th a long debate took place upon a motion made by the Hon. Mr. Wood, to refer the petitions of the Tavern

Keepers to the committee on the Municipal Law. Tavern keepers ask to be relieved of the disabilities under which they now labor.

labor, and to be treated as other people, in respect to offices in the gift of the people. They also ask to have the law compelling them to close their bars at seven o'clock on Saturday night, repealed; and to have the decision of two magistrates final and unappealable in cases where persons are fined for selling without license. It was argued strongly against these demands, but the petitions were finally referred.

Hon. J. S. McDONALD introduced a bill respecting Registrars; Registry offices and the Registration of instruments relating to lands in Upper Canada.

Hon. Mr. Wood moved the second reading of his bill, respecting over-holding tenants, in order to refer it to a special committee. The main feature of the

measure was, he explained, simply this: In the measure in the statute book, the operation of the act was confined to tenancies certain for one month only, or one quarter. But it had been found necessary

inconvenient not to extend the act to tenancies which might be determined by notice; and the main feature of the bill before the house was simply to extend the

provisions of the act to these small tenancies. The act would very much simplify proceedings in county courts, and save good deal of expense in actions of ejectment.

Mr. BLAKE admitted the necessity for the amendment act, but asked for time to consider the bill which was granted.

On motion of Hon. J. S. McDONALL the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill respecting Prison Inspectors. The Attorney General explained

that these inspectors were now officers of the Dominion, and as the people of Ontario were determined to keep the supervision of their affairs in their own hands, an inspector

SIR HENRY SMITH said that in this matter the Government were taking a step in the right direction. So far as his experience

being the means of improving the goals were generally brought into collision with the County Councils, and did mischief in

that way. He held that a committee of the County Council was the best to look after these goals.

HON. J. S. McDONALD did not agree with

the hon, and gallant knight that the County Councils would be the best parties to look to the goal management. Speaking for his own part of the country, he would

say that such a course would be a dangerous one indeed. Besides, County Councils were very parsimonious generally. The Government intended to bring down

On motion of Mr. PARDEE a returned

showing in detail all the surveyed lands unsold and now owned by the Province of Ontario; giving the number of lots and concessions, with the names of the townships and counties in which said lands are

ships and counties in which said roads are situated. The mover explained that he had made this motion some weeks ago, but had been requested to allow it lie over. Now, he brought it forward again and

hoped Government would furnish information. He did not assume that they could do so this session; but the information might be obtained during the recesses and

Freddy, a fair-haired youngster of four summers, the other day, after being some

time lost in thought, broke out thus : "Pa, can God do everything?" "Yes, dear."—"Can he make a two-year colt in two minutes?" "Why, he would not wish to

do that, Freddy." "But, if he did wish to, could he?" "Yes, certainly, if he wished to." "What! in two minutes?" "Yes, in two minutes." "Well, then, he wouldn't be a wizard, would he?"

be two years old, would be:

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

BELLEVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Evening Express going East.	11.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West.	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight	
going West.	8.05 A. M.
Express going East.	6.50 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.30 A. M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight	
going East.	9.30 P. M.
allowed by this train.	
Montreal Time.	

Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRESS.—The Legislature of Quebec voted \$4,000 in aid of the Nova Scotian fishermen.

Dr. GRAY.—This gentleman delivered an interesting lecture on Tuesday night in the Marble Hall, on Egypt, Sennar, Palestine, &c. The lecture was a reminiscence of his own travels and experiences in these parts of the world. A third lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening, in which he will treat of gold and silver ores, giving some experiments. As the proceeds of these lectures are for the benefit of the ladies for charitable purposes, the Hall should be filled.

TOWN PRINTING.—It will be seen by the report of the proceedings of the Town Council that a debate took place upon the question of Town Printing, during which Mr. Geo. E. Henderson indulged in his usual rhodomontade and falsehoods about the Intelligencer office, which everyone understands, consequently we do not deem his remarks worth even a denial; but Mr. Holden stated that he had an abstract of the accounts in which it was shown that the printing of the Town for 1896 cost \$344. We are not prepared to say what the Auditor's Report shows, because the Council has not, in accordance with the positive provisions of the law, published the accounts; but this much we do know, that upon reference to the books of this office we find that the account for 1896 was \$213.87, which we believe to have been by far the largest amount paid to any office, because we are convinced that more work was done in this office, including the advertising of By-Laws, etc., than at any other. We have no doubt the matter is susceptible of explanation when investigated, but we submit that Mr. Holden should have known positively before making the statements that he was making, for 1896 cost so much. We should have expected nothing better from Mr. Henderson, but it does not follow that because Mr. Henderson and Mr. Holden are hunting in pairs just now, that the latter should adopt the former's tactics.

Railway Project.

"We are pleased to learn that a movement is on foot for a narrow gauge railway from Belleville to the gold regions. The feasibility of the project cannot be questioned, and there can scarcely be a question that for this route the narrow gauge is peculiarly well adapted. Half way to El Dorado the country is favorable for the construction of the broad gauge; but the northern half of the route would probably prove very expensive, as a railway as wide as our trunk lines. For the present, it is only contemplated to construct the line as far as El Dorado or Sandon; but the charter will probably cover an extension a good deal farther north. Since the northern range of the reports of 'prospectors' represent them, there can be no doubt that the line reaches the terminus now proposed, the extension will follow within a brief period. The application for a charter will shortly be made, and the likelihood of any opposition, it will probably be granted without delay.

"The immediate construction of this line would confer a boon on the inhabitants of North Hastings. The passenger traffic, for a time, at least, would be large enough to form a material item in the finances of an inter-provincial railway. A large amount of freight business would be done in the fall, and the winter months would be a considerable source of revenue, as the lumbermen operating in the north, and who possibly sawed lumber would be produced in such quantities as to require the use of the line to contribute a considerable amount of the traffic necessary to sustain the line. It was certain that the mining developments in Madoc and the adjoining townships will greatly facilitate a good deal of business for a railroad, and, conversely, the railroad would give an impetus to mining operations and greatly facilitate the development of the mineral wealth of this region.

"The advantages to Belleville are very obvious and need not be dwelt upon. Indeed a number of gentlemen in Belleville are fully alive to the necessity of the enterprise, and are endeavoring to push the movement vigorously. The period of incubation is the danger, and the danger is with the securing of the charter, and the expert to witness the commencement of active operations. It is the intention of the projectors to ask Parliament for aid in the form of a grant of wild lands, and the municipalities will also be asked to give encouragement in the way of a bonus, or by taking stock in the road. The whole cost of a narrow gauge road to El Dorado, or El Dorado, would not exceed \$200,000 or \$300,000, and quite good deal, of course, depends on the character of the route, a question which may possibly be attended with some slight difficulty on account of conflicting interests. We trust, however, that all concerned will look to the general interests of the country, and make the public interest subordinate to the advantage of the public, in which case no serious obstacles need be apprehended.

The above article is from the editorial columns of the *Globe* of the 24th inst. and is another proof that one has to go from home for news. We were delighted upon reading the article, at the prospect of soon having the iron horse thundering through the northern parts of the country, and at once set about making inquiries as to the whereabouts of the number of gentlemen in Belleville who are to

"push the movement vigorously," and "ask Parliament for aid in the shape of wild lands," and the municipalities "to give encouragement in the way of loans, or by 'taking stock in the road,' but so far have failed. Will the *Globe* enlighten us? Though we are not particular even about knowing this much, provided we get the road. Let us have it by all means, and let every business man put his shoulder to the good work and help it along; but it will have to be done without municipal aid, and the sooner that idea is banished from the minds of those who are hatching the scheme, the better.

It is not our intention to criticize the article too closely, though it is quite evident the writer knows little of the country of which he writes. We may ask, however, has notice been given of an application for a charter? If not, would it not facilitate the "incubation" by introducing an amendment to the Bill already upon the statute book?

Town Council.

WEDNESDAY EVENG. 29th Jan. 1898.

MEMBERS PRESENT.—Messrs. Sutherland, Diamond, Kennedy, Jones, Henderson, Watters, Tannahill, Holden, Foster, Brown, Robertson.

Mr. Brown in the absence of the Mayor took the chair.

Minutes of former meeting were read and approved.

Messrs. M. Nalty, A. T. Petrie, and Wm. Alford applied for the office of Assessors.

A letter from the Hon. Bill Flint, was read asking for remission of taxes due by Mrs. Breeze on account of sickness and death in the family.

A letter from the Hon. J. S. Macdonald was read, declining to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Sullivan at the American Hotel, and intimating that it was the duty of the municipality to offer the reward. This was in answer to a letter written by the Coroner J. P. McDonald Esq.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

BOARD OF HEALTH OFFICE, 29th Jan'y, 1898.

"Sir,—The Board of Health has much pleasure in informing the Town Council that the Small Pox, as an epidemic, no longer existing in Belleville, the last case being now convalescent, and able to resume her ordinary avocations.

Considerable number of persons have availed themselves of the privilege of Vaccination, and the medical gentlemen composing the Board, instead of attending daily, finds that their presence is only required twice a week, and that they have notified the public accordingly.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"GEO. JAMES, Secretary.

"R. M. BOY, Esq., Clerk."

FERRY.

The Town Solicitor sent in the following report:—

To the Chairman and members of the Ferry Committee of the Corporation of Belleville.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to report that according to direction I visited Ameliasburgh and Pictou for the purpose of making inquiries and obtaining information in reference to a supposed road laid out on part of lot sixty in the first concession of Ameliasburgh, and there from the main travelled road to the cove near the point. I made search in the registry office in Pictou but could find no there, but I found that a number of village lots had been sold off, governed and designated by a certain plan ascertained and work out by Mr. Redner at the time of transfer to him.

From information I received from old residents in that vicinity, I have no doubt that such road was actually laid out, and I have found persons who have performed staid labor in the construction of the road, and a dedication of said road.

I would therefore respectfully recommend the Corporation of Belleville to ask the Municipal Council of the Township of Ameliasburgh to assume the possession and control of said road and to open the opening and putting in repair the said road.

I may add that I have had assurances from Mr. Redner's successors that they will be rendered by them in carrying out the wishes of this Corporation in this respect.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. HENDERSON, Solicitor for Corporation.

Belleville, January 29th, 1898.

ST. STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

The following opinion from the Town Solicitor was read:

To the Mayor and Town Council of Belleville.

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Belleville, January 29th, 1898.

the same, to entitle the corporation to prosecute it unsatisfactory.

I state these facts merely because they are grounds upon which Mr. Button declines complying with the terms of the guarantee in the case of the engine, and they are purely questions of fact, which in case of doubt, would be brought before the Court, and I have no doubt the corporation would be entitled to recover.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. HENDERSON, Solicitor for Corporation.

Belleville, January 29th, 1898.

NOTICES.

Mr. Holden gave notice of a By-Law to abolish the office of Street Sweeper.

Mr. Robertson gave notice of a By-Law to appoint Pond Keepers.

Mr. Henderson gave notice of a By-Law for the purpose of re-organizing the Police Force.

Mr. Henderson gave notice that he will, at the next meeting of the Council, introduce certain resolutions providing that no moneys be paid out without first being ordered by the Council, and that all work be let out by contract, and that the lowest tender be accepted upon his entering into sureties.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

The adoption of the Solicitor's report in reference to the Fire Engine was moved by Mr. Sutherland.

Mr. Diamond agreed with the report, but asked if the engine had been tested with 3,000 feet of hose, and if so, did it throw the water 60 feet from the distance guaranteed. It was never tested with more than 1,100 feet of hose, and as it did not come up to the guarantee with that number of feet, it was not necessary for the Council to purchase it.

Mr. Henderson did not believe the engine came up to the guarantee, and believed the Council would succeed in law, but thought it a dangerous expedient to go to law.

Mr. Holden thought the first thing to do was to ascertain whether the hose was of the quality usually used. He had heard it stated that it was not, through exposure to wet, &c.

Mr. Brown stated that the hose had been procured from Mr. Dana, at the suggestion and recommendation of Mr. Button, who had told him that Dana's hose were of as good a quality as could be procured.

The report was then adopted.

PRINTING.

Mr. Sutherland moved, seconded by Mr. Diamond, that the rules of the Council be suspended, in order to allow him to introduce a resolution in reference to printing.

Mr. Sutherland moved, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the printing for the present year be given to the *Intelligencer* and *Chronicle* offices at fair commercial rates, so that the price would be the same as for other printing.

Mr. Henderson moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Holden, that the printing for the present year be given out by tender.

He argued that the work would be done cheaper, and that at least \$100 would be saved during the year. He had, in comparing the accounts for the present year, found the Market Committee found the prices charged by the *Chronicle* office half that charged by the *Intelligencer*, and that the work at the *Chronicle* office was of a better quality of paper. Therefore, he would support the principle of tendering, particularly as there would be the accounts of 1895, 1896 and the present year.

Mr. Holden thought the principle good. There was a large quantity of work to be done this year, and he thought it would be better to let it go to the lowest bidder. He had no personal feeling in the matter, as one of the editors of one of the papers, and one of the proprietors of the other paper, had both been tendering for the printing of the last election in Baldwin Ward. He had voted against tendering on a previous occasion, because the system suggested was likely to be a disadvantage to the lowest bidder, and the work done in the office which would do it the cheapest. He used to carry out that principle by first ascertaining which office would do it the cheapest, which was the one he had changed his opinion, and would support the amendment.

Mr. Diamond argued against the amendment, on the ground that he did not tender for the printing of the last election, and thought the original motion the best plan that could be adopted, and would prove just as economical. It might be very well to tender where they did not know what the work was worth, but every one knew what the rates of advertising were, and what charges were made for given out, just as well as they knew what a pound of tea or coffee was worth, and he would be bound to say Mr. Holden did not give out the printing of his own paper, but why should he tender for the same principle in the Town matters. He had been told that Mr. Holden had gone to the *Chronicle* office and asked the price of printing the charge for another kind, which was of course cheaper, and then let the work at the latter office; and it was the same way for the Council, which was the cheapest office. He did not state this for a fact, but had been told so. If this was the way the work was to be done, he thought it better to let it done honestly and fairly.

Mr. Tannahill had also voted upon an occasion for the plan referred to by Mr. Holden, but would now support a former occasion, voted for tendering. At that time Mr. Holden and others voted against him, but after what had been said and the experience he had had, he thought it a good reason for changing his opinion, and would therefore vote for the original motion.

Mr. Watters thought it his duty to support that system which would save the most money, and if tendering would save only \$5, he would vote for it.

Mr. Holden, in reply to Mr. Diamond, denied in the most positive terms, that he had ever been guilty of acting in the manner suggested, with reference to the printing of the Council, and that Mr. Diamond, and as Mr. Diamond only made the statement

upon the authority of others and not of his own knowledge, he would do no more than deny it. He then argued against the proposal, and said that he had no objection to an abstract of what he had with him, but he had no objection to printing for the year cost \$640, and that there was more work to be done this year than formerly, he thought it of sufficient importance to ask for tenders. The vote was then taken upon the amendment as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Henderson, Watters, Tannahill, Holden, and Holden.—5.

NOES.—Messrs. Sutherland, Diamond, Robertson, Kennedy, and Jones.—5.

The vote being a tie, the Chairman declared the amendment lost, whereupon about fifteen minutes were occupied in discussing the point as to whether a tie vote upon an amendment did not lose the original motion also.

The original motion was then put, and the vote stood:

YEAS.—Messrs. Sutherland, Diamond, Robertson, Kennedy, Jones and Brown.—6.

NOES.—Messrs. Henderson, Watters, Tannahill, Holden and Foster.—5.

The vote being read by the Clerk, Mr. Henderson and Mr. Holden demanded that the vote should be recorded in such a manner as to show the Chairman's casting vote.

The Chairman ruled that by the statute law, he had a right to vote upon every occasion, and his casting vote was recognized, and would not allow any change to be made in the record of the vote.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Holden asked Mr. Diamond if, as Chairman of the Select Committee to strike the adoption of the By-Laws, he intended to move the adoption of the By-Laws.

Mr. Diamond said no. He had moved its reception, but as he did not approve of the manner in which the Committees had been struck, would not move its adoption.

Mr. Holden then moved, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, That the Report be adopted, as follows:

Your Committee appointed to strike the Standing Committee of the Town for 1898, beg to report as follows:

The Committee met since their appointment, pursuant to notice, and struck the following Committees:

any part of the town.
Belleville, Dec. 9, 1867. 198 43-1f

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MELVILLE STATION.	
Morning Express going West.	7.00 A. M.
Morning Express going East.	8.15 P. M.
Mixed Train going West.	10.35 A. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going West.	10.35 A. M.
Express Freight going East.	6.30 P. M.
Noon Express going East.	12.05 P. M.
Night Express going East.	12.05 P. M.
Mixed Train going East.	11.10 P. M.
Merchants' Express Freight going East.	11.10 P. M.
No passengers going East by this train.	9.30 P. M.
Montreal Time.	



Daily Intelligencer.

ENACTMENT.—In our report of the Town Council, published yesterday, Mr. Sutherland's motion in reference to the printing reads, "So that the price may be as near equal as possible." It should have read, "so that the accounts," etc.

EMPIRE MINE.—The "Empire" Mine, Madoc, which we described some weeks past, and which yielded over \$21 to the ton, has gone into the hands of Messrs. Robert Patterson, P. D. Conger, R. P. Pierce and J. W. Carman, of this town. The purchase was made yesterday, and we learn immediate steps will be taken to have the property re-surveyed, and the practical working of the mine entered upon. The Company has been duly organized under the Provincial Statute, and little time will elapse before the resources of this apparently rich deposit will be fully developed. We understand that no stock of this mine is to be placed on the market.

Nova Scotia.

The Local Legislature of this province met on the 30th inst., and the telegraph supplies us with the Governor's speech. It is noted for a few points worthy of attention. After the usual preliminaries he says:—"I regret to inform you that the financial affairs of the province are not in a very satisfactory condition, and I fear that the funds at your disposal will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country." And that "immediately after the formation of my administration it was deemed advisable to appoint a commission to examine into and report upon the financial affairs of the Province. The commissioners are engaged in the discharge of the labor assigned them, and as soon as they have executed the commission it will be my duty to submit their report for your consideration."

This Financial Commission is a piece of political strategy, to endeavor to find a cause for the financial difficulty in the management of the affairs of the Province by their predecessors. The Nova Scotian Antis have taken a leaf out of the book of the Macdonald-Sicotte Cabinet, and we have no doubt it will end in the same way—add some tens of thousands of dollars expense to the country, without accomplishing any good, which might much better be saved and spent in aid of the suffering and starving laborers of the country.

The Governor admits the distress which exists in the country, and states that large advances have been made to alleviate the sufferings of the people. He winds up his speech with the following:—"The Province of Nova Scotia has ever been distinguished for loyalty and unwavering fidelity to the British monarchy, and it is a peculiarly gratifying to me to ascertain that a firm conviction that if the people should desire any political changes, they will seek the attainment of that object through their representatives in a constitutional manner, and that their sincere and ardent attachment to British institutions will not fail to manifest itself in all their proceedings."

Under all the circumstances, this paragraph was well timed. It was necessary when a portion of the press is covertly advocating annexation, and such men as Joseph Howe sporting treason, to vindicate the loyalty of the people, and to assure the world that only constitutional means would be adopted to effect a change in the constitution of the country. The paragraph is cautiously worded, and was, no doubt, framed for a purpose.

A gentleman from Halifax has disposed of a large coal mine in Pictou County, to a Canadian Company, for \$70,000.

Two American venison butchers, proceeding home with forty-two deer, were fined \$15 each and costs at Carleton Place, on the 30th, beside having the deer confiscated. Dear deer dealers!

Doctor Sutherland, of Halifax, who was prosecuted for immortalizing a child by administering the Eucetic instead of Cream of Tartar, has been acquitted.

The Niagara Mail declares the report that Mr. Angus Morrison intends resigning his seat in Parliament and accepting a Judgeship to be untrue.

The Volunteer News authoritatively contradicts the statement going the rounds of the Press that the Volunteers will be placed on frontier service in spring.

Ontario Legislature.

January 29th, 1868.

LAND PETITION.
Mr. Blake presented a petition 13 yards long, and signed by 3000 persons of Toronto, praying that no charter be granted to the licensed Victuallers Association.

GAME LAWS &c.
Sir Henry Smith reported the Bill for the protection of game, with amendments; and the Bill to incorporate the Ontario College in Picton.

REAL ESTATE OF INTESTATES.
Mr. Cameron in reply to Mr. Sexton said it was not the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce any measure for the purpose of enabling administrators to dispose, by sale or otherwise, of so much of the real estate of intestates as may be necessary to liquidate the debts and liabilities of such intestates, though the Government acknowledged the importance of the subject, and would consider it.

MAGISTRATES.
In reply to Mr. Machett, the Attorney General said the new law on the subject of Justice of the Peace for the several counties, would necessitate the issuing of new commissions of the Peace, for the several counties of Ontario very early in the recess.

PUBLIC LANDS IN GREY.
Hon. J. S. McDonald, in reply to Mr. Scott, as to the intention of the Ministry in dealing with the public lands in Grey, whether they intended to make any abatement in the amount chargeable, and whether they intended to resume such lands as had not been paid in full, nor settled upon, they could not decide positively what they would do until the arbitration had settled the rights of such Province. In so far as the School Lands were concerned the Commissioner might before the House ask for authority to decide upon them, because the School Lands were appropriated for a purpose, which could not be disregarded.

WHELP LICENSES.
Mr. Perry inquired if it is the intention of the Government to raise a revenue for Provincial purposes from sheep, salmon and auctioneer licenses, and if so, in what manner.

Hon. J. S. McDonald said that, until the liabilities between Upper and Lower Canada were settled, the Government did not feel called upon to impose taxes when taxes were not required. If, subsequently, our surplus should be absorbed, and new taxes were required, he would then consider these licenses would come under the class of matters to be taxed.

IMPROVEMENT FUND.
Sir Henry Smith wanted to know when the estimates would be brought down. Hon. Mr. Wood said they were being prepared as rapidly as possible, and he expected that in the course of a couple of weeks, he would be able to bring them down. Mr. Blake hoped they would adjourn by that time.

INTEREST ON ARREARS OF CROWN LANDS.
Mr. Lauder inquired whether or not settlers going upon Crown lands, and who had been abandoned by former settlers, with or without the consent of the Department, will be charged interest upon the purchase money from the date of the first occupancy or first agreement made with the Crown.

Hon. Mr. Richards, in reply, said he would merely state what, he believed, had been the practice in the Crown Land Department. If a person purchased land—paid an instalment or value upon it, and abandoned it—was supposed to be in the eye of the law, subject of course to the payment of the balance of the purchase money. If the conditions of sale had not been complied with, the power to cancel the sale. Of course these sales were all liable to forfeiture, when the purchase money or interest was not paid up, but before forfeiture, notice was given by advertisement of the sale, and the resale of these lands afterwards, he would state that where a person was found in possession of a lot, and had made improvements thereon and desired to settle there, the practice of the Crown had been to give him a pre-emption right. The Government had cancelled several sales where the parties taking the lots had not made improvements on such lots, they had made improvements on such lots, they had been sold to the squatters. If the person who went on the land was there as the representative of the first purchaser, he was treated as an assignee of the purchase money, and not as a settler. Settling this much he did not desire to encourage persons to go on these lands in that way at present. He would wish it to be understood that because a party had gone on the land he was to be entitled to pre-emption. Only in these cases were parties had gone on these lands and made improvements—cleared a number of acres, and were afterwards disposed to grant pre-emption rights. They cleared a number of acres, and were afterwards disposed to grant pre-emption rights. They cleared a number of acres, and were afterwards disposed to grant pre-emption rights.

PRISON INSPECTORS.
The Bill respecting Prison Inspectors was read a third time. Mr. Cumberland complained that these officers who had done so much to improve prison discipline in Canada, and who so ably removed in Canada. John S. McDonald replied, that the present Inspectors were officers of the Dominion Government, and as such, were responsible for the management of the prisons, it was but right they should have officers of their own.

January 30th, 1868.

CONTENDED ELECTION.
The Speaker reported that the recognized in the contested election for South Huron were unexceptional, and the petition referred to the General Election Committee.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Boulter introduced a Bill entitled "An Act respecting Dentistry."

COUNTY OF HASTINGS—TAXES.
Dr. Boulter introduced "An Act respecting the collection of certain Taxes in the County of Hastings."

SHERIFFS' COSTS.
Mr. Coyne introduced a Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act, with reference to Sheriff's costs.

Sir Henry Smith was of opinion that the mover should provide against prior writs sent from one county to another being cut out by those subsequent in point of time.

Mr. Coyne replied that the member for South Grey had already undertaken this subject, and his bills would go to the general committee.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.
Mr. McKellar introduced a bill to amend the act in the consolidated statutes with regard to joint stock companies for constructing roads and other works in Ontario. The bill was intended to provide for arbitration where the engineer's charges are thought exorbitant, or that the road is not kept in proper repair.

PROTECTION OF GAME.
The House was occupied for some time on Sir Henry Smith's Bill for the protection of game in Ontario, which was ultimately carried, after which the House adjourned.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Sir,—I ask space in your columns to say a few words, particularly to the electors of Baldwin Ward, respecting the proceedings at the last meeting of the Council; your report of which has, I suppose, been generally read.

You printed the Standing Committees for the year as reported by the Special Committee, and also the Committees which, in amendment, were carried. A comparison of the two sets of Committees is instructive. But I wish to call attention to the Street Committee as it was agreed to by the Special Committee without an objection being made, and the Street Committee as it now stands. It will be seen that not one councillor from Baldwin Ward has a place on the Street Committee as adopted; and Baldwin Ward has, I believe, suffered most from neglect by the past Street Committee, and being chairman of Streets, ruled out of order. I quite well understand why the majority of the eleven members did not have a very decided objection to the present Chairman of the Committee, but I do not know what Baldwin Ward has done to deserve being ignored on the Street Committee altogether. You report me correctly as stating that I was the proposer of the most outrageous ever made in the Council. I thought, and still think it so, for several reasons, to which this is not the place to refer. I am in the habit of speaking as I feel, and I alluded to, when it is an established rule on any Committee each Ward shall be represented. I consider for that reason, if for no other, that the Council as a representative of that Ward, I used a term too mild, if anything, when I characterized the proposition as "most outrageous."

Allow me, if not trespassing on your valuable space, to give the words of the resolution respecting the printing of the town—a resolution which never before, to my knowledge, was submitted to the Council—and was carried, and then setting under their direction. A motion made by myself, seconded by Mr. Tannahill, to refer the Report back for reconsideration, was, at the suggestion of the present Chairman of the Committee, ruled out of order. I quite well understand why the majority of the eleven members did not have a very decided objection to the present Chairman of the Committee, but I do not know what Baldwin Ward has done to deserve being ignored on the Street Committee altogether. You report me correctly as stating that I was the proposer of the most outrageous ever made in the Council. I thought, and still think it so, for several reasons, to which this is not the place to refer. I am in the habit of speaking as I feel, and I alluded to, when it is an established rule on any Committee each Ward shall be represented. I consider for that reason, if for no other, that the Council as a representative of that Ward, I used a term too mild, if anything, when I characterized the proposition as "most outrageous."

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Yours, &c.,
THOMAS HOLDEN.
Belleville, Jan. 31, 1868.

Gold Mining.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Being somewhat interested in mines and mining, I beg leave to make use of your journal to express some of my views upon the subject. The assays and tests by mill process, made from mineral taken from quite a number of mines scattered over a considerable extent of country, show that the country is rich in gold, and is a great variety of other valuable minerals. On the discovery of the Richardson Mine, as tales of its vast wealth were scattered through the land, they were immediately coated over with the stigma of "swindle," and the cunning and trickery of the speculator. More recent developments prove beyond question, the existence of gold in that locality. But this truth is met with the antagonistic doubt of, "It is in paying quantities." I will now state what other countries call an ore that will produce gold and silver in paying quantities.

The Hayward Mine, of California, reported to be the richest of that section, is producing gold at the rate of \$50,000 per month. At a depth of 1,200 feet, the ore has increased in richness, and is now yielding at the rate of \$80 per ton. The Indian Valley Quartz Mine, of Plumas County, from November, 1862, to June, 1867, yielded \$607,213 from 40,000 tons of rock, that averaged \$15.18 per ton, worked up by a \$9 stamp mill. The

great Comstock Lode, of Nevada, is worked by something over one dozen companies, varying from 40 to 120 feet of territory, with the following results: The Hale and Norcross have increased their capital from \$100,000 to \$1,200,000, are working at a depth of 800 feet, and at an average \$21 per ton. The Crown Point company are taking out 30 tons of ore per day, at a depth of 700 feet, that is sold at \$25 to \$30 per ton. This company owns 95 feet of vein, and from November 1st, 1865, to November 21st, 1867, took out \$1,037,714.45. The Cholor Potol are working at a depth of 800 feet, pay \$25 per month in dividends per share, from ore that averages \$27.50 per ton. The product of this (Comstock) Lode for 1867, amounted to \$17,000,000 in silver. The Samsendrop Company, of Colorado, owning 200 feet of vein, in the past eighteen months, have taken out \$155,000, at an expense of \$45,000, the balance, \$110,000, being divided among the stockholders, that are averaged \$20 per ton. Mr. Cheney, of the firm of Cheney & Hall, who has been operating with a quartz mill in Colorado for the past seven years, states that the expense of hauling and crushing of ore by stamp to \$5 per ton. He pays \$7 per cord for wood, and \$2.75 and board per day for labor. The usual price at that point for hay, is from \$3 to \$4 per hundred pounds, and grain from \$10 to \$15 per hundred.

Now, I would ask your readers to compare these figures with the prevailing prices of material and labor in this territory, and to endeavor to ascertain if rock that will yield from \$20 to \$300 per ton "will pay."

The Government, probably through lack of knowledge concerning mining on Public Lands, have adopted laws to regulate mines and mining, that has completely smothered the infant in its birth. The law exacts a high tax upon prospective mining, confining the miner to very short limits, and giving him a very uncertain title, consequently, mining at present is confined to private lands, and it will remain thus, until a more liberal policy is adopted. I would not favor the Government putting the mineral lands into market at a low figure, as a few "stay at home," "feather bed" capitalists, would gobble up the whole townships, leaving the country in no better condition for development than before. The Government should give the mineral lands to settlers, giving them lands on easy terms, and requiring a certain amount of settlement to be performed, before they are entitled to a deed.

I would recommend placing the mine on the same footing as the homestead, and giving him a certain depth, say 30 or 50 feet, before he can receive his title. This would cause an outlay on the part of the miner, of from \$200 to \$500. This is in reference to quartz mining only. If the Government desires to realize a revenue from the mines, it should tax the products of the mine, and not, as at present, the imaginary.

For fear of encroaching upon your space, I will defer further remarks for the present.

Denbigh, January 25th, 1868.

The Quebec water police on duty in the Lower Town, carry cutlasses when on night service.

Rev. William Ballentyne, of Canada, has received and accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, Iowa.

The military authorities are about to employ four hundred sleighs in the carriage of stone from Quebec to the fortifications at Point Levi.

Work on the Lake Superior end of the government road to Red River is still being continued. The men are to be employed this winter principally on the bridges.

The English papers give accounts of an appalling state of destitution in Southern Russia. Mr. Renny, British consul at Archangel, writes that the peasants are starving, and if speedy relief is not afforded them great numbers must perish.

Sir Thomas Moore having decided a case as Lord Chancellor in favor of a lady, on the morning New Year she sent him a pair of gloves with forty of the gold coins called angels in them. Sir Thomas returned the gold with the following note:—"Misses—Since it were against good manners to refuse your New Year's gift, I am content to take your gloves; but as for the angels, I utterly refuse it."

Mr. Macdonald, of Grey Creek, near Cornwall, who introduced the cheese factory system into this country, has been most successful. He has given up his whole farm to graining purposes, keeps a hundred cows, produces cheese of excellent quality, gets a good price, and has served by his example to largely stimulate his chosen branch of industry in his neighborhood.

KING THEODORE.—Theodore is now about ten years old, his real name being Kassa. He assumed the name of Theodore because of an old prophecy which sets forth that an Emperor of the name would raise the kingdom of Abyssinia to a pitch of glory never before known. He has constantly been engaged in warfare, and is said to be "a man of great talent, courage and energy." His complexion is dark, but his features are European. He drinks much without being intoxicated. He is a cruel monster at heart is proved by numerous accounts, especially by those received from time to time by his captives. Sometimes his victims have been carefully sawn up in wax coils and burnt like candles.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE.
JAN. 31, 1868.
FALL WHEAT—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
SPRING WHEAT—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
RYE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
OATS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
CORN—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
BEEF—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
PORK—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
BUTTER—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
EGGS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
LARD—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
TALLOW—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
HAY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
STRAW—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
WOOD—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
COAL—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
FIRE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
LUMBER—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
BRICK—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
CEMENT—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
GLASS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
IRON—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
STEEL—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
COPPER—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
ZINC—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
SILVER—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
GOLD—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
DIAMONDS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
JEWELRY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
WATCHES—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
CLOCKS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
FURNITURE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
CARPETS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
CLOTHING—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
FOOD—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
DRUGS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
MEDICINE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
TOBACCO—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
SPIRITS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
WINE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
BEER—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
TEA—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
COFFEE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
SUGAR—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
HONEY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
SOAP—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
CANDLES—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
PAPER—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
INK—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
PEN—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
BOOKS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
MUSIC—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
ART—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
SCULPTURE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
PAINTING—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
ARCHITECTURE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
ENGINEERING—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
MATHS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
SCIENCE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
HISTORY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
GEOGRAPHY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
LITERATURE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
PHILOSOPHY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
POLITICAL ECONOMY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
LAW—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
MEDICINE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
SURGERY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
DENTISTRY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
VETERINARY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
AGRICULTURE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
MILITARY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
NAVAL—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
AIRCRAFT—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
ROCKETRY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
BALLOONRY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
SUBMARINE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
AERONAUTICS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
ASTRONOMY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
COSMOLOGY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
METEOROLOGY—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
CLIMATE—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
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ETHICS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
MORALS—\$1.00 to \$1.10.
LAW—\$1.00 to \$1.1

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 31.
Commercial Bills buying at 99 1/2
Greenbacks, buying at 70 1/2 to 70 3/4
Bank of Upper Canada Bills, 63
Silver, buying at 44 1/2 to 44 3/4
Gold opened at 140; closed at 140 1/2

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE INTELLIGENCER.
From Kirkwood, Livingston & Co.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31, 1897.

Flour—Superior Extra, 48 00 @ 8 25
Extra, 48 00 @ 8 00
Fancy, 48 00 @ 7 75
Welland Canal Superior, 48 00 @ 7 50
Super. No. 1 Canada Wheat, 48 00 @ 7 60
Super. No. 1 Western Wheat, 48 00 @ 7 50
Bag Flour, 48 00 @ 7 20
Wheat—Canada, 48 00 @ 0 00
Spring, 1 07 1/2 @ 1 70
Oats—Per 32 lbs., 0 00 @ 0 00
Barley—Per 48 lbs., 0 00 @ 1 00
Butter—Dairy, 0 18 @ 0 18
Store Pack, 0 18 @ 0 18
Asus—Pots, 0 25 @ 0 25
Pork—Mesa, 19 00 @ 19 25
Prime Mesa, 14 00 @ 0 00
Prime, 14 00 @ 0 00
Dressed Hogs, 5 50 @ 6 00
Pork, 0 86 @ 0 87
Rye Flour, 0 90 @ 0 90
Flour—fair supplies; holders ask higher rates but buyers resist; only small sales. Grain—no change. Provisional quiet. Hogs neglected. Butter—only retail demand. Asus quiet.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

NEW YORK, January 31.
Cotton Armer at 19 1/2.
Flour quiet; receipts 4,300 barrels; sales 5,700 bbls. at \$9.00 to \$9.10 for superior extra and western; \$9.00 to \$10.80 for common to choice extra state; \$9.50 to \$12 for common to choice extra western.
Rye flour quiet at \$7.50 to \$9.25.
Wheat firm; receipts 4,400 bushels; sales 15,000 bushels at \$2.00 for white Canada; \$3.10 for white Genesee.
Rye quiet.
Corn unchanged; receipts 45,500 bushels; sales 56,000 bushels at \$1.25 to \$1.37 for new mixed western; \$1.31 to \$1.32 for old in store.
Soybean firm; sales 6,400 bushels Western at \$1.97; 300 bushels of state at \$1.83.
Oats one cent lower; receipts 1,500 bushels; sales 12,000 bushels at 85¢ for western in store.
Pork firm at \$21.15 to \$21.35 for old mess; \$22.37 to \$22.50 for new.
Lard firm at 15 1/2 to 15 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.
Stocks active.
Sterling Exchange, 60 days, 100 1/2.
Gold 140 1/2.
Gold closed 140 1/2.

Ticket Office for Great Western Railway, opposite the Market, Front St. Tickets issued to Milwaukee, Chicago, New Orleans, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, Fort Riley, Kansas, Cheyenne, Dakota, Denver, Colorado, and all points West. Fare received either in Greenbacks or current funds.
R. P. DAVY, AGENT.
217-ly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY for every family to keep at hand.

ALEXANDER'S LUNG BALM.

It cures everywhere, and gives satisfaction. Read the following extracts from letters.
"I. P. BOWEN, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes, April 4, 1895: 'Alexander's Lung Balm has performed some remarkable cures about here. I recommend it with confidence in all diseases of the throat and lungs.'
"STRAVINO BOWEN, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes, January 27, 1896: 'Send us six dozen Alexander's Lung Balm. We are entirely out of it. It gives most general satisfaction than any other medicine we sell.'
Sold by all Family Medicine dealers.
"Very truly and Sincerely, Agents for the Division of Canada."
47-4w 233-4w

R. R. RADWAY'S PILLS.

Are the only Purgative, Alterative, and Cathartic Medicine that secures a vegetable substance for mercury or calomel. They cure with astonishing rapidity Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Irritation of the Bladder, Piles, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dropsy, Constipation, Ladies' Complaints, and all diseases indicating the necessity of a purgative and alterative.

AGED PEOPLE.
Subject to Constipation, or paralysis of the bowels, are quickly cured by these Pills.
A gentleman, aged 80 years, who had not enjoyed a natural discharge from the bowels for nearly 40 years, and was always confined to bed, and in a few days was relieved by one dose; and by taking a pill each night, in one month, was restored to sound health and regularity.

These Pills purify the blood, remove all obstructions from the bowels, liver, skin, system, bladder, and purge out all corrupt and poisonous humors. A few days' use of these pills will make the skin smooth, clear, pure and healthy. They increase the appetite and feed.
Dose:—For Regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and promoting Digestion, One Pill at Night. For Obstructions of the Bowels, Chronic Constipation, Biliousness, and Chronic Catarrhs, 4 to 6 every 24 hours.
Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists. Always ask for Dr. Radway's Pills.
See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1895.—R. R. R. sold by Druggists.
49-2w

REMOVAL.

N. MANN begs to notify the public that he has removed his Barber Shop to the Daffoe House Building, where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many more, who will favor him with their patronage.
Belleville, Dec. 27, 1897.

Limes and Glycerine.

The best Hair Dresser for the public.

Limes and Glycerine.

The best preparation known for Dandruff.

Limes and Glycerine.

Always alliteration of the Scalp.

Limes and Glycerine.

All who have used it pronounce it superior to any preparation for the Hair.

Limes and Glycerine.

Is to be found on almost every toilet table.

Limes and Glycerine.

Far superior to pure Glycerine for chapped hands, &c.

Prepared only at

APOTHECARIES Hall, Front St., Belleville.

141y

Union Cheese Factory Company, CANIFTON.

REPORT:

Amount of Capital Stock.....\$5,000 00
Amount paid on same.....533 00
Existing debts of Company.....1,228 34
FRANCIS BRENTON, President.

ARCH. ROSS,
DANIEL FOSTER,
BENJAMIN CLAPP,
WILLIAM LINGHAM,
WILLIAM MOORMAN,
Directors.

Canifton, Jan. 31, 1898.

I, Francis Brenton, of the Township of Thorold, President of the Union Cheese Factory Company of Canifton, make oath and say that the above report is correct in all its particulars, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed.) FRANCIS BRENTON, President.

Sworn before me at Belleville, this 30th day of January, 1898.

JAS. GLASS, J. P.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Union Cheese Factory Company will be held at Canifton on the 13th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for general business.

FRANCIS BRENTON, President.

Canifton, Jan. 31, 1897. 233

Store-keepers! Farmers! And Others!
SHOULD BUY THEIR TEA FROM THE IMPORTERS DIRECT.

The Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

HAVE sent over One Thousand Packages to different parts of the country—and receive every day assurances that the Tea gives entire satisfaction.

Subjoined are a few of the numerous testimonials already received:

ROSEAL HOTEL, QUEBEC, January 7, 1898.

Montreal Tea Company:

GENTLEMEN.—The highest of Tea forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellent, and price cheap. As I am particular in having the best quality of Tea to be had for our guests, am pleased to acquaint you that it gives general satisfaction. Your obedient servant.

Subjoined are a few of the numerous testimonials already received:

HOUSE OF SENATE, OTTAWA, Dec. 18, 1897.

Montreal Tea Company:

GENTLEMEN.—The box of 30 lbs. English Breakfast Tea we had of you at 50 cents of excellent quality, and fully as good as we have had 75 cents for.

Yours respectfully, D. ANDERSON.

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Montreal Tea Company:

DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MOIRA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Capital Stock, \$100,000. Divided into 10,000 Shares.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$15,000.

HORACE YEOMANS, Esq., PRESIDENT. ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., TREASURER.
B. S. GILBERT, Esq., SECRETARY. J. G. SHURTZ, Esq., SUPERINTENDENT.
MERCHANTS' BANK, BANKERS. DEAN & GILBERT, SOLICITORS.

DIRECTORS:

HORACE YEOMANS, of Flint & Yeomans, Belleville.
ANDREW THOMSON, Banker, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN, Master in Chancery, Belleville.
JOHN G. SHURTZ, Superintendent.
JAMES LISTER, M.D., Belleville.
JAMES W. CAHMAN, American Consul, Belleville.
BARTON S. GILBERT, of Dean & Gilbert, Barristers, Belleville.

THIS COMPANY is duly incorporated under Cap. 23, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, for the purpose of working the mineral veins upon sixteen acres of Lot No. 19, in the fifth concession of Madoc, (the Richardson Mine being No. 18 in the same concession.) A shaft has been sunk to the depth of nine feet in the lot. At six feet a gold-bearing lode was struck, of 18 inches in width, which at nine feet has increased to 24 feet, and a crushing at Gilbert & Turley's mill of four and one-half tons of the rock, gave a yield of over fifty-six dollars in gold; the lode is clearly defined, and evidently extends the whole length of the property—52 rods.

The territory is admirably situated for mining purposes, being a high ridge covered with indications of mineral veins. There are numerous places on the land fully as promising as the one on which the shaft has been sunk, and which would unquestionably yield as well. The large quantity of land, and the prospects of other gold-bearing veins, make it certain that the company will be able to subdivide the property as soon as a little further development has been made and form other companies at great advantage. Work is being vigorously prosecuted in the shaft, under the superintendence of JOHN G. SHURTZ, Esq., one of the Directors, who is largely interested in the proprietary of the mine, and who has had thirteen years' practical experience in the gold mines of California and Nevada, and is unquestionably the most accomplished quartz miner now in this country. It is intended to have further crushing in a few days, and negotiations are in progress which, if carried out, will secure a mill to the Company at once, so that regular work will be gone on with without delay, and dividends may, in that case, be expected in a short time.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Messrs. WALLACE & FORDYCE as Photographers, in the Town of Belleville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed.) D. J. WALLACE.

ED. FORDYCE.

Belleville, December 4th, 1897.

THE undersigned having purchased Mr. Fordyce's interest in the Gallery, will hereafter conduct the business in his own account. His long experience and thorough knowledge of the business will enable him to satisfy all who give him a call.

ROOMS—Over Graham and Grainger's Store.

ENTRANCE—Two doors South of Holden's Drug Store.

(Signed.) D. J. WALLACE.

ED. FORDYCE.

Belleville, Dec. 4th, 1897. 185-THST

FELICITY, December 22, 1897.

Montreal Tea Company:

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